

Global Detention Project

Annual Report 2014-2015

May 2016

ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2015

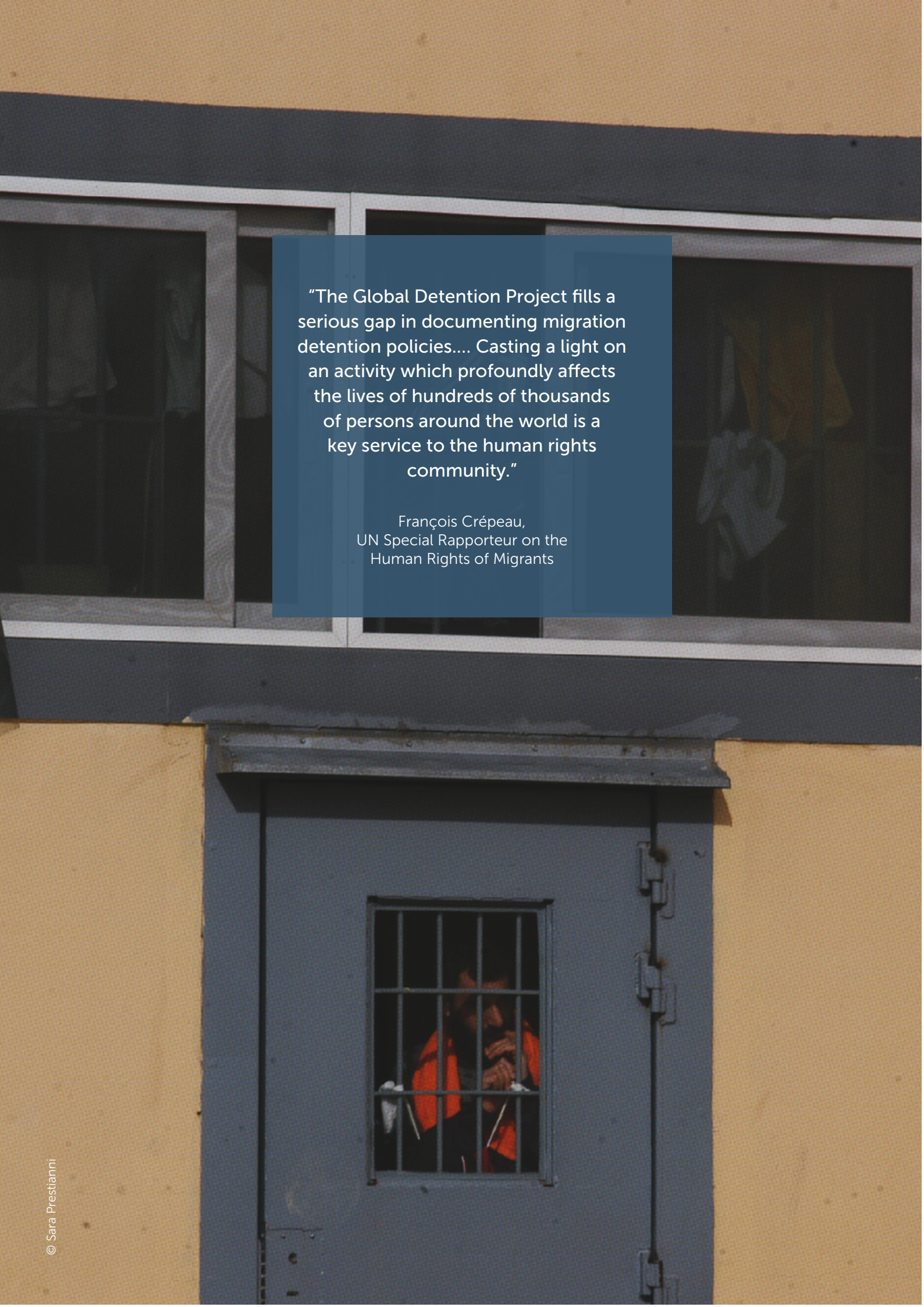
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The background of the image is a photograph of a detention facility. It shows a yellow wall with a dark grey horizontal band. There are several windows with metal bars. In the lower part of the image, a person wearing an orange jumpsuit is visible behind the bars of a window. A semi-transparent blue rectangle is overlaid on the upper part of the image, containing white text.

"The Global Detention Project fills a serious gap in documenting migration detention policies.... Casting a light on an activity which profoundly affects the lives of hundreds of thousands of persons around the world is a key service to the human rights community."

François Crépeau,
UN Special Rapporteur on the
Human Rights of Migrants

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From the President & Executive Director

In December 2015, the Global Detention Project (GDP) completed its first fiscal year as an independent non-profit association. After operating for nearly eight years as an academic project based at Geneva's Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, the GDP officially re-launched with its new institutional status in May 2014 and became wholly independent in September of that year. This was a logical step in the evolution of the GDP's work. Initially the brainchild of graduate students documenting the expansion of immigration detention practices, the GDP has evolved into a key actor in the global community of individuals and organizations concerned about the treatment of people who are locked up merely for being in a foreign country without proper documents.

Today, the world is facing a humanitarian "crisis," which according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees includes a staggering 20 million refugees and nearly 40 million internally displaced people. While the UN has repeatedly called on governments to address the root causes behind forced mass population movements, it has also urged the international community to ensure that people crossing borders find safe havens outside their home countries. However, as we have dramatically witnessed in Europe over the past year, instead of safety refugees and migrants are finding closed borders, militarized interdiction strategies,

and burgeoning detention and deportation campaigns.

This is where the GDP comes in. Since its inception as a research project many years ago, the GDP has maintained a clear message: Governments have a duty to treat non-citizens in their custody according to established international norms and to ensure that their detention practices are open to public scrutiny. And yet, across the globe today, in both the poorest and wealthiest countries, thousands of migrants and asylum seekers are being locked up solely because of their immigration status often in sub-human conditions and without any public acknowledgement or transparency.

The GDP was specifically designed to address this situation. With international norms serving as their foundation blocks and analytical framework, GDP researchers employ resourceful investigative methods and engage partner organisations across the globe to develop the information necessary to fuel campaigns aimed at improving the treatment of non-citizens targeted by the state for detention and removal. Its unique online database and website provide comparative information and statistics on more than 90 countries and some 2,000 detention centres, documenting conditions in detention, gaps between countries' human rights obligations and their treatment of detainees, important global trends and

“Initially the brainchild of graduate students documenting the expansion of immigration detention practices, the GDP has evolved into a key actor in the global community of individuals and organizations concerned about the growing use of immigration detention.”

developments, and the best—and worst—practices in immigration enforcement regimes.

In the deeply politicised debate around immigration detention, the GDP represents an exceptional empirical and analytical resource. As evidenced in this annual report, it has become indispensable to a broad range of local and international actors, including rights advocates, international human rights mechanisms, scholars, and journalists. In the words of a well-known criminologist at Oxford University, “The Global Detention Project’s data and analyses offer an unparalleled resource for academics and policy makers. ... Their robust methodologies and easy to navigate website make them a world leader in this important area of public policy.”¹ Similarly, a leading migrants rights advocate in Brussels writes that by employing “innovative research strategies and a methodology for comparative analysis, the GDP helps ensure that data is available to empower campaigns.”²

¹ Mary Bosworth, Oxford University, Department of Criminology

² Michele Levoy, Executive Director, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants

Looking ahead, the GDP will continue to capitalize on its status as an independent institution. It will expand its engagements with the international human rights community and deepen its partnerships with local advocates pressing for reforms, with a specific emphasis on the detention of vulnerable groups like women and children. In 2017, the GDP plans to launch a new “global immigration detention observatory,” which will combine training local advocates on how to update the GDP’s online database with issuing targeted submissions to relevant human rights bodies.

We look forward to working with you as the GDP remains at the forefront of efforts to reform immigration detention regimes and encourage countries to treat migrants and asylum seekers in their custody according to the highest international standards.

Meghna Abraham
President

Michael Flynn
Executive Director



i. Objectives & Core Activities

The GDP is a non-profit association based in Geneva that investigates the use of detention as a response to global migration. It has four main objectives:

- **To improve** transparency in the treatment of detainees
- **To encourage** adherence to fundamental norms
- **To reinforce** advocacy aimed at reforming detention practices
- **To promote** policy-relevant scholarship into immigration control regimes

The GDP's strategic vision emphasizes the importance of investigative research, carefully constructed data, and clearly defined indicators as being essential components of advocacy on immigration detention. Debates around immigration and the detention of migrants are deeply politicised, with considerable misinformation and lack of transparency around the use of detention. The independent, analytical, rigorous and global research produced by GDP is an essential resource for advocates, campaigners and policy makers. (For more on the broad range of individuals and organizations who rely on GDP resources in their work, see section "IV. Users and Stakeholders" below.)

The GDP's strategy is also informed by the conviction that with an issue like immigration detention, knowledge itself is powerful. There is an extreme lack of transparency on this issue globally, which shields countries from scrutiny

and complicates calls for reforms.³ Countries often attempt to disguise their immigration detention practices because they run counter to norms that are at the heart of modern liberal democracies, in particular the right to liberty. These practices can also present challenging legal problems, which helps explain why comprehensive detention statistics are very difficult to find and why some states call immigration detention anything but detention. Thus, clarity in analysis, thoroughness and impartiality in constructing data, and the ability to bring attention to its findings are central to the way the GDP operates.

To fulfil its objectives in a way that responds to this strategic vision, the GDP pursues the following core activities:

1	Maintaining a global online database of national detention regimes that documents where people are detained, the laws governing detention, adherence to international legal norms, the institutions responsible for detention, and statistics about the numbers of people detained, among a range of additional indicators and variables.
2	Employing interdisciplinary research methods to produce country- and thematic analyses, as well as to establish a unique data framework that allows for comparative assessment of national detention regimes and analysis of performance in relation to relevant international laws.
3	Developing partnerships with local and international advocacy organizations to comprehensively assess detention practices and to encourage the formation of a specialized knowledge community on the issue of immigration detention.
4	Promoting the GDP website, social media, and publications as essential resources for analysing immigration detention policies and practices by directing our work to scholars, journalists, human rights workers, and policymakers who are involved in this issue.
5	Dialoguing with relevant human rights bodies operating at the national, regional, and international levels about gaps in states' human rights commitments with respect to immigration detention.

³ In the December 2015 report "The Uncounted," the GDP and its partner Access Info Europe reported that of the 33 countries in Europe and North America to whom freedom of information requests were sent, 19 failed to disclose details about where migrants and asylum seekers were detained. <http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/publications/special-report/uncounted-detention-migrants-and-asylum-seekers-europe>.



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ii. Becoming an Independent Association

Beginning in early 2014, the GDP began a series of conversations with the leadership of the Graduate Institute in order to discuss the future of the project. The parties mutually agreed that the GDP should re-establish itself as an independent research centre. This decision was based on a number of considerations, including the recognition that as an independent NGO, the GDP would be able to work more closely with advocacy groups and more proactively engage relevant human rights and humanitarian agencies based in Geneva and elsewhere.

With agreement from the Graduate Institute and support from its main donors—including, in particular, the Open Society Foundations and the Oak Foundation—the GDP was officially formed as a not-for-profit association under Swiss law on 26 May 2014, when the statutes of the new association were drafted and signed and the association's founding Executive Committee held its Constituent Assembly. In July 2014, the new association received tax-exempt status from the Canton of Geneva. It began functioning as a wholly independent organization in September 2014. In December 2015, the association held its first General Assembly.

In a press release announcing the founding of the association, Prof. Elizabeth Prügl, a professor of political science and the former Deputy Director of the Graduate Institute, said: "The GDP takes on a much-ignored human rights issue in a world characterised by migration and flows but ruled by states and their borders. It is a dynamic and forward-looking project pushing the frontiers of global governance."

The GDP has four founding General Assembly and Executive Committee members, who sit on these GDP governing bodies in an independent capacity:

Meghna Abraham (Amnesty International), President
George Kourous (UN Food and Agriculture Organization), Vice President
Yves Klein (Monfrini Crettol & Partners-Geneva), Secretary
Pierre-Eric Simon (Processus Immobilier-Geneva), Treasurer

During the founding Executive Committee meeting, the founders voted to hire Dr. Michael Flynn, a former investigative journalist who initiated the work of the GDP at the Graduate Institute's Political Science Department in 2005, as the executive director of the new association. The Executive Committee also agreed to retain Izabella Majcher and Mariette Grange, who previously worked as GDP researchers at the Graduate Institute, as employees of the association.⁴

Also during the founding meeting of the new association, the decision was made to expand membership of the Executive Committee. The following individuals were confirmed as additional members, acting in their individual capacities:

Luke McCallin (Head of Donor Relations, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs); **Roberta Cecchetti** (Advocacy Director, Child Protection Initiative, Save the Children); **Fernand Melgar** (Swiss Filmmaker, Climage); **Michaela Told** (Executive Director, Programme on Global Health, Graduate Institute); **Seta Hadesian** (Director, Middle East Council of Churches); **Alejandro Nadal** (Professor of Economics, El Colegio de Mexico); **Robert Norris** (Senior Fellow, Federation of American Scientists); **Severine Jacomy Vite** (UNICEF).

In addition, the Executive Committee voted to create a non-statutory Academic Advisory Council to help replace the academic interactions at the Graduate Institute and ensure the continued high-level of research produced by the GDP. Members of this advisory council are:

Mary Bosworth, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; **François Crépeau**, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; **Jeff Crisp**, Refugees International, Washington, D.C., United States of America; **Niels Frenzen**, USC Gould School of Law, University of Southern California, United States of America; **Elsbeth Guild**, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands; **Jussi Hanhimäki**, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland; **Don Kerwin**, Center for Migration Studies, New York, United States of America; and **Dan Wilsher**, City University, London, United Kingdom.

"The GDP takes on a much-ignored human rights issue in a world characterised by migration and flows but ruled by states and their borders. It is a dynamic and forward-looking project pushing the frontiers of global governance."

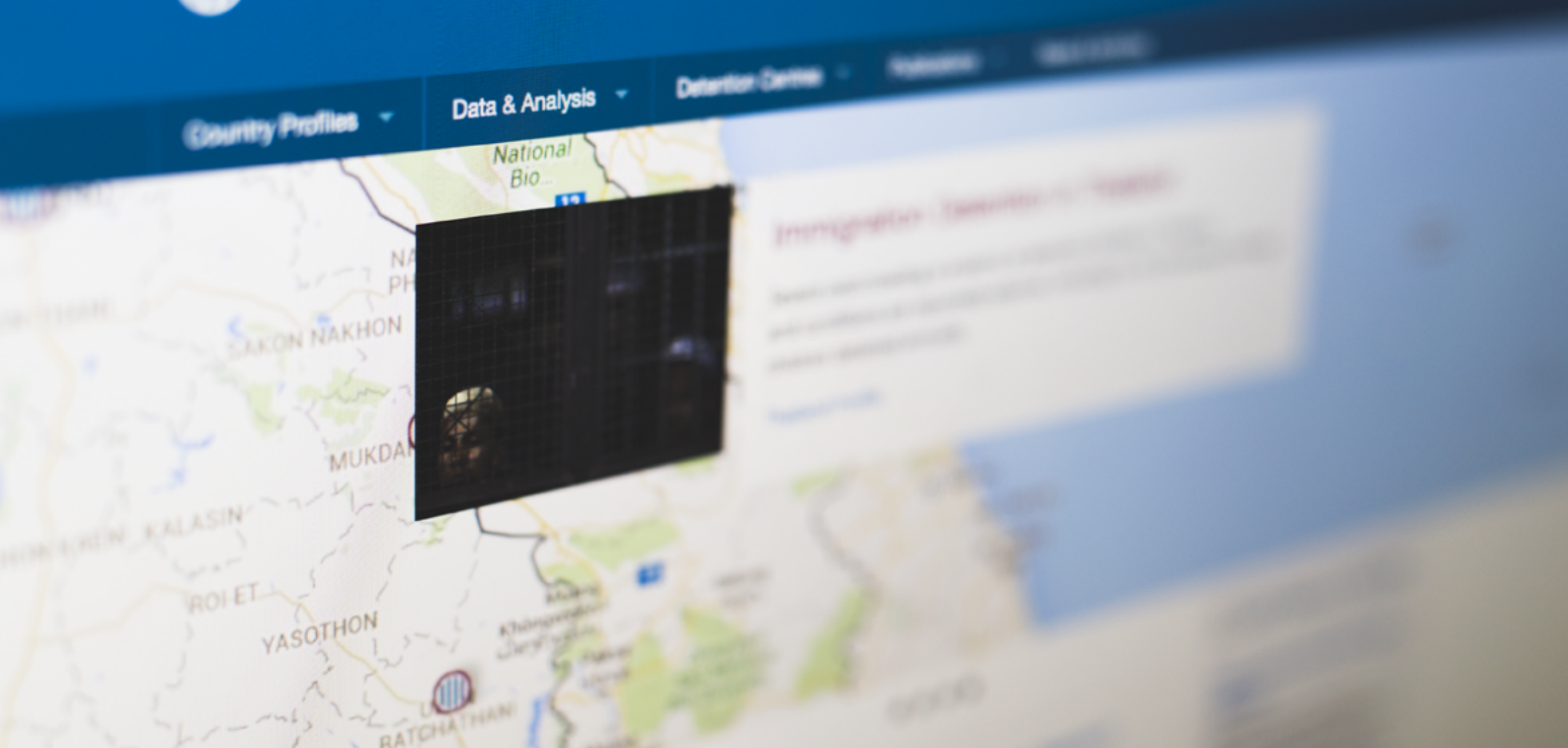
Elizabeth Prügl
The Graduate Institute

⁴ For more information about GDP staff members, see: <http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/content/staff>.

Other important steps taken to complete the transition included: successfully applying for a grant from the Loterie Romande to purchase computers, software, and equipment; opening a bank account at UBS; establishing long-term office accommodations in Geneva with support from the State of Geneva; and contracting an auditor and an accountant.

GDP Key Dates

2005	"Global Detention Project" proposed as student research initiative at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
2006	Receives start-up grant in collaboration with the Political Science Department from the Geneva International Academic Network
5/2014	GDP Association formally launched
9/2014	GDP becomes wholly independent
12/2015	GDP completes first fiscal year in operation



iii. Accomplishments

1. Launching of New Website and Online Database

A centrepiece of GDP efforts to bring critical awareness to detention practices has been its website, which has become a widely used tool for investigating immigration detention globally, logging several thousand sessions each month (see below for more details on web traffic). Previously, the website was only able to provide access to the GDP's written reports on national immigration detention systems because the GDP's broad collection of data and statistics were trapped on static spreadsheets. However, in December 2015, the GDP launched a new website (www.globaldetentionproject.org) that provides easy access to the organisation's entire range of data and inputs developed during more than eight years of investigative work and scholarly analysis. At the time of the launch, the database/website provided information on detention laws and policies in 95 countries and nearly 2,000 detention facilities. There is no similar source of information available anywhere on the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers.

The effort to develop an accessible online database initially began during the period 2011-2013, when the GDP was based at the Graduate Institute's Programme for the Study of Global Migration, which at the time the database project started was headed by Prof. Jussi Hanhimäki. With financial support provided by the Swiss Network for International Studies, the GDP implemented a multi-phase effort aimed at refining the parameters and content of its database and developing a strategy for launching it online. These included undertaking

a comprehensive study of applicable international legal norms, studying indicator models for measuring adherence to these norms, and applying this analysis to drafting individual fields of information to cover all aspects of a country's detention regime, including data fields on operations and conditions at immigration detention centres, national legal frameworks, international human rights obligations, immigration enforcement and oversight institutions, and socio-political indicators.

Starting in 2013, the Open Society Foundation began providing assistance to enable the GDP to complete its database and hire a contractor to develop it as an online tool for project researchers. The GDP presented its findings and received critical feedback on key aspects of its database during numerous academic workshops in Europe and the United States as well as at regional advocacy meetings organised by the International Detention Coalition and the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network.

In early 2014, working with the UK company Claritis, the GDP launched an initial version of its online database application, which included creation of a non-public platform used by GDP staff for working on the database. During the course of that year the GDP tested the functionality of every field in order to finalize the online application. The GDP overhauled its website to enable it to serve as an access point for viewing the database. On 31 December, the GDP's new website was finally launched.

2. Website Performance and Public Visibility

The GDP's website had become a premier online resource for researching and reporting on immigration detention long before the association launched its new online database. In 2009, its first year in operation, the GDP website logged some 10,000 sessions and 15,000 pageviews. By 2014, annual website performance had increased to more than 61,000 sessions and 133,000 pageviews. As the attached Google Analytics reports show (see Annex I), during 2015, there were approximately **81,000** sessions logged on our site (a more than 30 percent increase from 2014), **62,000 users**, and **163,000 pageviews**. An assessment of the more than **1,100 subscribers** to our email newsletter reveals that the main user groups are local and international advocacy groups, UN and Council of Europe bodies, universities, government agencies, and national human rights institutions.

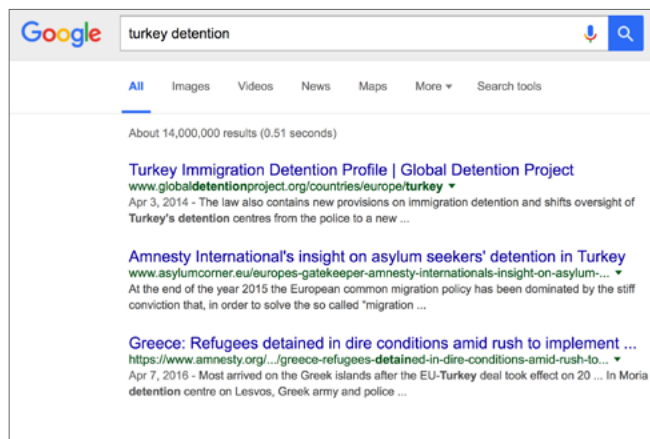
The GDP's online success is the result of several factors. When the GDP launched its website in 2009, it was far ahead of the curve in its analysis of immigration detention regimes. Thus, it quickly became a reference point for activists and scholars investigating this issue, who have provided links to our various web pages and promoted our publications in their newsletters and social media platforms.

"The GDP's robust methodologies and easy to navigate website make them a world leader in this important area of public policy."

Mary Bosworth, Oxford University

While the issue of immigration detention is now becoming a widespread concern, the GDP nevertheless remains a global leader. The continuing attention our work receives—coupled with a specific strategy to improve the placement of GDP web pages on search engines—has led to exceedingly successful search engine optimisation (SEO) results. For instance, searches on Google for the word “detention” alongside the name of any of the world’s major detaining countries return the GDP’s profiles on these countries at the top of search results (for example, test the search terms < Turkey Detention > or < Germany Detention > on Google).

Also, even though the GDP publishes in English, traffic to its site is global. While the top source countries for visits to its site during 2015 were the largest English-language countries, the GDP also logged significant numbers of visits from a geographically diverse range of countries, including the main immigration source and destination countries (see “Annex II: Google Analytics: Location of Users, 2015”).



The visibility of the GDP’s online presence has also had a clear knock on effect of helping drive public discussion about this issue. GDP research has been cited in reports by major news organisations in numerous countries, including the New York Times, Al Jazeera, IRIN, ARD Television in Germany, U.S. National Public Radio, Switzerland’s Le Temps, the Inter Press Service, among numerous other outlets.

In addition, the ability of the website to draw readers through search engines has spurred frequent correspondence between concerned individuals and GDP staff, including people looking for loved ones who have disappeared during their efforts to migrate or seek asylum. In the later cases, the GDP seeks to put people in touch with relevant humanitarian organizations or field offices or send them information about how to use tools like the Online Family Tracing page of the International Committee of the Red Cross (“Restoring Family Links”).

3. Impacts of Country Profiles and Major Reports

In addition to its daily efforts to maintain up to date information on individual countries across the globe, the GDP has published dozens of profiles on national detention regimes as well as several ground-breaking reports during its first fiscal year in operation. Based on feedback the project has received from advocacy groups, it is clear that GDP country profiles are widely used in lobbying efforts and campaigns. For instance, a migrants rights group in Indonesia informed the GDP that they had recommended its data and profile to Indonesia's UN delegation. In another case, advocates pressing reforms in Germany told the GDP that they used the report on that country during their meetings with government officials.

The GDP's numerous studies and papers published during this period have also drawn widespread attention and been used by advocacy groups. In December 2015, the GDP jointly published with Access Info Europe a report titled "The Uncounted: The Detention of Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Europe" that makes innovative use of national freedom of information legislation to detail gaps in public access to information about immigration detention regimes in nearly three dozen countries across Europe and North America.⁵ An advocate attending a joint meeting with the EU Child Rights Coordinator and Commissioner on Justice told us that she cited the statistics on children in detention that we provided in the report, writing that it helped her team underscore to officials the lack of state adherence to the principle of detention only as a last resort. "How many last resort cases were there really," she asked, if countries are detaining hundreds of a children a year? She added: "Apparently the EU Child Rights Coordinator also referred to the same figure in a subsequent meeting so we're sure that the message has been picked up. ... Just thought that I'd let you know some of the impact of your work." Also, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants circulated the report on his listerv, writing: "The GDP is doing an excellent job at documenting migrant detention." Several groups promoting reforms at the EU subsequently echoed the report's call for the EU to develop transparency mechanisms on detention. Groups that promoted the report included Migreurop, Statewatch, Border Criminologies, PICUM, and Rights in Exile.

"The mass displacements of recent years, the refugee crisis in Europe and the rise of anti-immigrant politics around the world make the Global Detention Project all the more important a resource for journalists today."

Nina Bernstein,
New York Times

Also in December 2015, the GDP published a first-of-its kind region-wide comparative report on immigration detention policies and practices in the Gulf that was based on a two-year investigation assisted by a consultant based in the region and a team of reviewers from key national, regional, and international human rights organizations with specific experience in each of the countries of the region. The organization Migrant-Rights.org, an important NGO promoting migrants rights in the Middle East, publicized the GDP's special report and cited passages of it in communiqués on detention issues in Gulf countries. The

⁵ "The Uncounted: The Detention of Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Europe," December 2015, <http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/publications/special-report/uncounted-detention-migrants-and-asylum-seekers-europe>.

report was also circulated in several important specialized information sources and networks, including the Diplomacy Training Program, an Australian-based organization that builds the capacity of migrants' rights workers across Asia.

In 2015, the GDP published a paper titled "Children in Immigration Detention: Challenges of Measurement and Definition," which details methodological difficulties in efforts to develop clear data on the detention of children and proposes possible solutions. A version of the paper was then presented at the annual meeting of the Interagency Working Group on Child Immigration Detention held in Geneva in 2015. The paper has contributed to on-going discussions and advocacy urging the United Nations to undertake a "Global Study on Deprivation of Liberty of Children."

4. Reinforcing Advocacy

As noted above, the GDP's datasets, studies, and country reports have long been employed by advocates in their lobbying efforts. More recently, the GDP has been able to explore new forms of collaborations with advocacy initiatives that were not possible before it became independent, including serving as a contractor to advocacy projects. In September 2015, GDP staff members participated in a series of workshops in Cyprus and Bulgaria during which new advocacy projects on immigration detention developed by local NGOs and supported by the European Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM) were officially launched. The GDP was contracted by EPIM to serve as an external adviser to the EPIM team evaluating the projects and to produce a report for the EPIM team assessing the potential policy impacts of the projects. The projects are part of EPIM's 2016-2018 pilot sub-fund on immigration detention.

The global child rights NGO Terre des Hommes contracted the GDP to undertake a study, which was completed in December 2015, detailing child detention practices in all 26 Swiss cantons to be used in its advocacy efforts in Switzerland aimed at ending the immigration detention of children in the country. To complete the study, the GDP contacted authorities and NGOs across Switzerland, lodged official information requests with all relevant cantonal authorities (employing the three official Swiss languages), and reviewed available official and scholarly reports.

In November 2015, the GDP's Associate Researcher gave a presentation on legal standards and norms related to immigration detention to Lebanese authorities and security officials as part of a UNHCR-supported capacity-building workshop aimed at improving adherence to international norms in Lebanon that was hosted by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in Sanremo, Italy.

Other advocacy organizations consulted with the GDP during the period to make use of its expertise on detention issues. For instance, the GDP's Senior Researcher

served as an advisor for the European Network on Statelessness's November 2015 report "Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention." Also researchers at Amnesty International contacted the GDP seeking background information on detention centres in Turkey and tips on how to investigate new or recently established facilities in the country. Wrote one of the AI researchers in response to this assistance, "Thanks so much for such a quick and comprehensive reply (and mini-tutorial on researching detention centres!)."

In 2013, the GDP helped design an investigation into detention practices with the transparency group Access Info Europe, which led to the 2015 publication of "The Uncounted" report mentioned previously. With the stated goal of testing levels of transparency in detention regimes, the GDP worked with Access Info to draft a questionnaire, identified the main agencies in 33 countries to send the questionnaire to, and employed national freedom of information legislation in requesting responses to the questionnaire. The initiative led to some revealing results. For instance, of the 33 countries addressed in the project, only 15 responded to questions related to the detention of minors and fully 19 failed to disclose details about other aspects of their detention practices. In addition, many countries provided highly misleading responses or said that they did not keep detailed statistics. Malta informed us that one has to be an EU citizen and resident in Malta for the last five years to make such a request. Another country, Bulgaria, claimed that it was unnecessary to respond to the request because it regularly sends the information to Eurostat. When GDP researchers contacted Eurostat, however, they were told that this could not be the case because it did not keep such statistics.

In September 2014, the GDP's Senior Researcher was invited to participate in a consultation in Italy with the Italian EU presidency, which was co-organized by the Open Society and Associazione Parse. Based on her input, the final statement of the consultation featured a strong recommendation for EU institutions to collect data relevant to immigration detention.

These advancements in the GDP's work with advocacy organisations come after several years of collaboration with local groups working on immigration detention to develop information and data on country practices. Since 2010, when the GDP launched a pilot project supported by Zennström Philanthropies and undertaken in collaboration with the International Detention Coalition, the GDP has worked with nearly two dozen organizations and independent researchers to complete questionnaires that cover key areas in national detention regimes and closely reflect fields in the GDP's database.⁶ Among the GDP's partners in this effort have been: Centro Internacional para los Derechos de los Migrantes (Costa Rica), Asylum Access (Ecuador), Mekong Migration Network (Thailand and Hong Kong

"By providing treaty bodies with detailed reports and submissions about the detention practices of countries across the globe, the GDP helps ensure that states are held to account."

Pablo Ceriani,
Committee on
Migrants Workers

⁶ For a description of this pilot project, see "Detention at the Borders of Europe: Report on the Joint Global Detention Project–International Detention Coalition Workshop in Geneva, Switzerland, 2-3 October 2010," available at <http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/publications/detention-borders-europe-report-joint-global-detention-project-international-detention>.

China), Jesuit Refugee Services (Indonesia), Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (Honduras), Suka Society (Malaysia), Refugee Council of the Korean Bar Association (South Korea), Taiwan Association for Human Rights (Taiwan), Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados (Panama), Mesa Nacional para las Migraciones (Guatemala), University of Sousse (Tunisia), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Poland), Pueblos Unidos (Spain), Middle East Council of Churches (Lebanon), Helsinki Committee (Hungary), Ecumenical Refugee Program (Greece), Association for Juridical Studies on Immigration (Italy), Border Monitoring Ukraine (Ukraine), Jesuit Refugee Services (Malta), Helsinki Citizens Assembly (Turkey), Lanus University (Argentina).

The GDP has also been an important voice urging evidence-based research into “alternatives to detention” to better measure the impact that this global campaign is having. Its researchers have addressed this issue in numerous fora, providing assessments about the potential hurdles that the promotion of alternatives could have in certain contexts. GDP researchers have contributed to noted online publications like *Border Criminologies*, participated in online debates with advocates, and been invited to address this issue at a number of conferences, including at the Odysseus Network Final Conference of the “Made Real” project, “Alternatives to Immigration Detention in The EU: The Time For Implementation,” held in Brussels in February 2015. Since the GDP began publishing analyses on alternatives, numerous important scholars in Europe and the United States have published reviews of the issue discussing the potential long-term impact of the adoption of alternatives on official surveillance apparatuses and whether alternatives can effectively reduce the numbers of people detained (see, for example, Denise Gilman, “Realizing Liberty: The Use of International Human Rights Law to Realign Immigration Detention in the United States,” *Fordham International Law Journal*, February 2013; and Mary Bosworth, “Assessment of the Report of the Inquiry into the Use of Immigration Detention in the United Kingdom,” *Border Criminologies*, 3 March 2015).

5. Engaging International Human Rights Institutions

As with its relations with advocacy groups, following its re-launch as an NGO, the GDP has been able capitalize on its independent status to begin exploring new engagements with international human rights instruments. A range of treaty bodies and special rapporteurs have relevance to the issue of immigration detention. Some of these bodies—like the UN Committee on Migrant Workers—have repeatedly asked the GDP for submissions during Member States reviews, in part because they often lack civil society participation and are starved for independent information. In this way, the GDP has begun to develop the capacity to systematically target submissions to these bodies in advance of review sessions for countries about which the GDP has developed important information that is relevant to both the issue of immigration detention and the treaty in question. During 2015, the GDP provided submissions to the Committee on the Elimination

of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Committee on Migrant Workers, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants. Commenting on the GDP's work in this regard, a member of the Committee on Migrant Workers wrote that its submissions are helping "ensure that states are held to account for the treatment people face when they are locked up for immigration reasons."⁷

In September 2014, the GDP was invited to address the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention's "Global Consultation on the Right to Challenge the Lawfulness of Detention," during which the GDP emphasized how lack of clarity in the treatment of non-citizens in custody was a critical impediment to ensuring procedural guarantees for detainees. As part of the consultation process, the Working Group requested input from a select group of stakeholders, including the GDP, to assist its efforts to draft "basic principles and guidelines on remedies and procedures on the right of anyone deprived of his or her liberty." The GDP provided a concise list of recommendations, all of which were incorporated in the draft basic principles that were circulated for final comment in February 2015.

The GDP has also been a lead actor promoting increased transparency with human rights bodies at the regional level. In late 2013, just before the GDP became independent, the GDP's Executive Director was invited by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to provide a keynote address at a CoE conference on proposing minimum detention standards. He urged the national preventive mechanisms of CoE member states to promote the development and sharing of detailed data on detention regimes.

6. Advancements in Scholarly Work and Interactions

The GDP has been involved in cutting-edge academic research since its inception as a student-led project at the Graduate Institute. Two important early funding sources were the Geneva International Academic Network and the Swiss Network for International Studies. The GDP has continued to advance its scholarly work by launching an interdisciplinary Working Paper series featuring contributions from leading academics and practitioners focusing on immigration detention. In September 2015, the GDP's Executive Director along with co-editor Matthew Flynn finalized a contract with the respected academic publisher Edward Elgar to publish an edited volume entitled "Challenging Immigration Detention: Academics, Activists, and Policymakers—An Interdisciplinary Forum."

GDP material has been extensively cited in recent academic publications. Of particular note, in 2015 Stanford University Press released a well regarded study of global immigration control regimes written by a University of California Political Science professor titled "Rights, Deportation, and Detention in the Age

"Advocating for reforms in detention policies requires having accurate information about state practices and being able to identify where critical gaps in protections are. The GDP helps provide this essential base for advocacy."

Michele Levoy,
Platform for
International
Cooperation on
Undocumented
Migrants

⁷ Pablo Ceriani, UN Committee on Migrant Workers

of Immigration Control.” The author notes in his methodology that he was able to operationalize the prevalence of immigration detention as a key variable in his study by using data on detention provided by the GDP.

The GDP’s work has also been featured at a number of academic conferences during its first fiscal year, including at Yale University, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Geneva, the University of Cambridge, the University of Athens, as well as at the annual conferences of the International Studies Association and the Odysseus Network.

Also of note, in November 2015 the GDP participated in a series of lectures and workshops in Buenos Aires organized by the University of Lanus (Centro de Justicia y Derechos Humanos), UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration, the Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, as well as several other local and regional organizations, around the theme of human rights and migration in Latin America. The GDP’s presentations focused on how immigration detention practices in South America compare to practices in others regions of the globe and lessons to be learned from these comparisons.

iv. Users & Stakeholders

As the list of accomplishments above demonstrates, the GDP has become an important tool for a range of actors working on immigration detention, including advocacy organisations, human rights institutions, scholars, journalists, official policy bodies, and concerned members of society. To help the GDP position itself and its outputs correctly during this formative period of the association and ensure its continued relevance to reform efforts, the GDP reached out to leading members of different stakeholder groups to seek their advice and feedback. The input of many of these external actors has been a core part of the GDP's strategic planning process, which began at the end of 2015 with support from the Oak Foundation. This section of the report provides quotes from some actors, who have given permission for the GDP to use them in this annual report.

International Human Rights Institutions

François Crépeau, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants:

"The GDP fills a serious gap in documenting migration detention policies, practices and institutions around the world. These are often little reported by national authorities and suffer from scant oversight. Casting a light on an activity which profoundly affects the lives of hundreds of thousands of persons around the world is a key service to the human rights community."

Pablo Ceriani, UN Committee on Migrant Workers: “International human rights bodies tasked with making sure that states adhere to their treaty commitments benefit enormously from receiving specialized information about the range of provisions covered in these agreements. By providing these bodies with highly detailed reports and targeted submissions about the detention practices of countries across the globe, the Global Detention Project helps ensure that states are held to account for the treatment people face when they are locked up for immigration reasons.

Advocacy

Michele Levoy, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants: “Effectively advocating for reforms in immigration detention policies in Europe requires having accurate information about Members States practices and being able to identify where critical gaps in protections are. The Global Detention Project helps provide this essential base for advocacy. Employing innovative research strategies and a methodology for comparative analysis, the GDP helps ensure that data is available to empower campaigns.”

Grant Mitchell, International Detention Coalition: “The Global Detention Project has worked consistently over many years to build the critical knowledge and data needed to understand the devastating impact immigration detention is having on vulnerable individuals globally. Country reports, research articles and data on the growing use of detention have proved essential for the advocacy efforts of the International Detention Coalition and its members in 70 countries.”

Official Institutions

Hindpal Singh Bhui, UK Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Prisons: “The Global Detention Project performs an invaluable service as a reliable source of material on immigration detention that is both scholarly and accessible. The GDP is often the only place to go for rigorously researched data on detention practices across the world. In my experience, its publications are always of a very high standard and address issues of relevance to both practitioners and academics.”

Scholarship and Policy Analysis

Mary Bosworth, Oxford University, Department of Criminology: “The Global Detention Project’s data sets offer an unparalleled resource for academics and policy makers. I use their material in my post-graduate teaching and in my own research. Open access to such a range of regularly updated material provides crucial evidence for comparative studies and simply allows us to map what is going on. While I would know where to find UK statistics, the GDP collates figures

from all over the world. Their robust methodologies and easy to navigate website make them a world leader in this important area of public policy.”

Donald Kerwin, Center for Migration Studies: “The Global Detention Project’s research and country studies on immigrant detention are invaluable research tools and sources of information. GDP details individual detention situations, which receive scant coverage in the media and research communities, and provides the best, most current and authoritative information on this global human rights challenge. Most of all, it shines a light on populations that would otherwise be too easily ignored and forgotten.”

Journalism

Nina Bernstein, New York Times: “Several years ago, as I was covering immigration detention for the New York Times in the United States, I came to realize that multinational security companies were involved in detaining and deporting unwanted foreigners for profit on three continents, though most news coverage of detention was narrowly national or anecdotal. The Global Detention Project—sober, authoritative, and deeply researched—proved an invaluable resource as I set out to report on these international businesses, their political and economic variations and their common patterns of abuse. The mass displacements of recent years, the refugee crisis in Europe and the rise of anti-immigrant politics around the world make the Global Detention Project all the more important a resource for journalists today, many of whom have been newly dropped into issues that the GDP has followed for years.”

Tom Rollins, Independent Journalist: “The Global Detention Project is an invaluable resource for anyone reporting on immigration detention around the world. As a journalist, I’ve frequently turned to the GDP’s in-depth and reliable data and analyses, whether I’ve been looking to discover more about a particular removal facility in Sweden or changes in Egypt’s detention laws.”



v. The GDP Team & Governance

1. Team

The GDP Team is currently comprised of the following staff members, advisers, and governance bodies.

Staff

Michael Flynn, Executive Director: Michael Flynn holds a BA in Philosophy from DePaul University and an MA and PhD in International Studies from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. He previously worked as a project director at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.; as a project coordinator at the Graduate Institute's Programme for the Study of Global Migration; and as an associate editor of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. His research has been supported by the Swiss Network for International Studies, the Geneva International Academic Network, the Pew International Journalism Program, and the Fund for Investigative Journalism.

Mariette Grange, Senior Researcher: Mariette Grange is a researcher and human rights practitioner with extensive international advocacy and migration-related research experience. She previously worked at Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, representing both organizations at the United Nations in Geneva, and held positions at the International Council on Human Rights Policy, the World Council of Churches, and the International Catholic Migration Commission.

Izabella Majcher, Associate Researcher: Izabella Majcher, a PhD Candidate in International Law at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, has been with the Global Detention Project since 2011. Her research has focused on the international legal framework governing immigration detention, detention regimes in European Union (EU) and Latin American countries, and women's and children's rights. Her doctoral research focuses on EU policies on undocumented migrants and their compliance with international law.

Remi Vespi, Fellow: Remi Vespi is an LL.M. Candidate in International Law at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. She is a licensed attorney holding a J.D. from Boston University School of Law and a B.S. from the University of Central Florida. Her interests include human rights, migration and refugee law and policy, and U.S. immigration law.

Romane Auzou, Intern: Romane Auzou is an Intern Researcher at the Global Detention Project who is completing a Masters in International Relations at the Political Sciences Institute (Sciences-Po) in Aix en Provence, France.

Matthew Flynn, Contributing Researcher: Matthew Flynn is an Assistant Professor of International Studies and Sociology at Georgia Southern University in Statesboro, Georgia. He serves as a volunteer Contributing Researcher to the Global Detention Project, assisting in the preparation and publishing of the GDP's Working Papers series.

Executive Committee & Board Members

Meghna Abraham • Amnesty International • President & Board Member

George Kourous • UN Food and Agriculture Organization), Vice President & Board Member

Yves Klein • Monfrini Crettol & Partners-Geneva • Secretary & Board Member

Pierre-Eric Simon • Processus Immobilier-Geneva • Treasurer & Board Member

Luke McCallin • Head of Donor Relations, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Roberta Cecchetti • Advocacy Director, Child Protection Initiative, Save the Children

Fernand Melgar • Swiss Filmmaker, Climage

Michaela Told • Executive Director, Programme on Global Health, Graduate Institute

Seta Hadesian • Director, Middle East Council of Churches

Alejandro Nadal • Professor of Economics, El Colegio de Mexico

Robert Norris • Senior Fellow, Federation of American Scientists

Severine Jacomy Vite • UNICEF

Academic Advisory Council

Mary Bosworth • University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

François Crépeau • Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Jeff Crisp • Refugees International, Washington, D.C., United States of America

Niels Frenzen • USC Gould School of Law, University of Southern California, United States of America

Elsbeth Guild • Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Jussi Hanhimäki • Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

Don Kerwin • Center for Migration Studies, New York, United States of America

Dan Wilsher • City University, London, United Kingdom

2. Governance

As a non-profit association under Swiss law, the GDP has two main governance bodies, the **General Assembly** of association members, whose responsibilities include appointing the association's **Executive Committee**, which is responsible for managing the association, approving budgets, authorizing grants, among other activities. Executive Committee members participate on a purely volunteer basis and are only reimbursed for expenses and travel costs directly related to fulfilling their responsibilities on behalf of the association.

In addition, the Executive Committee has appointed a four-person **Board** that is intended to interact more closely with the Executive Director (ED) and provide assistance on short notice for a range of activities, including banking and finances, drafting contracts, addressing legal questions, and generally serving as an easily accessible advisory body to the ED. Board members include the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Executive Committee. The Board is directly involved in financial oversight of the association and has direct access to all of its financial information. Copies of banking and financial records are sent directly by the association's bank to the Treasurer.

Lastly, the association has appointed a non-binding **Academic Advisory Council**, which is made up of prominent academics and scholars working on issues central to the GDP's mandate. The academic council is intended to serve in a consultative capacity to the ED in order to help ensure that the GDP's outputs meet the highest standards. Council members provide advice on research, proof drafts of reports, suggest areas to focus GDP efforts, and collaborate with staff on producing material published by the association.

vi. Acknowledgements

The GDP would like to give special thanks to the following donors who have made our work possible during our first fiscal year in operation: The Oak Foundation, the Open Society Foundations, Loterie Romande, the Tutor Foundation, and the State of Geneva.

The GDP would also like to acknowledge the numerous foundations and institutions whose previous support for the GDP made possible its evolution into an independent association. In particular, the GDP would like to thank the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for serving as our home for many years, including Prof. David Sylvan, Prof. Jussi Hanhimäki, Prof. Elizabeth Prügl, Prof. Vincent Chetail, and Prof. Andrew Clapham. In addition, the GDP would like to thank the Geneva International Academic Network, the Swiss Network for International Studies, and Zennström Philanthropies.

The GDP has also been shaped over the years by the work of numerous students, researchers, and interns, many of whom came from universities in North America and Europe to volunteer their services. As this is our first annual report after many years of work, we would like to acknowledge the valuable assistance the GDP received from these individuals: Bassiar Ali, Emily Baxter, Cecilia Cannon, Theo Coonen, Caroline Dalton, Killian Patrick Dorier, Jaqueline Douniama, Christina Fialho, Claudie Fioroni, Anette Havardsen Skaar, Aiko Holvikivi, Cari Jeffries, Kelsey Jost-Creegan, Adrian Klocke, Yuki Kobayashi, Alexandra Lamb, Christa Lopez, Jana Löw, Ben Lumsdaine, Alexander MacKinnon, Sahiba Maqbool, Karen Marín Hernández, Sam Moog, Alix Nasri, Navitri Putri Guillaume, Ioana Raluca Balas, Isabel Ricupero, Jonathan Ruta, Marizen Santos, Noah Schwartz, Giulia Soldan, Yvette Stephens, and Hui Wang.

Lastly, the GDP has received input from countless immigration and human rights experts extending from Japan to Mexico to Qatar to Morocco to numerous points in between, who have generously reviewed drafts of reports, tracked down information, critiqued methodologies, invited us to give presentations, or corresponded with us during our investigations to help keep us on track. They are too numerous to mention here, but we would be remiss if we did not acknowledge that the quality of our work has benefitted enormously from the interactions we have had with these dedicated individuals.



Annex I: Google Analytics: Annual Traffic Reports (2013-2015)



<http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/> - ... [Go to this report](#)
www.globaldetentionproject.org/

Annex I: Web Traffic 2013

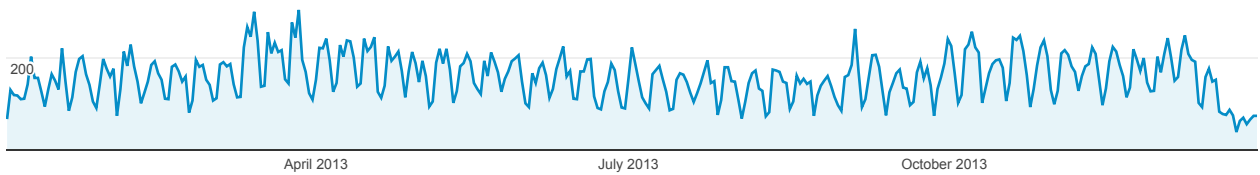
Jan 1, 2013 - Dec 31, 2013

All Users
100.00% Sessions

Overview

Sessions

400



Sessions

57,541



Users

42,054



Pageviews

127,583



Pages / Session

2.22



Avg. Session Duration

00:10:38



Bounce Rate

71.47%

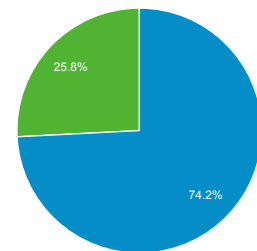


% New Sessions

72.33%



New Visitor Returning Visitor



Language	Sessions	% Sessions
1. en-us	37,844	65.77%
2. en-gb	4,637	8.06%
3. fr	1,857	3.23%
4. en	1,500	2.61%
5. es	1,206	2.10%
6. de-de	996	1.73%
7. it	761	1.32%
8. es-es	735	1.28%
9. nl	694	1.21%
10. it-it	629	1.09%

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Annex I: Google Analytics: Annual Traffic Reports (2013-2015)



<http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/...> [Go to this report](#)
www.globaldetentionproject.org/

Annex I: Web Traffic 2014

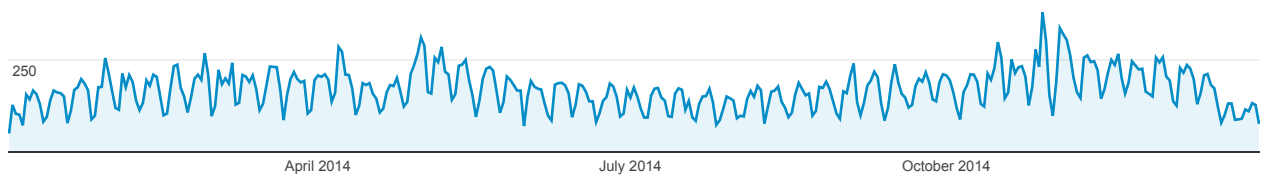
Jan 1, 2014 - Dec 31, 2014

All Users
100.00% Sessions

Overview

Sessions

500



Sessions
61,284



Users
45,337



Pageviews
133,365



Pages / Session
2.18



Avg. Session Duration
00:02:43



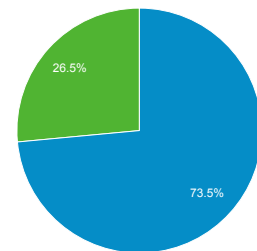
Bounce Rate
69.08%



% New Sessions
73.27%



New Visitor Returning Visitor



Language	Sessions	% Sessions
1. en-us	37,282	60.83%
2. en-gb	6,895	11.25%
3. fr	1,666	2.72%
4. en	1,230	2.01%
5. es	1,226	2.00%
6. de	1,152	1.88%
7. it	944	1.54%
8. es-es	811	1.32%
9. de-de	791	1.29%
10. en-au	599	0.98%

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Annex I: Google Analytics: Annual Traffic Reports (2013-2015)



Global Detention Project - <http://www.gdpr.org> [Go to this report](#)
All Web Site Data

Annex I: Web Traffic 2015

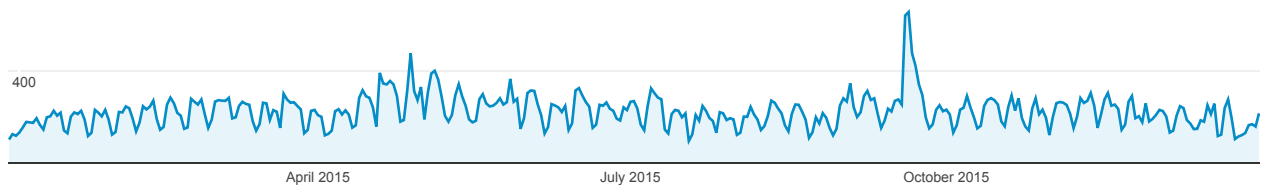
Jan 1, 2015 - Dec 31, 2015

All Users
100.00% Sessions

Overview

Sessions

800



Sessions
80,813



Users
62,265



Pageviews
163,031



Pages / Session
2.02



Avg. Session Duration
00:01:53



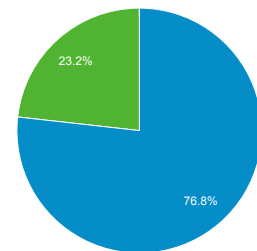
Bounce Rate
72.21%



% New Sessions
76.56%



New Visitor Returning Visitor



Language	Sessions	% Sessions
1. en-us	44,146	54.63%
2. en-gb	9,563	11.83%
3. (not set)	3,565	4.41%
4. pl	1,933	2.39%
5. fr	1,858	2.30%
6. en-au	1,600	1.98%
7. de	1,561	1.93%
8. en	1,373	1.70%
9. es	1,255	1.55%
10. it	1,254	1.55%

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Annex II: Google Analytics: Top Locations of Users, 2015



Global Detention Project - <http://www.gdp.org> [Go to this report](#)
All Web Site Data

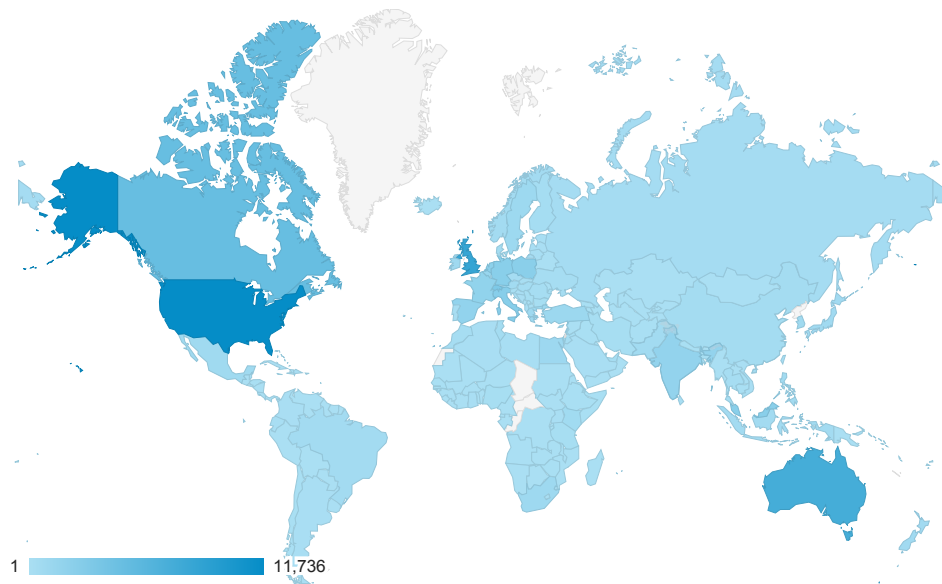
Annex II: Top Locations of Users

Jan 1, 2015 - Dec 31, 2015

All Users
100.00% Sessions

Map Overlay

Summary



Country	Acquisition			Behavior			Conversions		
	Sessions	% New Sessions	New Users	Bounce Rate	Pages / Session	Avg. Session Duration	Goal Conversion Rate	Goal Completions	Goal Value
	80,813 % of Total: 100.00% (80,813)	76.77% Avg for View: 76.56% (0.29%)	62,044 % of Total: 100.29% (61,867)	72.21% Avg for View: 72.21% (0.00%)	2.02 Avg for View: 2.02 (0.00%)	00:01:53 Avg for View: 00:01:53 (0.00%)	0.00% Avg for View: 0.00% (0.00%)	0 % of Total: 0.00% (0)	\$0.00 % of Total: 0.00% (\$0.00)
1. United States	11,736 (14.52%)	81.54%	9,569 (15.42%)	72.16%	1.91	00:01:38	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
2. United Kingdom	8,267 (10.23%)	75.40%	6,233 (10.05%)	72.23%	2.14	00:01:49	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
3. Australia	7,153 (8.85%)	79.07%	5,656 (9.12%)	70.66%	2.11	00:02:01	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
4. Canada	4,773 (5.91%)	78.82%	3,762 (6.06%)	75.34%	1.80	00:01:31	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
5. Switzerland	3,157 (3.91%)	49.76%	1,571 (2.53%)	53.53%	3.83	00:04:42	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
6. Italy	2,464 (3.05%)	62.22%	1,533 (2.47%)	71.79%	2.04	00:02:02	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
7. Germany	2,349 (2.91%)	76.71%	1,802 (2.90%)	69.86%	2.09	00:01:50	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
8. Malaysia	2,341 (2.90%)	81.80%	1,915 (3.09%)	75.82%	1.57	00:01:39	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
9. Poland	2,305 (2.85%)	87.33%	2,013 (3.24%)	66.38%	2.02	00:01:14	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
10. Netherlands	2,051 (2.54%)	74.35%	1,525 (2.46%)	69.82%	2.11	00:02:23	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
11. France	1,778 (2.20%)	69.69%	1,239 (2.00%)	64.85%	2.46	00:02:20	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
12. Spain	1,702 (2.11%)	70.74%	1,204 (1.94%)	64.45%	2.61	00:02:44	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
13. India	1,669 (2.07%)	82.68%	1,380 (2.22%)	79.09%	1.67	00:01:42	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)

Annex II: Google Analytics: Top Locations of Users, 2015

14.	Belgium	1,263 (1.56%)	70.07%	885 (1.43%)	65.40%	2.26	00:02:18	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
15.	Malta	1,246 (1.54%)	66.61%	830 (1.34%)	76.48%	1.62	00:01:35	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
16.	(not set)	1,211 (1.50%)	96.28%	1,166 (1.88%)	85.55%	1.17	00:00:30	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
17.	Turkey	1,017 (1.26%)	67.26%	684 (1.10%)	74.53%	1.77	00:01:56	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
18.	Egypt	934 (1.16%)	69.27%	647 (1.04%)	77.41%	1.70	00:01:30	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
19.	Sweden	916 (1.13%)	72.16%	661 (1.07%)	65.72%	2.41	00:02:16	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
20.	Greece	885 (1.10%)	75.93%	672 (1.08%)	68.25%	2.13	00:02:19	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
21.	Hong Kong	852 (1.05%)	83.10%	708 (1.14%)	77.35%	1.63	00:01:27	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
22.	South Africa	838 (1.04%)	82.46%	691 (1.11%)	79.83%	1.68	00:01:38	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
23.	Ireland	816 (1.01%)	86.27%	704 (1.13%)	74.75%	1.96	00:01:31	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
24.	Lebanon	800 (0.99%)	73.50%	588 (0.95%)	82.38%	1.46	00:01:04	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
25.	Mexico	729 (0.90%)	76.54%	558 (0.90%)	69.14%	2.37	00:02:57	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
26.	South Korea	724 (0.90%)	69.34%	502 (0.81%)	70.99%	2.27	00:02:12	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
27.	Japan	653 (0.81%)	77.49%	506 (0.82%)	79.79%	1.63	00:01:14	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
28.	New Zealand	646 (0.80%)	83.44%	539 (0.87%)	69.50%	1.92	00:01:54	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
29.	Kenya	625 (0.77%)	79.68%	498 (0.80%)	83.20%	1.38	00:01:02	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
30.	Pakistan	605 (0.75%)	82.31%	498 (0.80%)	75.70%	1.59	00:01:35	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
31.	Philippines	587 (0.73%)	85.35%	501 (0.81%)	80.75%	1.41	00:01:06	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
32.	Austria	551 (0.68%)	76.41%	421 (0.68%)	66.42%	2.24	00:02:36	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
33.	Brazil	533 (0.66%)	85.93%	458 (0.74%)	85.93%	1.88	00:01:15	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
34.	Indonesia	528 (0.65%)	73.67%	389 (0.63%)	80.30%	1.40	00:01:29	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
35.	Norway	510 (0.63%)	78.82%	402 (0.65%)	73.33%	1.83	00:01:12	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
36.	Israel	495 (0.61%)	75.76%	375 (0.60%)	70.10%	2.13	00:02:10	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
37.	China	455 (0.56%)	97.14%	442 (0.71%)	88.57%	1.26	00:00:35	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
38.	Denmark	442 (0.55%)	71.72%	317 (0.51%)	69.00%	2.01	00:01:39	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
39.	Tunisia	415 (0.51%)	68.43%	284 (0.46%)	73.73%	1.80	00:01:31	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
40.	Czech Republic	392 (0.49%)	73.98%	290 (0.47%)	64.80%	2.47	00:02:26	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
41.	Russia	376 (0.47%)	71.54%	269 (0.43%)	86.97%	1.38	00:00:37	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
42.	Finland	357 (0.44%)	79.27%	283 (0.46%)	70.31%	1.98	00:01:48	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
43.	Hungary	354 (0.44%)	72.60%	257 (0.41%)	75.99%	1.73	00:01:29	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
44.	Morocco	295 (0.37%)	81.02%	239 (0.39%)	72.88%	1.83	00:01:34	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
45.	Jordan	288 (0.36%)	73.61%	212 (0.34%)	75.69%	1.72	00:01:27	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
46.	Thailand	282 (0.35%)	77.66%	219 (0.35%)	73.76%	2.05	00:01:40	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
47.	Romania	274 (0.34%)	77.37%	212 (0.34%)	75.55%	2.06	00:01:37	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
48.	United Arab Emirates	271 (0.34%)	88.19%	239 (0.39%)	84.87%	1.45	00:01:26	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
49.	Singapore	269 (0.33%)	83.64%	225 (0.36%)	85.13%	1.33	00:01:01	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)

Annex II: Google Analytics: Top Locations of Users, 2015

50.	Ukraine	257 (0.32%)	79.77%	205 (0.33%)	75.88%	1.82	00:01:54	0.00%	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)
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Rows 1 - 50 of 206

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Annex III: First Fiscal Year Audit (2014-2015)

OGH Expertises Comptables et Fiscales SA
114, rue du Rhône
Case Postale 3174
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OGH Expertises

Report of the auditors to the meeting of the member

Global Detention Project G e n e v a

Annual Financial Statement as of
December 31st, 2015

As statutory auditors, we have examined the financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes) of your association for the year ended December 31st, 2015.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Committee. Our responsibility is to perform a limited statutory examination on these financial statements. We confirm that we meet the licensing and independence requirements as stipulated by Swiss law.

We conducted our examination in accordance with the Swiss Standard on the Limited Statutory Examination. This standard requires that we plan and perform a limited statutory examination to identify material misstatements in the financial statements. A limited statutory examination consists primarily of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures as well as detailed tests of company documents as considered necessary in the circumstances. However, the testing of operational processes and the internal control system, as well as inquiries and further testing procedures to detect fraud or other legal violations, are not within the scope of this examination.

Based on our limited statutory examination, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements do not comply with Swiss law and the association articles of incorporation.

Geneva, March 3th, 2016

OGH Expertises comptables et fiscales SA

Philippe Tardin
Auditor in charge
Licensed Audit Expert
No ASR 107 346
134421/131061/3339

Ingo GIANNI
Auditor
Licensed Audit Expert
No ASR 100 656

Enclosures :

- Annual Financial Statements including the income statement, the balance sheet and the attachment.

Annex III: First Fiscal Year Audit (2014-2015)

GLOBAL DETENTION PROJECT ASSOCIATION, GENEVA

ETATS FINANCIERS

Comprenant le compte de résultat, le bilan, l'annexe et la proposition d'emploi du bénéfice

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Composed of the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, the attachment and the notes to the

(en franc suisse)

(expressed in CHF)

premier exercice social du 26.05.2014 au 31.12.2015

BILAN	BALANCE SHEET	31.12.2015 CHF
Actif	Assets	
Actif circulant :	Current assets :	
Banque	Bank account	126 756.57
Autres créances	Other claims	3 939.90
Comptes de régularisation	Accruals and deferrals	1 205.05
Actif circulant, total	Current assets, total	131 901.52
Actif immobilisé :	Fixed assets :	
Immobilisations financières	Financial assets	2 520.00
Actif immobilisé, total	Fixed assets, total	2 520.00
Actif, total	Assets, total	134 421.52
Passif	Liabilities	
Fonds étrangers à court terme	Short term outside funds :	
Dettes sur achats et prestations de services	Debts resulting from deliveries and performances	9 137.96
Comptes de régularisation	Accruals and deferrals	7 165.97
Fonds liés aux projets (dons affectés à dépenser)	Funds committed to projects (donations committed to spend)	114 778.54
Fonds étrangers à court terme, total	Short term outside funds, total	131 082.47
Fonds propres :	Equity :	
Résultat cumulé au bilan :	Result shown in the balance sheet :	
Résultat de l'exercice	Result of the year	3 339.05
Fonds propres, total	Equity, total	3 339.05
Passif, total	Liabilities, total	134 421.52

Annex III: First Fiscal Year Audit (2014-2015)

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COMPTE DE RÉSULTAT	PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT	26.05.2014/31.12.2015 CHF
Produits	Income	
Dons scripturaux reçus	Donations in money received	525 032.63
Dons en nature reçus	Donations in kind received	0.00
Autres produits	Other income	4 855.85
Total des produits	Income, total	529 888.48
Charges :	Expenses :	
Loyer et charges locatives	Office and accomodation costs	17 000.00
Coûts directs	Directs costs	18 380.35
Frais généraux	Overhead	31 752.44
Charges de personnel	Staff costs	339 238.10
Coûts de développement	Development costs	5 400.00
Montants à dépenser	Amount to spend	114 778.54
Total des charges	Expenses total	526 549.43
Résultat de l'exercice	Net result of the year	3 339.05

Annex III: First Fiscal Year Audit (2014-2015)

GLOBAL DETENTION PROJECT ASSOCIATION, GENEVA

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résultat, le bilan, l'annexe et la
proposition d'emploi du bénéfice

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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premier exercice social du 26.05.2014 au 31.12.2015

(expressed in CHF)

ANNEXE	ATTACHMENT	31.12.2015 CHF
Principes comptables : Selon code des obligations	Accounting principles : Per swiss obligation code	
Moyenne annuelle des emplois à plein temps	Equivalent employment Annual Average	3.00
Forme juridique de l'entité: Association sans but lucratif régie par les articles 60 et suivants du Code Civil suisse.	Legal form of the entity: Non-profit association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code.	
Exonération fiscale : ICC : Exonération selon la LIPM. IFD : Exonération selon la LIFD.	Tax exemption: ICC: Exemption according to LIPM. IFD: Exemption according to LIFD	
Dons scripturaux reçus	Donations in money received	525 032.63
Oak Fundation	Oak Fundation	437 542.00
Open Society Foundation	Open Society Foundation	70 800.75
Loterie Romande	Loterie Romande	15 000.00
Donateurs personnes privées	Private person	1 689.88
Coûts directs	Directs costs	18 380.35
Support à la population cible	Support to the target population	3 406.36
Site internet	Website	6 577.69
Voyages et représentation	Travel and representation	8 396.30
Frais généraux	Overhead	31 752.44
Assurances	Insurance	585.20
Frais de bureau	Office costs	7 313.18
Informatique	IT costs	10 478.48
Honoraires	Professional fees	12 690.00
Frais financiers	Financial costs	685.58

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