Refugees International (RI) advocates for lifesaving assistance and protection for displaced people and promotes solutions to displacement crises. We are an independent organization and do not accept any government or United Nations funding.

Front cover: Internally displaced children in the Democratic Republic of Congo, October 2014. Inside front cover: Rohingya family in Myanmar, seeking refuge from the rain that is flooding their makeshift home.
Dear Friends and Partners:

It would be easy to look back on 2014 and feel discouraged. The year began with the number of people forced from their homes at a level unmatched since World War II. Sadly, things didn’t improve. A new conflict emerged in Northern Iraq, while at the same time, ongoing crises in places such as Syria, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic showed little sign of resolution. Humanitarians were overwhelmed.

But at Refugees International, we refuse to be discouraged. Because when the humanitarian needs are great, so too is the need to work harder to find solutions to the problems faced by the victims of these conflicts. And that is exactly what Refugees International spent the last year doing. We traveled around the world to hear firsthand from the refugees and displaced people caught up in those brutal wars, and we made recommendations to policy makers at the highest levels that helped shaped the response to those in need.

Refugees International also shined a light on lesser known crises—from highlighting a long-neglected displacement emergency on the Philippine island of Mindanao, to speaking out on displacement in Mexico, where hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to flee due to gang violence and organized crime.

When the challenge is great, Refugees International rises to meet it. In this report, you will read about the impact that we made in 2014—impact that brought more assistance and a better quality of life for thousands of displaced men, women, and children. We are proud to say we did this without accepting any United Nations or government funding to maintain our independence. For those of you who supported us this past year, thank you for helping make a difference in the lives of displaced people around the world. We remain grateful for your continued generosity. And if you are new to RI, we welcome your interest and hope you will become engaged in this important work.

Sincerely,

Michel Gabaudan, President
Eileen Shields-West, Chair
Refugees International travels to the affected area and meets with displaced people, aid workers, local officials, and donor governments.

RI travels back to headquarters and begins drafting a report that includes its findings on mission.

RI presents its report with specific recommendations for policy makers at the UN and governments around the world.

RI compels policy makers to help displaced people by: increasing financial assistance, enhancing operations and resources on the ground, influencing legislation.

How Refugees International Works
Central African Republic

RI traveled to the Central African Republic (CAR) in March to assess the crisis of displaced people in the country. In March 2013, the Séléka, a coalition of Muslim-majority rebel groups, overthrew CAR’s president and imposed terror on much of the country, forcing hundreds of thousands of civilians to flee their homes. A disparate group of Christian militias, known as anti-balaka, fought back against Séléka, but also began attacking CAR’s minority Muslim community. At the time of RI’s visit, nearly 500,000 people had fled their homes and were living in makeshift camps throughout the country. At the same time, an untold number of displaced who had spent months hiding in the bush were beginning to return home only to find everything destroyed. RI found that despite the severity of the crisis, there was a serious lack of funding and availability of emergency services for the widespread humanitarian needs. Upon return to Washington, RI advocates used media to draw attention to the crisis, appearing on television with PBS NewsHour and on the radio with the BBC World Service, participating in U.S. government roundtables, and presenting RI’s report on CAR at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. RI briefed U.S. policy makers in an attempt to galvanize resources and boost engagement and pushed the U.S. government to reopen its embassy in CAR.

Impact

In April, RI released a report highlighting the gaps in the humanitarian response to the crisis. Subsequently:

- The U.S. government announced nearly $51 million in additional humanitarian support to CAR and its neighboring countries.
- The U.S. government reopened its embassy in CAR’s capital, Bangui.
- President Obama issued a supplemental request to Congress asking for an increase in funds for the eventual deployment of a new UN peacekeeping mission, something RI had been advocating for with U.S. officials. Congress approved the request.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Decades of conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have displaced about 2.7 million people. At the start of 2014, United Nations peacekeepers and aid agencies were almost entirely focused on the DRC’s northeastern Kivu region, the area of highest displacement. Thus, RI decided to put a spotlight on the neglected southern province of Katanga. When RI’s team arrived in May, they met displaced people who had not received any aid from the international community, and they found that UN peacekeepers had neither the resources nor the strategy to protect civilians from violence.

After their mission, RI advocates pushed members of the UN Security Council to put Katanga’s crisis on their agenda. And at RI’s urging, the UN peacekeeping force in the DRC deployed more civilian and military personnel to the province, and pledged to establish a new base in a critical district. RI also called on donor agencies to ensure that the aid they provided for Katanga was proportionate to the needs on the ground, which the UN agreed to do.

Impact

RI’s June 2014 report on the crisis in Katanga called for the deployment of UN Peacekeepers to protect vulnerable civilians in Mitwaba territory. In August, the UN’s top commander in the DRC announced that his mission was “ready to deploy” in Mitwaba.

Forced from their homes, and deprived of humanitarian aid, roughly 75,000 children in Katanga were suffering from malnutrition when RI visited in May 2014.
By 2014, the ongoing crisis in Syria had forced record numbers of people from their homes. Millions of people fled violence and persecution, becoming refugees as they crossed the border into neighboring countries. Refugees International traveled to three countries affected by the Syrian crisis. Here is what we discovered.

**Syria crisis**

**Lebanon**

In 2014, RI conducted its fourth mission to Lebanon to continue monitoring the Syrian refugee response. With well over one million Syrians now living in Lebanon, at least 25% of the country’s residents are Syrian refugees. In 2014 a significant number of them were moving into and near Beirut from the more rural areas where the largest numbers had previously settled. This shift was driven by refugees’ perception of more available employment and services in an urban area, but the reality was not so encouraging in a country with an unemployment rate that is already high and growing.

Upon return, RI advocates briefed U.S. policy makers, including the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the U.S. Department of State on the desperate needs of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, particularly with regard to livelihoods and support for the refugees’ Lebanese host communities.

**Impact** The U.S. Department of State released $10 million to the United Nations Development Program to support development projects that assist local communities hosting Syrian Refugees.

Since August 2013, the Syrian refugee population in and around Beirut has tripled. Many of them live in impoverished areas, like this refugee camp called Shatila.

An RI team met this family of Syrian refugees in Erbil, northern Iraq. The family had spent the last nine months living in this abandoned lot near a highway overpass in the middle of Erbil. When RI met them, they were living most of their lives among the concrete rubble and were worried about the upcoming winter. Sadly, their 3-month-old infant had already died.
**Iraq**

Over the course of the previous three and a half years, approximately 250,000 Syrian refugees have arrived in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) seeking safety from the conflict. The humanitarian response to the Syrian refugees in the KRI has been a challenging one. The host communities and local and regional government officials have been generous, but when RI visited Iraq in September, appropriate aid was still lacking. The resources Syrians had fled with were running out, and existing stockpiles and space for Syrian refugees had to be tapped for the large influx of newly displaced Iraqis.

Funding for the five countries involved in the UN’s Syrian refugee response had lagged far behind needs, and Iraq has consistently had one of the largest shortfalls of support. Therefore, in 2014, northern Iraq remained an important part of RI’s narrative to make this crisis visible. RI urged policy makers and humanitarians not to forget the Syrians in northern Iraq, especially those living outside of refugee camps.

**Impact** In mid-2014, the local authorities in Erbil began allowing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to establish programs for Syrian refugees outside of camps. The programs were being approved on a case-by-case basis, and it was a good first step toward broader assistance to Syrians outside of camps.

**Egypt**

Initially welcomed in Egypt, Syrians fleeing to Egypt in 2014 faced rigid visa restrictions and residence rules, along with difficulties finding employment, education, and health care. Hundreds of Syrians trying to leave Egypt by boat were shipwrecked over the course of the year. Some died, and many were ultimately detained when they were rescued and taken back to Egypt. The Syrians joined a larger refugee population that was already underserved and had become increasingly vulnerable since that country’s revolution three years ago.

RI traveled to Egypt to look at the situation of this “newest” group of Syrians refugees. RI was one of the first organizations to publish a comprehensive report on the living conditions for Syrians in Egypt, and pushed to have them included more systematically in requests for U.S. government funding, UN attention, and efforts to keep people safe during sea migration.

**Impact** In July 2014, the UN Refugee Agency designated additional funding for Syrian refugee operations in Egypt, a move supported by RI.

RI met these Syrian refugees in the waiting area of an office of a local non-governmental organization in Alexandria. The refugees were waiting to register for a program that would make them potentially eligible for much needed food aid and health care assistance.
Kenya

Of the nearly half a million Somali refugees in Kenya, several tens of thousands live in cities. When an RI team traveled to Nairobi in September, it found that urban Somali refugees faced severe police brutality. Additionally, many refugees were being forcibly relocated or deported, often resulting in splitting up of families and exposing those individuals to danger. The harsh treatment followed the Kenyan government's declaration that all urban refugees must report to refugee camps. At the same time, the government had launched a security operation aimed at rooting out alleged members of the Al Shabaab terrorist organization from Eastleigh, a predominately Somali neighborhood in Nairobi.

In response, the RI team defended the rights of refugees to live in cities and advocated for better conditions and treatment of Somali refugees. An RI advocate was invited to a conference in Nairobi, organized by Oxford University, to discuss the team’s findings. RI also presented at a closed-door round table for U.S. Department of State officials and presented on a public panel at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

Impact

In December 2014, the U.S. Embassy in Kenya made a public statement in support of upholding human rights and international obligations with regard to refugees in Kenya. RI worked with local partners in Kenya’s Dadaab refugee camp to ensure government approval for the return to Nairobi of several urban refugees who had been forcibly brought to the camp and separated from their children.

RI met this Somali woman in Kenya’s Dadaab Refugee Camp as she lined up to meet with UN Refugee Agency officials to learn about options for returning to Somalia. She had been in Dadaab for four years. “Here there is no milk or meat,” she said. “Life in Somalia will be better.”

Iraq

By the end of 2014, violence by armed groups and the Islamic State group (ISIS) had forced almost 2 million people to flee their homes, with half of them seeking refuge in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). In the KRI, these displaced joined a quarter of a million Syrian refugees who had arrived over the past several years. When RI traveled there in September, winter was rapidly approaching and hundreds of thousands of displaced Iraqis were living in flimsy shelters or entirely outdoors. Iraq’s central government was not providing support to most of the displaced, and host communities in the KRI were stretched thin.

RI immediately began advocacy with the U.S. government on providing logistical assistance to help deliver the huge volume of materials needed to prepare so many people for winter, and to urge donors, policymakers, and aid agencies to make winter shelter their highest priority in the upcoming months.

Impact

The U.S. government provided an additional $10 million to support the UN in airlifting winter supplies to northern Iraq in 2014, and the central government in Baghdad agreed to start disbursing the KRI’s portion of the national budget—both in line with recommendations made by RI in its Iraq report.

Having prioritized shelter as a main concern for winter, the UN, KRI, and partners opened 14 camps for internally displaced people in the KRI, and began relocations to them in December.

This displaced Yazidi couple fled to a camp in Zakho, Iraq due to violence. The Yazidis had been targeted by ISIS for extermination due to the fact that they were a Christian minority. When RI met them, they were living in this makeshift tent, in a public park, fearful of how they would fare during the coming winter.
 Mexico

In mid-2014, RI became the only U.S.-based organization working to expose the hidden, growing humanitarian crisis in Mexico. Over a number of years, entire rural communities in Mexico had been viciously emptied by violent drug cartels seeking to appropriate land and natural resources. As a result of targeted assassinations, kidnappings, and extortion by these cartels, Mexican families had been forced to escape by abandoning their homes and livelihoods. While conducting its mission in the spring, RI found that hundreds of thousands of Mexicans were internally displaced and in desperate need of identity documentation, access to schools, shelter, livelihoods, and psychosocial support.

Upon return to Washington, RI urged the Mexican government to take responsibility for this crisis. RI kept in touch with those internally displaced around the country and continued to share their stories with high level officials at the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Congress. RI also met with multinational corporations about the crisis and collaborated with a Mexican human rights organization to push for action from the government.

Impact At the end of the year, a federal commissioner in the Mexican government agreed, for the first time, to meet with a large group of families who had been displaced due to violent actions of organized criminal groups to begin the process of their registration, a key requirement to allow them to access basic services.

Right: RI advocate interviews an IDP in Mexico.

Myanmar

Myanmar’s stateless Rohingya continue to be persecuted by both the central government and the majority population of ethnic Rakhine in Rakhine State. More than 1 million Rohingya were officially made stateless in 1982. Since 2012, more than 10 percent of the population have been forced into internal displacement camps, and all are subject to restrictions on their ability to move freely, take up jobs, or access education or health care. The Rohingya are not permitted to run for public office, nor are they allowed to pursue studies including engineering, medicine, or law.

RI traveled to Myanmar twice in 2014 and met with dozens of Rohingya people living both inside and outside camps, as well as Rakhine leaders, UN agencies, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and international organizations working with the Rohingya community. Upon return from each of these trips, RI published reports that pushed the Myanmar government, the international community (including the U.S. and the UK), and UN agencies to better promote and protect the rights of the Rohingya. RI briefed high-level U.S. officials in the White House, the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. RI also shared the findings with UN agencies in Myanmar as well as their counterparts in Geneva.

Impact Within a week of the release of RI’s November report on Myanmar’s stateless Rohingya, President Obama traveled to the country and directly urged the government to protect the rights of Rohingya. During this timeframe, the Senate introduced a resolution calling on Myanmar and neighboring countries to extend protection to all Rohingya. The resolution language reflected many of RI’s concerns, including freedom of movement.

A year after communal violence forced this family to seek refuge in a camp that had become de facto detention, the mother was still fearful that violence could resume at any time and that her family was not safe.
Philippines
Responding to the needs of citizens who had been displaced due to conflict, RI undertook a mission to the port city of Zamboanga in Mindanao where fighting between Muslim separatists and the Philippines Army in late 2013 displaced more than 100,000 people. RI was alarmed to find that a year later, thousands of people — primarily poor minority Muslims — remained displaced and living in deplorable conditions at sites lacking sufficient water, health care facilities, and schools. RI’s critical reporting on the failure of both the Philippine government and the UN to meet internally displaced persons’ (IDPs) critical, life-saving needs brought much-needed attention to the crisis and led directly to new measures to address the situation.

Impact
Displaced for over a year and neglected by both the government and the UN, thousands of ethnic minority Muslims in the Philippines are now receiving improved assistance and will be allowed to return to their home areas as a direct result of RI’s outspoken advocacy on their behalf.

South Sudan
On December 15, 2013, fighting erupted in Juba between soldiers loyal to former Vice-President Riek Machar and those loyal to President Salva Kiir. The violence had forced more than a million people from their homes, with tens of thousands of internally displaced people living on United Nations’ compounds in South Sudan. In March, RI conducted an assessment mission to the UN compounds in the country’s capital, Juba, that were playing host to tens of thousands of displaced people. The RI team found that the people were living in dismal conditions. The compounds were overcrowded and lacked basic security, especially for women and girls.

Upon return, RI called on donor nations to increase humanitarian funding for South Sudan. RI also called on the UN peacekeeping mission in South Sudan to improve physical protection and security for the civilian population. The RI team briefed officials from the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and multiple Congressional offices.

Impact
In advance of a donor conference in May, RI drafted a two-page brief on South Sudan calling for more funding for gender-based violence prevention and response programming. The U.S. government pledged an additional $291 million for South Sudan, five percent of which is specified for protection programs including those focused on gender-based violence. In July, the U.S. government announced that it was allocating an additional $22 million in humanitarian assistance for South Sudanese refugees and internally displaced persons, in line with RI’s policy recommendation.

When RI traveled to South Sudan, the team met John in this UN compound in Juba. John spent eight years as a refugee in Uganda. When he finally returned to his home country, South Sudan, he was immediately faced with violence, forcing him to flee to this UN camp. He described his situation as, “the worst time I experienced in my life.”
Thematic programs

Climate Displacement Program: Impact

RI’s vocal defense on behalf of thousands of poor and landless Filipinos displaced by Typhoon Haiyan who were being prohibited from returning to their homes led both the United Nations and Philippine government to reconsider the “no return” policy and adopt more equitable, lasting solutions for displaced coastal communities.

RI’s advocacy was instrumental in convincing the U.S. government to support the Nansen Initiative, which seeks solutions for people who flee their countries as a result of climate-related disasters and are not protected by the 1951 Refugee Convention. RI is also advising in the development of guidelines to better protect and assist these populations.

Women and Girls: Impact

After learning that the UN Population Fund was failing to provide post-rape kits in the Central African Republic in early 2014, RI and its partners raised this problem with a senior UN official. RI explained that women were arriving at clinics in the hope of preventing sexually-transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancy, but treatment was not available. Shortly after this meeting, a large stock of rape kits arrived in the country.

After joint advocacy efforts through our participation in the International Violence Against Women (I-VAWA) coalition, RI is pleased to report that the Omnibus bill released in January 2014 contains $150 million to implement the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Globally. The bill also contains $50 million for women’s leadership and funding from other accounts to support the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security. There are additional references to combating GBV in such countries as South Sudan and Afghanistan, and support for community-based police assistance.

In addition to our influential country programs, RI has two thematic programs to which it directs attention and resources: the Climate Displacement Program and the Women & Girls Program. For more than a decade, RI has persistently advocated for improved humanitarian assistance for women and girls across the globe. RI’s Women & Girls Program is committed to holding the United Nations, humanitarian actors, donor nations, and host governments accountable on meeting the diverse needs of women displaced by conflict and crises. Additionally, RI’s Climate Displacement Program has emerged as a leading voice among humanitarians, policy experts and key government decision-makers in ensuring that those forced to flee their homes due to extreme weather receive timely, sufficient and effective assistance. In the past, RI’s Women & Girls Senior Advocate has traveled to Mali, South Sudan, and Burma, and RI’s Climate Program Manager has traveled to Colombia, Pakistan, and West Africa’s Sahel region. This year, RI traveled to the Philippines and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for its Women & Girls Program and to the Philippines for its Climate Displacement Program.
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<th>JANUARY</th>
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<td>RI’s president, Michel Gabaudan co-wrote an op-ed on UN Peacekeeping for Foreign Policy Magazine.</td>
<td>Senior Adviser on Human Rights, Sarnata Reynolds, participated in a roundtable discussion on migration and citizenship security at the Brookings Institute.</td>
<td>BBC News interviewed Senior Advocate Mark Yarnell for an article about Somali refugees in Kenya.</td>
<td>Senior Advocate Mark Yarnell appeared on PBS NewsHour with Gwen Ifill to discuss the crisis in CAR.</td>
<td>Senior advocate Daryl Grisgraber was invited to the Brookings Institute to discuss Syrian refugees in Turkey.</td>
<td>Alice Thomas, RI’s Climate Displacement Program Manager, participated in a discussion at the Wilson Center on the environmental dimensions of sustainable recovery.</td>
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<td>Senior Advocate for Women and Girls’ Rights, Marcy Hersh, was invited to the American Red Cross Conference to discuss gender, displacement, and armed conflict.</td>
<td>Senior advocate Daryl Grisgraber discusses the turmoil in Iraq in an ABC News interview.</td>
<td>Judy Woodruff interviewed RI president Michel Gabaudan on PBS NewsHour. They discussed the flow of migrants and refugees across the Mediterranean Sea.</td>
<td>At a discussion at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Senior Advocate Mark Yarnell explains the relationship between Somali refugees and the Kenyan government.</td>
<td>RI’s President, Michel Gabaudan participated in a panel on Syrian refugees at John’s Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies with Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration, Ann Richard.</td>
<td>RI board member Sam Waterston wrote an op-ed for the Huffington Post about the global refugee crisis.</td>
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Public Education Events

Public education events are an opportunity for our donors, policy makers, and other supporters to receive the latest update on our work while also raising critical funds for our programs. The premier event is RI’s Anniversary Dinner held each spring in Washington, DC, which informs the public about the current plight of displaced people and celebrates those who have demonstrated extraordinary leadership and commitment to humanitarian action. At last year’s event, RI commemorated 35 years of life-saving action. The presentation of RI’s highest honor—the McCall-Pierpaoli Humanitarian Award—is the highlight of the evening. In 2014, RI and 400 attendees honored two outstanding humanitarians for this award: internationally-recognized culinary innovator and passionate advocate for food and hunger issues José Andrés, and distinguished artist and humanitarian Forest Whitaker. Smaller public education events were held throughout the year in Washington, DC, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York, encouraging globally minded supporters to participate in RI’s lifesaving advocacy. For more information on our events, please contact events@refugeesinternational.org.

Ways to Give

President’s Advocacy Society
Donors of $1,000 or more receive exclusive opportunities to engage with RI President Michel Gabaudan as well as with advocates who have recently returned from field missions.

Online
Make a secure contribution at refugeesinternational.org/donate.

Mail
Make checks payable to:
Refugees International
2001 S Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20009

Combined Federal Campaign
The Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) gives federal employees the opportunity to give to charitable organizations via a payroll deduction. Please consider giving to RI using CFC #10664.

Gifts of Stock and Planned Gifts
Please contact the Development Department at 202-828-0110, ext. 202 or development@refugeesinternational.org.

We would be so grateful if you would notify us that you have named Refugees International in your will. We would very much like the opportunity to thank you for your lifesaving gift to help the world’s most vulnerable people.

Refugees International is a 501(c)(3) organization. All donations are tax deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law. U.S. federal tax id #52-1224516.
Senior Adviser on Human Rights Sarnata Reynolds and moderator Lynda Lopez at RI’s public education event on displacement in Mexico in Los Angeles.

Ann Curry, recipient of RI’s Exceptional Service Award, and RI board member Matt Dillon at the annual New York Circle event in November 2014.
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Marlene and Fred Malek
Diana Martin and Frank Burgess
Suzann Matthews
Kathleen and Chris Matthews
Richard McCarrle
Debra and Michael McCurry
McKee Family Foundation
The Robert and Margaret McNamara Foundation #3
Kenneth and Diane Murphy
Mutual of America Foundation
Network for Good
Dane Nichols
Eleanor and Charles Nolan
Marsha A. O’Bannon
Abby and George O’Neill
The Dennis A. O’Toole Family Foundation
Helene Patterson and Leo Mullen
Platinum Advisors LLC
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur LLP
Peter Povars
Sheldon Presser
Diana and Frederick Prince
Megan Quitkin
Raffanelli & Associates, LLC
Recoup
Nicole and Michael Reebber
Republic Consulting
Barbara and Governor Bill Richardson
Lionel Rosenblatt
The Retundia Group, LLC
Dickson Cooke Schaefer
Leslie and Bill Schweitzer
Jeffrey Shane
Stephanie and Lee Spiegel
Katherine and Andrew Stephen
Regina and Joseph Stettinius
Malan Strong
Maria and Robert Sullivan
Lois Surgenor
Amy Tercek
Deborah Terry and Daniel Wolf
Annie and Sami Totah Family Foundation
Mariella and Michael Trager
Sarah Trathern
Eileen and Vincent Tramonte
Laura and Mark Uken
Volvo Group North America
The Wardenburg Foundation
Diana and Mallory Walker
Robert Wall
Deborah and Daniel Waterman
Adolph Weil, III
Weiss Fagen Fund
Sandy and Bruce Werness
Kelly Winship
Ellis Wisner
Ambassador Frank Wisner
The Women’s Association,
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church
Nina Saglimbeni
Eric Schwartz
Sam Waterson
Jan Weil
Natacha Weiss
Emeriti Directors
Faroq Kathwari, Chair Emeritus
James V. Kimsey, Chair Emeritus
Sue Morton, Foundir
Dr. James Cobey
Robert P. DeVecchi
Mary Louise Fazzano
Marla Gabre-Tsadick
Toni Getman
Susan Goodwillie Stedman
Alan G. Hassenfeld
Robert Trent Jones, Jr.
Lady Malloch-Brown
Judy Mayotte
Constance Milstein
Charles Monat
Sandra Sennett Tully
George Soros
Amb. Frank Wisner
Council of Advisors
Amb. John Danforth
Hadeel Ibrahim
Kati Marton
Statement of Financial Activities

Support and Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$2,238,424</td>
<td>$2,189,241</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation grants</td>
<td>$1,446,480</td>
<td>$663,274</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>$46,689</td>
<td>$121,442</td>
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<tr>
<td>In kind contributions</td>
<td>$115,367</td>
<td>$158,565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other loss</td>
<td>($1,864)</td>
<td>($2,803)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total support and revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,845,096</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,129,719</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses

Program Services:
- Advocacy: $1,894,598 vs. $1,956,538
- Public Education: $893,828 vs. $924,539
- Total program services: $2,788,426 vs. $2,881,077

Supporting Services:
- General and Administrative: $129,976 vs. $164,462
- Fundraising: $285,133 vs. $310,079
- Total supporting services: $415,109 vs. $474,541

**Total expenses**: $3,203,535 vs. $3,355,618

Other Items
- Pension expense: $42,215 vs. $42,594
- Change in net assts: $599,346 vs. ($268,493)
- Net assets at beginning of year: $725,673 vs. $994,166

**Net assets at end of year**: $1,325,019 vs. $725,673

*Includes foreign currency fluctuation*
“What this organization is doing is so vital in showing people that [refugees] matter—that there’s somebody...thousands of miles away that is pulling the strings...trying to make connections that might mean that people suffer less. It really is quite a beautiful thing.” –Ann Curry, RI’s New York Circle event, November 2014
Children in the Philippines following the devastation of Typhoon Haiyan.