

REPORT 08

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THE 6TH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL AND FORUM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The **6th edition of the International Film Festival and Forum on Human Rights (FIFDH)** confirmed the Festival's political and cultural vocation as well as the relevance of its concept: "a film, a subject, a debate". For ten days, human right defenders, decision makers, journalists and artists, refusing political compromises, expressed their views and denounced the abuses to human dignity within a free Tribune, off the 7th edition of the UN Human Rights Council. Over 16,000 festival participants watched the films and the Face2Face performance, participated in the debates, and exchanged ideas. With over 20 quality documentary films in competition and high level debates, the Festival managed what it had set itself to do: trigger a real dialogue between the public and specialists.

10 DAYS OF MOBILIZATION, DEBATES AND FILMS AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS OFF THE UN COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A FREE PLATFORM

"**A film, a subject, a debate**" to condemn the violations of human rights in particular in **China**, in **Russia**, in **Darfur** and, in **Burma**; to react against the **rise of populisms in Europe** and to throw into the limelight **the role of women in the fight against impunity**. Films premieres include: **Calle Santa Fe**, co-presented by the International Film Festival of Fribourg and in the presence of Carmen Castillo, **To Die in Jerusalem**, **The Dictator Hunter**, **Le système Poutine**, **30 años de vida venciendo a la muerte**.

COMMITTED GUESTS

Louise Arbour, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, **Betty Bigombe**, former Ugandan Minister, **Helen Mack**, Alternative Nobel Peace Prize (Guatemala), **Mandira Sharma**, Lawyer and human rights defender (Nepal), **Yasmin Sooka**, former Commissioner, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, (South Africa), **Hélène Flautre**, European MP, **Oksana Chelysheva**, Journalist and human rights activist (Russia), **Luis Moreno-Ocampo**, ICC Prosecutor, **Philippe Val** and **Wolinski**, **Charlie Hebdo**, **Rony Brauman**, **Jean Ziegler**, **Stéphane Hessel**, **Pascal Boniface**, **Pierre Hazan**, **Dick Marty**, **Jan Pronk**, **Georges Nivat**, **Andreï Illarionov**, former Economic Adviser to Vladimir Putin, **Dmitry Oreshkin**, Russian Political scientist. **Paulo Sergio Pinheiro**, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burma, **Aye Chan Naing**, Director of *the Democratic Voice* (Radio/TV based in Oslo and broadcasting in Burma) among others.

The 2008 edition was dedicated to **Aung San Suu Kyi**

SPECIAL EVENTS

A cultural and political Festival:

- 12 March: **Conference** by **Luis Moreno-Ocampo**, ICC Prosecutor
- 13 March: **Encounter** between the clown **Dimitri** and **Oksana Chelysheva**. A "Patron" project "Defend Human Rights Defenders" patronized by the FDFA, The World Organization against Torture, FIFDH.
- From 10 to 14 March: **Performance** of **Face2Face** by **Marco&JR** in several locations in Geneva, including the Grütli building. After eight Israeli and Palestinian towns, Paris and Berlin, they will expose in Geneva, city of culture and peace, portraits of Israelis and Palestinians.
- From 9 to 16 March, **Rendezvous** between the public and writers: **Nancy Huston**, **Xinran Xue**, the film directors **Carmen Castillo**, **Christophe Ayad**, a dictator hunter, **Reed Brody** and the former President of Mauritania **Ely Ould Mohamed Vall**.
- 14 March, **Burma, solidarity evening** with the participation of **Sein Win**, the Prime Minister of NCGUB in exile, **Barbara Hendricks** and **Philippine Leroy-Beaulieu**.
- **Exhibition of photographs** titled **Burma 2007 – Uprising, Crackdown, and Now**, during the festival, at the Center of the Festival (Foyer). The photo exhibit consisting of 37 photographs, titled *Burma 2007 – Uprising, Crackdown, and Now* examines and pays tribute to the Burmese people's bravery and willingness to confront Burma's military regime armed only with their commitment to non-violence and fierce desire for freedom and democracy. This exhibition is presented by the **International Burmese Monks Organization**, in the presence of several of their members, and thanks to the **Burma Project/Southeast Asia Initiative** (Foundation Open Society).

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTION

This year we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. International instruments such as the Human Rights Council serve to implement these principles it embodies regarding civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Although the Declaration marks a progress, however human rights are still abused throughout the world.

This can be explained by the conflict between two visions of the future of humanity. On the one hand human rights defenders and the civil society, who think that above all we must be concerned with people as much as with political regimes. They believe that beyond reasons of state, rejecting the oppression of human beings, of their dignity and reclaiming their rights are essential. Facing these moral protests, a condescending alliance of sceptics, politicians, diplomats, analysts and “realistic” thinkers. Civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are a disturbance to these people who see them as constraints on markets and states. Here again appears the contradiction between the “right of the State” and the “rights of the citizens” in public foreign policies. Ministers of Foreign Affairs believe that sometimes in the name of a certain efficiency you have to make compromises with authoritarian regimes. But as Joschka Fischer, the former German Minister of Foreign Affairs said: “Sometimes you need to shake hands with a dictator. Kiss them, I have doubts.”

These contradictions penetrate the UN Human Rights Council that is supposed to first and foremost condemn the violations of human rights. But the reason of state undermines this noble objective. This institution, born in the wake of the Declaration, is of paramount importance for the defence of human rights. Politicisation is at the core of its operations, it would be naïve to think otherwise. But unlike what many people think, the representatives of the civil society, NGOs and independent experts are not daydreamers; in their view, defending human dignity implies a precise analysis of current events in every state, on political, economic and social levels. Their reports provide the key elements to evaluate reality as it is on the ground. They do a tremendous work to resist the reason of state and, thanks to their mobilization, the special procedures have been maintained. NGOs are to be found everywhere in the restructuring process of the Council, especially in the establishment of the universal periodic review. They know they have to make compromises, but do so with proper judgment.

In their effort to resist, NGOs are supported by the representatives and institutions of the civil society who work from the outside. Seized as we are by a feeling of emergency, we must prioritise the struggle to end the abominations of violations if we mean to stick to the spirit and the letter of the Declaration. The Free Platform of the Festival, opposing the mutism of the Council, will not shy away from inconvenient subjects such as China and the Olympics, Russia and its system, and many other issues.

Leo Kaneman
Co-Director
General Director

MESSAGE ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE

On the 10th December 1948, the 58 members of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration for Human Rights. For the first time in the history of Nations, human rights and fundamental freedoms were recognised at an international level. One text, only one, adopted by countries with different ideologies, political systems, economic development, religious values and cultural traditions. One text, one only, expressing the shared aspirations of humanity to more humanity.

Sixty years later, where can we place this instrument bearer of hopes, first draft of an international system of protection of human rights?

Davos 2008. An assembly of leaders listens in a fulfilled silence to the Pakistan President's speech that openly questions the universality of fundamental values, by insisting on the fact that the international community must not "judge a country on the basis of occidental positions that are idealistic and maybe unrealistic when it comes to democracy or human rights..." He will retract his words a few minutes later but his position is clear. Moscow, 2001, democratic states' governments applaud the attribution of the Olympic Games to China and talk about a "constructive dialogue" in favour of the improvement of the human rights situation. For the Human rights defenders, the indignation expressed by Vladimir Bukovski at the time of the announcement of the attribution of the Games to Moscow in 1980 is still in our minds: "...politically a serious mistake, humanely a baseness". Guantanamo 2001 and until today: the United States, in the name of the fight against terrorism justify what cannot be justified: the suspension of the implementation of international instruments.

Relativism is on our doorstep. Human rights start to be contextualised, the Universal Declarations cleverly condemned, its principles -our rights as individuals to be free, independent, recognised as such- these "goals" for which no fight will never be sufficient enough, are not only flouted all around the world but openly questioned by the most distinguished State representatives.

The 1948 Declaration outlined the notion of the duties our societies have. For the first time in the history of the international community, a formal text, expressed universal principles of recognition and protection of human dignity. In the name of which inclination can these principles be annihilated? A power shift ?

"The Declaration is a timeless and powerful document that captures the profound aspirations of humankind to live in dignity, equality and security. It provides minimum standards and has helped turn moral issues into a legally binding framework. (...)Let the fundamental rules of human rights and human dignity apply to every state and every armed group, every individual and every collective, every public entity and every private corporation" said Sergio Vieira de Mello in 2002. There lies our approach. The fundamental rights contained in the Declaration and carried out by the international mechanisms to which it gave birth, from the two international Pacts on economical, social, cultural rights and civil and political rights to the effective existence of the ICC in 2002 which allows to trial at an international level, the main liable person of violations, remain "goals" to achieve.

Yaël Reinhartz Hazan
Co-Director
Director of Programmes

MESSAGE OF LOUISE ARBOUR, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In this year of celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, I wish to reiterate my support to the Festival. I also congratulate the organisers who succeeded in creating a forum that brings together public figures as diverse as the themes debated over the last six years. The Festival is one of the first events celebrating this year, in Geneva as well as in other places, the adoption of the Declaration. On each of these events, we must continue to encourage the whole world to struggle for the dignity of those people whose rights are violated every day and for justice to be rendered.

This 2008 session is dedicated to Aung San Suu Kyi. I hope it will help amplify the voices of those people whose freedom of speech is abused and to tell them again that we share their ideal, the respect for human rights.

Louise Arbour

MESSAGE OF MICHELINE CALMY-REY SWISS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The International Forum and Film Festival on Human Rights is holding its sixth edition already. I am pleased about it as I know by experience how instrumental the Festival has been in the debate on human rights in Switzerland and beyond our borders.

From the start, the defence of human rights was a permanent concern in my action as Minister of Foreign Affairs. My commitment stems from my personal convictions but also from the imperative for Switzerland to achieve the mandate given by its Constitution stating that the respect of human rights is one of the main objectives of the country's foreign policy. This dimension needs to be mainstreamed into all the activities of Switzerland in foreign countries.

As a citizen of Geneva, I am aware of the importance of this Festival for the city, the centre of human rights and international humanitarian law. Geneva has now become a meeting place and an ideal space of interaction between the civil societies, institutions, experts and governments. Geneva proposes many arenas for debate, and hosts thousands of manifestations every year, that foster constant dialogue and exchanges, which the FIFDH will illustrate for the 6th time.

My wish is for the FIFDH to remain this fertile space for reflection and debate, for the subjects addressed here to be tackled as well by the participants to the 7th session of the Human Rights Council and for the voice of the Festival to be heard beyond the borders of Switzerland.

Micheline Calmy-Rey

MESSAGE OF PATRICE MUGNY, MAYOR OF GENEVA

The one duty that we must not fail to carry out is the duty to defend human rights. One can never fight too hard for these rights. In this permanent, restless struggle, artists must have a role.

Respecting human rights first means respecting people. It means claiming that life, every life, is a reality to be taken into account and a value to be protected.

The International Film Festival on Human Rights endeavours to promote such commitment. The film makers whose films are presented come to give account. Just like the other artists, intellectuals, writers who will be members of the jury – and I have a special thought for Ousmane Sow as our city will soon have the honour to show one of his works – and like all the people who will come and debate one night or the other.

One's conviction can never be too relentless to confront the omnipotence of certain groups, of certain ideologies. Thus it is essential that these voices be publicised and amplified. That their words be analysed and commented. And finally that their difficulties and sufferings be known. In this field, silence would be the worst disaster.

For a long time Geneva has been involved in the defence of human rights. This Festival reminds us of the importance of a struggle that should leave no one indifferent.

Patrice Mugny
Mayor of Geneva

**MESSAGE OF LAURENT MOUTINOT,
PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC AND CANTON OF GENEVA**

Diffusing values

It is the most common merit of cinema festivals to thrust us into unreal worlds. But the strength, the vigour and the interest of the FIFDH come from the fact that, on the very contrary, it brings us back to realities. This is the very paradox of a festival we wish would never have needed to exist. But as long as human rights are violated, ignored, abused, the resistance needs to be organised – by every mean.

On the ground, human rights defenders put their lives at risk. In the official arenas, turmoil often covers their voices. The strength of this festival where both the image and the verb give account lies in the opportunity for participants to speak safe from guns or gags. For six years the FIFDH has shown, collected, clarified and amplified. To many people resisting and defending human rights, it thus brings further recognition, attention and above all diffusion – the latter being essential for their struggle, if left unknown, is lost.

The FIFDH impacts and stirs conscience with the greatest minds of our time. It is the public's privilege to have the opportunity, within this event, to meet so many public figures with outstanding backgrounds and to watch such intense and important films.

Thus the FIFDH reflects the commitment of Geneva to the respect of human rights.

Laurent Moutinot
President of the State Council of the Republic and Canton of Geneva

TRIBUTE TO AUNG SAN SUU KYI

*“Use your liberty to promote ours!”
Aung San Suu Kyi*

One of Aung San Suu Kyi's most famous addresses says “Free us from fear” and starts with these words: “Corruption does not come from power but from fear. The fear to lose power corrupts those who have the power and, similarly, the fear of the plague of a corrupt power corrupts those people who are the subjects of this power.”

The daughter of the leader of the Burmese liberation and author of Burma's constitution, General Aung San, Aung San Suu Kyi inherited her father's charisma. A political militant she committed herself to the defence of human rights in Burma, for which she was awarded the ultimate recognition, the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1991.

Influenced by the philosophy and the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Aung San Suu Kyi together with her friends in politics founded in 1988 the National League for Democracy. Her non violent commitment for the establishment of a democratic regime brought her great success in the population.

Such success urged the military junta holding power to arrest her on July 20th 1989. The military government proposed to her to be released on the condition that she leave the country, which she refused. The junta placed her under house arrest in order to undermine her influence. This did not stop the National League for Democracy from winning more than 80% of the seats in the 1990 elections. The military in power then refused the democratic outcome of the poll and instead strengthened the repression and persecution of the opposition and the ethnic minorities.

Aung San Suu Kyi has been silenced for close to 19 years, and her life is a long endless series of house arrests imposed by the military junta, except for scarce moments of liberty, and it is high time we worked actively for her liberation in order to give her the possibility to express herself fully again.

In this context, imagine the courage it takes to oppose the military dictatorship in a politically opaque country like Burma. The military junta ruthlessly strikes political opponents. It is a miracle Aung San Suu Kyi is still alive.

Association Switzerland-Burma

MEMBERS OF THE JURY

Ousmane Sow

France/Senegal (President of the Jury)

Ousmane Sow was born in Dakar in 1935. An enthusiastic sculptor since childhood, he decided, at the age of fifty, to devote himself entirely to his art. Revealed in 1987 at Dakar's French Cultural Centre, the artist presented his work at the Kassel Documenta six years later, and at the Palazzo Grassi in 1995, the centenary of the Venice Biennale. In the spring of 1999, his exhibition at the Pont des Arts in Paris attracted more than three million visitors. Ousmane Sow is currently working on small Nouba sculptures which he alternates with monumental figures, a tribute to the great men who marked his life, amongst which Nelson Mandela, Mohamed Ali, Ghandi, Martin Luther King and his own father.

Freddy Buache

Born in Lausanne in 1924, Freddy Buache decided from early on to become a journalist. As a result, he rapidly integrated Switzerland's theatrical and cinematographic circles. In 1951, he co-organised the Semaine du Cinéma with the support of Henri Langlois, and took part in the official inauguration of the Swiss Film Archives (Cinémathèque suisse), which he directed until 1996. Amongst his numerous activities, he was named director of the retrospectives at the Locarno Film Festival, which he co-directed from 1966 to 1970. In 1981, to commemorate the inauguration of the Swiss Film Archive's new premises, Jean-Luc Godard dedicated him a short film, *Lettre à Freddy Buache*. In 1990, he was appointed Professor privat-docent at the University of Lausanne.

Nancy Huston

Born in Calgary (Canada) in 1953, Nancy Huston spent her teenage years on the New Hampshire. She moved to Paris in 1973, where she decided to settle down. In 1976, she began writing in French, her adoptive language, and collaborated with several newspapers and magazines. Her first novel, *The Goldberg Variations*, was published in

1981. During the following years, Nancy Huston has written novels, essays, children's books, as well as scripts for radio and staged readings. Written in her mother tongue, *Plainsong* (1993), marked a turning point in her career. Today, she is a bestselling author, writes both in English and in French, and translates her own work. Her latest novel, *Birth Marks*, was awarded the Prix Femina in 2006.

Philippine Leroy-Beaulieu

Actress and FIDH sponsor for Burma, Philippine Leroy-Beaulieu's career began in 1985 with Coline Serreau's the film *Thee Men and a Baby*. Following this success, she acted in numerous films, including Andrzej Wajda's *The Possessed*, and made her stage début in *The Miser*, co-starring with Michel Serrault. More recently, she played the leading role in Jean-Jacques Annaud's *Deux Frères*. Last year, she initiated the operation "90 days to free Aung San Suu Kyi", to which she invited young filmmakers to direct one minute short films based on the idea: *I am not free if you are not*. Two of the best contributions will be screened at the Festival.

Adam Michnik

Editor-in-chief of Gazeta Wyborcza, the biggest daily in Poland. Historian, co-founder of KOR (Committee for the Defense of Workers) in 1976, detained many times during 1965-1980, a prominent "Solidarity" activist during the '80ties, spent a total of six years in Polish prisons for activities opposing the communist regime, member of the Round Table Talks 1989, member of the first non-communist parliament 1989-1991, editor-in-chief of the first independent Polish newspaper - Gazeta Wyborcza. Laureat of many prizes and titles, as the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; recipient of a doctorate honoris causa from The New School for Social Research in New York.

AWARDS

FIFDH Grand Award Offered by the State of Geneva

Given by the International Jury for the *Documentaries of Creation* competition.

**10'000 Swiss Francs
Award**

Rewards a documentary of the competition *Documentaries of Creation* for the engagement of a filmmaker in favour of Human Rights

World Organization Against Torture (OMCT) Award

Given by the World Organization Against Torture (OMCT) for the *Grands Reportages* competition.

5'000 Swiss Francs Award

Rewards a documentary of the competition *Grands Reportages* that highlights a particularly painful situation which shows the need to fight in favour of Human Rights.

Junior Jury Award

Given by the Youth Jury for the *documentaries of Creation* competition.

OFFICIAL SELECTION

Documentaries of Creation (DC), in official competition for the FIFDH « Grand Prix » Offered by the State of Geneva

<i>Black at Heart</i>	Maria Mac Dalland	Denmark	28'
<i>Calle Santa Fe</i>	Carmen Castillo	France/Chile	163'
<i>Faces</i>	Gérard Maximin (GMAX) and JR (Photos)	The Netherlands/France	70'
<i>Suffering and Smiling</i>	Dan Ollman	USA	60'
<i>In Prison my Whole Life</i>	Marc Evans	United-Kingdom	93'
<i>The Dictator Hunter</i>	Klaartje Quirijns	The Netherlands/USA	54'
<i>The Greatest Silence : Rape in the Congo</i>	Lisa F. Jackson	USA	76'
<i>The Secret in the Satchel</i>	Lin Tay-jou	Taiwan	52'
<i>To Die in Jerusalem</i>	Hilla Medalia	USA/Israel	76'
<i>Uganda Rising</i>	Jesse J. Miller and Pete McCormack	Canada	54'

Grands Reportages (GR) in competition for the OMCT (World Organization against Torture) Award:

<i>30 años de vida venciendo a la muerte</i>	Guillermo Kohen, Juan Vollmer, Ermes Barsamaglou, Ana Badoza	Argentina	42'
<i>Au nom d'Anna</i>	Manon Loizeau	France	30'
<i>Chahinaz : quels droits pour les femmes ?</i>	Samia Chala and Pierre Barrat	France	52'
<i>Darfour : autopsie d'une tragédie</i>	Christophe Ayad and Vincent de Cointet	France	65'
<i>Darfur Now</i>	Theodore Braun	USA	97'
<i>La machine populiste</i>	Jean-Pierre Krief	France	52'
<i>Le système Poutine</i>	Jean-Michel Carré and Jill Emery	France	98'
<i>Les pas citoyens</i>	Merdad Hage, Guylaine Racine	Canada	36'
<i>Mein Kampf : c'était écrit</i>	Antoine Vidkine	France	55'
<i>On a Tighrope</i>	Petr Lom	Canada/Norway	60'
<i>Paradis en sursis : Tuvalu, les nouveaux réfugiés climatiques</i>	Morad Aït-Habbouche and Hervé Corbière	France	52'

Films Out of Competition

<i>Birmanie : la révolution par l'image</i>	Claude Schauli	Suisse	52'
<i>Documentaire de la télévision birmane en exil</i>	Aye Chan Naing	Norvège	20'
<i>Extraordinary Rendition</i>	Jim Threapleton	UK	78'
<i>Infirmières bulgares : le grand marchandage</i>	Marie-Laure Baggiolonini, Anne-Frédérique Widmann	Suisse	52'
<i>La Flaca Alejandra</i>	Carmen Castillo, Guy Girard	France	59'
<i>La multinationale de la torture</i>	Sarah MacDonald, Andrew Gilligan	UK/suisse	26'
<i>Lausanne 1967, l'expulsion</i>	Eric Burnand	Suisse	46'
<i>Les ombres de la Birmanie</i>	Bernard Genier	Suisse	52'
<i>L'œil du Khmer rouge</i>	Maria Nicollier, Philippe Calame, Carole Vann	Suisse	52'
<i>Novartis contre l'Inde</i>	Marcel Schüpbach, Jean-Daniel Bohnenblust	Suisse	52'

Short Films Out of Competition

<i>Einspruch V</i>	Rolando Colla	Suisse	7'
<i>Les terra's di nadie</i>	César Meneghetti	Brésil/Italie	6'
<i>Praticle Training On Human Subject</i>	Arturas Burkauskas	Lithuanie	11'
<i>Red&Blue</i>	Mahmood Soliman	Egypte	11'
<i>Under Construction</i>	Zenchen Liu	France	10'

PROGRAMME 2008 DIGEST

Friday 7th March		21 :00	THE RISE OF POPULISM IN EUROPE A film, a subject, a debate
Saturday 8th March		14 :00	WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DAY Symposium
		14 :30	Films (3 short films)
		16 :15	Film : « 30 años de vida venciendo a la muerte »
		16 :30	Nancy Huston – signature session
		18 :00	Film : « The Greatest Silence : Rape in the Congo »
		20.15	WOMEN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY A film, a subject, a debate
Sunday 9th March		18 :00	WHAT JUSTICE FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY ? Film and Encounter with Reed Brody
		20 :15	A film, a subject, a debate
Monday 10th March		17 :00	CHINA : A PODIUM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS Xinran Xue- signature session and reading
		20 :15	A film, a subject, a debate
Tuesday 11th March		17 :00	CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN VULNERABILITY A film, a subject, a debate
		18 :15	EUROPE WITHOUT HUMAN RIGHTS Film and encounter with Anne-Frédérique Widmann
		20 :15	A film, a subject, a debate
Wednesday 12th March		12 :00	Luis Moreno-Ocampo Press Conference
		18 :00	Film and encounter with Luis Moreno-Ocampo
		18 :30	Face2Face Film and encounter with Marco&JR
		20 :15	DARFUR : « WHAT TO DO » ? A film, a subject, a debate
Thursday 13th March		12 : 30	Press conference Human Rights Defenders
		17 :00	Face2Face, Press conference and signature session
		18 :15	RUSSIA : THE PUTIN SYSTEM Film : « Le système Poutine »
		20 :15	A film, a subject, a debate
Friday 14th March		18 :15	JUSTICE FOR BURMA A film, a subject, a debate
		20 :15	In Solidarity with the Burmese People
Saturday 15th March		15 :00	DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION IN MAURITANIA Conference / Debate
		19 :30	Closing Evening Film : « Calle Santa Fe »
Sunday 16th March			Screening of awarded films

THE RISE OF POPULISM IN EUROPE
Friday 7th of March – CAC VOLTAIRE – 21 :00
In partnership with Charlie Hebdo

The Subject

Populisms have never been so much on the scene in Europe and in the world. By cultivating an ideology of exclusion (racism, xenophobia, rejection of immigrants) populist ideas poison our minds and go against all respect of human dignity. This traditional rhetoric of extreme right national-populism is reinforced by the effects of globalisation, the opening up of borders and the free movement of people that generate fear and loss of identity. Paradoxically, neoliberalism promotes populist tendencies, supported by the media that exhale a general societal spirit valuing individual success. It is merchandising at the cost of culture, solidarity and civilisation.

However, one cannot attribute neo-populist causes only to economic and social crisis. Indeed, there are some countries, such as Switzerland, that are economically sound and where such ideas are very popular. So how can we explain the success of these current populisms ?

The commonality between the Blam Belang, first Flemish party, the liberty party of Jurg Haider and the Swiss UDC is that they give rise and exteriorise the inside fears of each individual and anticipate virtual dangers. As Jérôme Jamin says: « threats are the crucible of populism..the supreme cleverness of Chritoph Blocher is to make people believe that a crisis is arising in spite of the smooth running of the economy. Fear is being sown by anticipation. »

Carried by the charismatic authority of a demagogue leader, modern populism often borrows democratic instruments to achieve its goals. By continuously and directly calling to the people, the leader insinuates that he understands the people's wishes and can be its only spokesperson. It is very difficult to counter this demagogy, one cannot as sorcerer's apprentice, marginalise these populist leaders by taking over their ideas. It is more than necessary to resist this plague.

The objectives of this debate are to understand the reasons of the rise of populism in Europe, its political consequences and impact on human rights, as well as to ask uneasy questions in order to bring citizen based answers by mobilising democratic forces and by bringing civic consciousness to young generations.

Léo Kaneman

The Film

La machine populiste by Jean-Pierre Krief

In over fifteen European States, populist parties, often on the extreme right of the political scene, currently have an influent and sometimes dominant role. More than their frequent high scores during the elections, their "success" results from their capacity to sink into the political scene, the way they use the wheels of democracy as well as from their charismatic leaders. *La machine populiste* is an investigation film on the origin, the development and the characteristics of this populist wave spreading over Europe.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

- Nicolas Hayoz** Political Science Professor
Fribourg University
- Jérôme Jamin** Political scientist
Extreme right specialist
- Philippe Val** Director of *Charlie Hebdo*
- Wolinski** Cartoonist at *Charlie Hebdo*
- Jean Ziegler** UN Special Rapporteur
on the Right to Food
- Moderator :** Darius Rochebin, *TSR*

Other Films

- 18 :15 ***Black at Heart*** by Maria Mac Dalland
- 18 :45 ***Les pas citoyens*** by Guylaine Racine and
Merard Hage

WOMEN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY

Saturday 8th of March - CAC VOLTAIRE – 20 :15

In partnership with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)

The Subject

Violent conflicts generally cause severe violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law. In extreme cases, genocides and crimes against humanity are committed, whereby civilian populations are the main victims, especially women and children. For more than ten years now, important efforts have been made to better protect civilian populations, try war criminals and assist the rehabilitation processes of societies having suffered from such traumas. Thus, in 1997, the Commission for Human Rights in Geneva, approved the “Joinet principles against impunity”: the right to know, the right to justice, the right to reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, that define the rights of individual or collective victims, as well as the responsibilities and duties of States in this field.

Even if these tactics to fight impunity are today an integral part of exit strategies to conflict, we notice that unfortunately these principles are often poorly or not at all implemented. Switzerland, convinced that the handling of the past plays a crucial role in the promotion of lasting peace, has committed itself in this field for some years now, on all continents. It is involved especially at the very beginning of peace talks so that the fight against impunity is taken into account. It also takes part in the support to victims, civil society groups and governments for the setting up of measures enabling the handling of the past. Concretely, Switzerland is often called to facilitate dialogues and provide its expertise.

In all these initiatives against impunity, women have played decisive roles at all levels: groups of victims, truth commissions, compensation programs, tribunals... On the occasion of Women’s day, on the 8th March 2008, the Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and the FIFDH join in to honour the role of women in the fight against impunity. Three guests, Yasmin Sooka, member of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa and Sierra Leone, Helen Mack, engaged in the fight against impunity in Guatemala and Alternative Nobel Prize winner, and Mandira Sharma, a lawyer and human rights activist from Nepal, will share their experience and thoughts.

Mô Bleeker, FDFA

Symposium 14 :00 – 16 :00

Symposium on Women and Reconciliation. *Organized by the FDFA*

The Film

La Flaca Alejandra de Carmen Castillo

The story of *la Flaca Alejandra*, whose real name is Marcia Merino, runs through the Chile of the past thirty years. *La Flaca Alejandra* is arrested in 1974 as a young activist of the Movement of the Revolutionary left in Chile, and under torture, gives away her party comrades. She then joins for eighteen years the political police of Pinochet, the Dina. In 1993, she accepts to testify against those for whom she worked under the dictatorship. A dialogue ties up between her and Carmen Castillo a Chilean writer and political activist in exile, who was one of her victims. Through a rigorous and emotional cinematographic approach, the producer Carmen Castillo, enlightens the story by going back and forth between the past and the present, the voice of *la Flaca* on her own, but also the voices of other women, without forgetting the meaningful silence of torture as a background.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

Helen Mack	Alternative Peace Nobel Prize, Guatemala
Mandira Sharma	Lawyer and Human Rights activist, Népal
Yasmin Sooka	Former Commissioner, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, South Africa

Moderator Jean-Daniel Ruch, FDFA

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN DAY – from 14 :30

Films

Chahinaz Quels Droits Pour Les Femmes ? by Samia Chala, Pierre Barat

Chahinaz, a young Algerian student, wonders about women's rights in her country. How to achieve equality, how to put an end to discriminatory or ancestral practices? The young woman wasn't raised according to the traditional model imposed by the Algerian society still living under the yoke of the family code (issued for the first time in 1984) that notably places women under guardianship. Why? Chahinaz decides to investigate and the camera follows her as she appeals to personalities who may enlighten her: a lawyer who's fighting for the laws to change, the president of the Algerian league of Human Rights who declares the family code to be "unconstitutional". Chahinaz then wonders: could international proceedings take place on behalf of women's rights?

Red&Blue by Mahmoud Solliman

In Egypt, the new generation of girls who has access to education, just as boys have, expresses itself about its desires and life choices. In the same way, resort to contraceptive methods is more frequent for these young women than for the previous generation. Filmed behind closed doors, this fiction tells the story of a man and a woman who have a secret love affair. Mahmood Soliman addresses the issues of the difficulty for women to have a sexual life out of wedlock, access to contraceptive methods and the voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

30 años de vida venciendo a la muerte by Guillermo Kohen, Juan Vollmer et Ermes Barsamolglou

For Thirty years, mothers and grandmothers of the May Square have been fighting to find their children, abducted by the military dictatorship. Every Thursday they meet at the *Plazo de Mayo* in the centre of Buenos Aires and walk anticlockwise for half an hour. They thus go back in time and condemn the impunity of the soldiers responsible for the violences and torture during the 1976-1983 war. Based on archives, this film relates the history of the Trelew massacre and recalls the work of movements of popular struggle.

Followed by an **encounter with Silvia Hodgers**.

The Greatest Silence : Rape in the Congo by Lisa F. Jackson

In this film, Lisa F. Jackson travels to Congo in order to collect the many accounts of women, victim of abuse and rape during the past ten years. Her personal story feeds into her cinematographic approach. Sexually assaulted at the age of 25, she tells her own story to the Congolese women. A common language, that of a rape and its numerous consequences comes to life out of these filmed interactions. By interviewing soldiers who have raped these women when they were supposed to protect them, the filmmaker also wishes to expose the abuses committed by rebel groups and by the Congolese army.

Followed by an encounter with **Lisa F. Jackson**

WHAT JUSTICE FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY?

Sunday 9th March – CAC VOLTAIRE – from 18 :00

In partnership with Human Rights Watch

The Subject

Gacaca in Rwanda, Acholi justice in Northern Uganda, Ubuntu in South Africa, but also in Mozambique and Sierra Leone, traditional justice is back on the front scene in Africa today.

But what value can we grant it with? Can a pastoralist justice answer to the needs of a society where mass crimes have taken place and can it take part in the reconstruction of a society? What is the link between culture and justice?

Supporters of traditional justice emphasise that this form of justice is close to rural populations, that it is cheap and educational, allowing participation from the victim, the guilty party and the society in the search of a solution. Its promoters recall that the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has cost, in terms of overall budgets more than a billion three hundred million dollars for a poor result. In short, traditional justice would be a solution culturally, juridically and politically adapted to conflicts in Africa, which would no longer have to suffer from the occidental juridical neo-imperialism with such instruments as the the ICTR or the ICC.

On the other hand, opponents to traditional justice consider that it is conceivable for neighbourhood conflicts but certainly not for mass crimes. They add that traditional justice often ignores women and children rights and undermines the universality of human rights, justifying a culturalist and relativist vision. The FIFDH has decided to organise a debate on this highly relevant topic in Uganda, where the International Criminal Court and the traditional acholi justice are in competition to one day try the chiefs of the sanguinary guerrilla of the Lords Resistance Army.

Pierre Hazan

The Film – 18 :15

The Dictator Hunter by Klaartje Quirijns

Reed Brody, lawyer and spokesperson for Human Rights Watch (HRW) gave himself the mission to track down criminals against humanity. For seven years he tracked down former dictators including Hissene Habre, the former President of Chad, accused of killing thousands of his fellow citizens in the eighties. Hissene Habre now lives in Senegal, a country in which Reed Brody strived to bring him to court. By identifying her narration with Reed Brody, the principal character, the producer Klaartje Quirijns opts for a clear cinematographic approach in "The Dictator Hunter". We follow this dictator tracker through two years of intense travelling across Africa, Europe and the United States. He handles diplomacy with as much ease as his games of chess, but in his work, the pawns are represented by politicians, journalists and judges that he aligns against his opponent.

Followed by an Encounter

With **Reed Brody**, Advisor and spokesperson for HRW, and **Clément Abaifouta**, President of the Chadian Association of Victims of Crimes and Political Repression.

The Film – 20 :00

Uganda Rising by Jesse James Miller and Pete McCormack, Narrative : Kavin Spacey

For two decades, the war between the governmental forces and the rebels of the "Lords Resistance Army" (LRA) has devastated Uganda. To protect the population, the Museveni government placed more than half a million people in refugee camps. Until now, negotiations haven't led to a conflict resolution. The International Criminal Court is attempting to prosecute five of the LRA leaders for crimes against humanity. An unpopular initiative to some, who fear it will wreck the peace process. The film wonders about issues of international justice, local forms of justice and impunity.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

- Betty Bigombe** Uganda former government Minister, peace negotiator with the Lord Resistance Army (LRA)
- Reed Brody** Advisor and spokesperson for HRW
- Pierre Hazan** Writer, researcher
- Moderator :** Sylvie Arsever, *Le Temps*

CHINA : A PODIUM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Monday 10th March – CAC VOLTAIRE – 20 :15
In partnership with Amnesty International

The Subject

“The Goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity “
The Olympic Charter

The 29th Olympic Games will open on the 8th August 2008 in Beijing. During the application stage, the Chinese authorities had assured that if Beijing was chosen to host the Games, the human rights situation in China would improve. Wang Wei, Secretary General of the Beijing Organising Committee for the Games had declared: “We are confident that the Games coming to China not only promotes our economy, but also enhances human rights.”

Accordingly, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), through the voice of its President, Mr. Jacques Rogge, held similar commitments: “We are convinced that the Olympic Games will improve the human rights record in China”¹.

In spite of the promises made by the Chinese authorities and the IOC, human rights infringements are still taking place and some are directly linked with the hosting of the Games in Beijing. Forced displacements of populations, reinforcement of the repression against the civil society, torture, harassment of human rights defenders, resort to death penalty, media and Internet censorship, repression of Uyghur and Tibetan minorities as well as spiritual and religious movements. These observations leave no place to ambiguity; China hasn't held its promises.

Amnesty International's campaign however wants to guarantee that human rights will not be sacrificed in the name of sport and economic gains. The campaign is actively asking for: the liberation of jailed human rights defenders, the end of the Internet censorship and identical rights for Chinese and foreign journalists, the closing down of “re-education centres”, the abolition of the death penalty. In Switzerland, a petition signed by over 20 000 people was given to the Chinese embassy at the beginning of February, supporting these claims.

Just a few months before the beginning of the Beijing Games, is there still time to think of an agenda to improve human rights? How do the Chinese perceive the Games? How can the IOC guarantee the organisation of these games in dignity? How will sports men and women, and the international media react in case of severe human rights violations during the Games? Can we still expect a moratorium on the death penalty, as Mr Robert Badinter proposed?

Daniel Bolomey

¹¹ Interview of Jacques Rogge, *BBC Hardtalk*, 24 April 2002

The Film – 20 :15

Under Construction de Zhenchen Liu

A journey through a neighbourhood in demolition, a camera with no sound, a shot worthy of “Touch of Evil” interrupted by a resident in distress. Zhenchen Liu reveals how harsh and arbitrary decisions can affect the inhabitants of a city. Here, the choice of property developers and of the Chinese government to set up a development plan in Shanghai has forced many families to exile. This short movie is an emblematic metaphore of the urban and economic development of China.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

Pascal Boniface	International Relations specialist
Pierre Haski	<i>Rue89</i> Director and China specialist
Marcia Poole	Senior Director of Communication, Amnesty International
Xinran Xue	Chinese Writer and Journalist
Moderator :	Frédéric Koller, <i>Le Temps</i>

Other Film

18 : 30 ***On a Tightrope***

by Petr Lom

CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN VULNERABILITY
Tuesday 11th March — CAC VOLTAIRE – 17 :00

The Subject

The question of the Greenhouse effect could well be the most important issue of the 21st Century. It represents a serious test for the international community in its will to confront a complex problem on a universal scale. The consumption of fossil fuels, such as gas, oil and coal is highly responsible for the emission of green house effect gases. These man-made emissions that reinforce the natural state of the greenhouse effect, may cause a significant increase of the earth's temperature. Thus, scientific previsions foresee an increase in the average temperature of the surface of the globe of 1.5 to 3.5 degrees Celsius in the next hundred years. This would have many ecological and human consequences such as the rising of the sea level, the disappearance of eco-systems or soil degradation, without mentioning all the human consequences (epidemics, food scarcity, migrations, etc.)

Impacts may vary from regions and countries, without any one escaping them. Developing countries may be in greater danger though, since they do not dispose of means to confront or minimise these consequences. Some States and regions may disappear, causing mass displacements and a new type of refugees, deprived from everything and not yet taken into account by the international conventions. One should already be on the lookout for such dangers, just as Tuvalu threatened by the rise of sea level, Alaska melting down, the Chad Lake drying out, Bangladesh and many others.

What answers can human rights bring? Challenges pertaining to climate change are local, national but global too. State responsibilities are shared but differentiated. Could human rights mechanisms trigger these responsibilities? Is their national nature compatible with a more global perspective? Are these mechanisms shared enough to ensure that everyone's right to life, whatever his or her location, be protected by the international community?

Laurence Boisson de Chazournes

The Film

Paradis en Sursis : Tuvalu les nouveaux réfugiés climatiques, by Morad Aït-Habbouche, Hervé Corbière, Thierry Pasquet

The planet is warming up, the levels of water are rising and the Tuvalu islands are sinking. This Polynesian archipelago will be one of the first States to be struck off the map. "By 2050 the Tuvalu islands will disappear under water", the experts deadly foresee. « Tuvalu, les nouveaux réfugiés climatiques » films the beginning of the countdown. Each time spring tide occurs, the island gets weaker and damages increase. Flooded for five months a year, the atoll becomes depopulated and exile appears to be inescapable. A thousand people have already left to take refuge in New Zealand, Fiji or French Polynesia and the exodus continues. The mobilisation of a subsistence economy is insufficient to contain what is unavoidable and the many calls for help from the Tuvalu government remain unanswered.

The Debate

Introduction : Meinrad Studer, Director of the Global Humanitarian Forum

Keynote speakers:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Nathalie Bernasconi | Managing attorney at the Center for International Environmental Law |
| Stephen Humphrey | Research director at the International Council on Human Rights Policy |
| José Riera | Advisor, UNHCR |
| Jacques Grinevald | Professeur IHEID |

Moderator : Daniel Wermus, *InfoSud/Human Rights Tribune*

EUROPE WITHOUT HUMAN RIGHTS

Tuesday 11 March – CAC VOLTAIRE – 20 :15

In partnership with the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)

The Subject

Is Europe, as a political entity agonising? Its moral authority as well as its credibility in regard to foreign affairs are subject to harsh debates. Its role as a guarantor of human rights is seriously challenged, in particular in light of its implications in illegal activities lead by the CIA in its fight against terrorism, of which Dick Marty was one of the main incriminators. Hasn't Europe resisted to the road roller put in place by the United States? How to understand these drifts when one of the fundamental principle of Europe is the promotion of human rights and particularly the absolute prohibition of torture. Where to look for the loop holes?

On an international level, Europe has put forward its visibility by developing a dynamic and daring foreign policy. However, it is either limited to economic partnerships or stems from individual rather than collective initiatives. Europe doesn't really have a unitary and coherent foreign policy. Furthermore, the rule of unanimity in its procedures paralyse any initiative. Europe is resting on its declarations of good intention: "The EU firmly believes that the absolute ban on torture is one of the cornerstones of the universal human rights framework and recalls that no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, be they a state of war, acts of terrorism, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for torture or any other form of ill-treatment," This CFSP² declaration of 27 June 2007 doesn't seem to reflect any consensus, it is void and in contradiction with the human rights violations denounced in many reports of the European Parliament, the inquiry commissions of the Council of Europe and the NGOs.

The EU however, does have excellent legislative documents to promote and defend human rights as well as to fight torture. In order to implement these legal instruments though, the coordination between the European institutions, the governments of relevant countries and local NGOs needs to be improved. In partnership agreements with third-party countries, human rights clauses often remain dead letter since the EU gives too much importance to diplomatic insurances and is unable to politically pressure anyone.

Europe must draw its attention to more coherence between the values it defends and their implementation. The question now is to know whether Europe has the means to develop a proactive, independent and effective policy, enabling it to encourage genuine changes in the field of Human Rights.

Gisella Dufey

¹ CFSP: Common Foreign and Security Policy. Javier Solana is its High Representative.

The Film – 20 :15

Extraordinary Rendition by Jim Threapleton

A man is abducted from the London streets and secretly brought by plane to an unknown destination. The filmmaker chose a narrative structure made of present shoots and efficient flash-backs. The protagonist is locked up, questioned and tortured without trial by torturers who want him to admit his terrorist activities. After some months of captivity, he will be released with now explanation. Shattered, his return to daily life is difficult.

Other Films

La multinationale de la torture

(Temps Présent), by Sarah Mac Donald
14:00

As the scandal of the CIA secret jails is in the news and that the whole of Europe shows signs of unrest, this report discloses that torture has become common in the fight against terrorism. By resorting to kidnapping, countries such as the US and Great Britain delocalise their interrogations and commit torture while at the same time forbidding them on their own territory. This report presents a world without any courts, or lawyers or right to appeal, where human right violations are considered as simple collateral damage.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

- Hélène Flautre** MP at the European Parliament
- Eckart Guth** Chief of delegation, European Commission
- Dick Marty** Member of the Council of Europe
- Adam Michnik** Prominent figure of Solidarnosc, editor in chief of the *Gazeta Wyborcza*
- Eric Sottas** Director of the OMCT
- Moderator :** Anne-Frédérique Widmann, *Temps Présent - TSR*

Infirmières bulgares : le grand

marchandage (Temps Présent), by Anne-Frédérique Widmann, Marie-Laure Widmer Baggiolini
18 :15

The pictures of Cécilia Sarkozy freeing the Bulgarian nurses imprisoned in Libya have gone round the world. Through interviews of key actors, this film relates the years of under the scene negotiations, leading to the release of the Bulgarian nurses and the Palestinian doctor accused by the Libyan regime of having infected more than 400 Benghazi children. By combining the victims stories with those of the negotiators, this documentary offers a new perspective on what was genuinely at stake in this incredible diplomatic show.

Followed by a discussion with
Anne-Frédérique Widmann

FACE2FACE

Wednesday 12th March – Auditorium Arditi – 18:30

The Subject

« When we met in 2005, we decided to go together to the Middle East to try to understand why Palestinians and Israelis couldn't manage to live together. We then passed through Palestinian and Israeli cities without much talking. Simply looking at this world with astonishment.

This is a holy place for Judaism, Christianity and Islam. This tiny region where we can see the mountains, the sea, the deserts and the lakes, love and hatred, hope and despair entangled.

After a week we came to the same conclusion: these people are alike, they speak nearly the same language; like twin brothers raised in different families. A veiled nun has her twin on the other side. A farmer, a taxi driver, a teacher, has his twin facing him. And he fights endlessly against him. It's obvious but they don't see it.

We must put them face-to-face. They will realise.

The Face2Face project consists in making portraits of Palestinians and Israelis doing the same work and stick them face-to-face, on giant formats, in unavoidable places on the Israeli and Palestinian sides. We want that, after all, each of them laughs and reflects when watching the other's and his/her own portrait.

In a sensitive setting, one must be clear. We are in favour of a solution in which two States, Israel and Palestine would live in peace, inside secure and internationally recognised borders. All the discussed peace projects (Clinton/Taba, Ayalon/Nussibeh, Geneva Agreements) converge in the same direction. We can thus be optimistic.

We would like this project to contribute to a better understanding between Israelis and Palestinians. Today "Face2Face" is a necessity. In a few years we will be back, for "Hand in Hand". »

Marco&JR

The Film

Faces de Gmax

This film tells the story of the French photographer and street artist JR who realised the biggest outdoor exhibition in the world in March 2007. With his friend Marco, JR stuck on each side of the Wall, giant portraits of Palestinians and Israelis who have their occupation in common. This film, geared towards the recognition of the other, presents the key moments of his artistic performance, from the first snapshot to sticking the portraits on walls in cities like Hebron, Ramallah, Jerusalem or Bethlehem. The camera also gives us the various reactions of Palestinian and Israeli inhabitants. The choice of accompanying JR's artistic approach makes this film original and exulting.

Followed by an encounter

An encounter with the artists **Marco&JR**

DARFUR : « WHAT TO DO » ?

Wednesday 12th March – CAC VOLTAIRE – 20 :15

In partnership with *Libération*

The Subject

Since 2003, the Darfur tragedy has caused the death of about 200'000 people and displaced another 2.2 millions amongst civilian populations. Rarely has such a conflict received so many contradictory analyses. This wouldn't be so serious if these various analyses didn't influence the type of action to elaborate in view of ending the catastrophic human rights violations. How can the complexity of this tragedy be made understandable? Are we witnessing a genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing? Should a forced intervention take place for this situation to stop? Do other possibilities exist? These questions give rise to controversy and debate.

There is a necessity to better understand what is going on, and that can only be done by looking at what is really occurring. It seems that ethnic cleansing hasn't stopped. The question of the future of displaced populations in camps is more than ever an acute one. Will these people return to their place of origin or will they be forced to "relocalise"? What will happen to the land abandoned by displaced tribes? The UNHCR has expressed its concern regarding land appropriation by the so-called "Arab" tribes coming from Chad. Another tricky issue is that of justice: the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Luis Moreno-Ocampo has to date pressed charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity against Ahmed Haroun, State minister in Sudan, and Ali Kusaib, chief of the Janjawids. Without any result. How to follow up on these charges? How to bring justice to the victims? Is the ICC the only solution? Or is it only another diplomatic instrument amongst others?

Faced with such an increase in danger, what to do? The international community is mobilizing itself, following various tracks. The main one is that of the military deployment of 26'000 men under the direction of the African Union and the UN. This slow process requires efficient but costly operational means. Alternatively, a political process has been launched: is it suitable? Are political pressures possible and targeting whom? Are sanctions effective?

What is effectively happening today? What to do in order to stop the abomination of mass crimes occurring in Darfur, and elsewhere? The Darfur situation shouldn't overshadow that the responsibility to protect must be implemented for all other African populations living in tragic situations such as in North Kivu, in Somalia, and more recently in Kenya.

Léo Kaneman

The Film

Darfur : autopsie d'une tragédie by
Christophe Ayad et Vincent de Cointet

From the conflict devastating Darfur since 2003, we only receive pictures of villages burnt by ghostly assailants and those of the two millions of displaced people piling up in camps in Chad and Sudan. The producers Christophe Ayad and Vincent de Cointet conducted an investigation, questioning the main protagonists of the conflict: rebel leaders, Sudanese officials, diplomats or humanitarian workers. *Darfur : autopsie d'une tragédie* throws the light on the root causes of the conflict and precisely relates the deadly chain of events that have lead to the Sudanese tragedy.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

Christophe Ayad	Film director and journalist, <i>Libération</i>
Rony Brauman	Former President of MSF, Writer
Mohamed Nagi	Editor of the <i>Sudan Tribune</i>
Jan Pronk	Former Representative of the UN Secretary General in Darfur
Moderator :	Michel Beuret, <i>L'Hebdo</i>

Luis Moreno-Ocampo's Press Conference and Keynote Speech

A PRESS CONFERENCE – Hôtel Cornavin, 1st floor – 12:00

A Film – 18:00

Darfur Now by Théodore Braun

Between January and May 2007, the filmmaker Theodore Braun visited Darfur to document with pictures and words what the UN describes as the biggest humanitarian crisis in history. His research led him to meet with people engaged in peace and justice processes: the activist Adam Sterling, the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in The Hague Luis Moreno-Ocampo, the actor and author Don Cheadle, the refugee from the camp of Hamadea Ahmed Mohammed Abakar, the actor Georges Clooney, the volunteer Pablo Recalde and the member of the Hejewa insurgency Adam. Simple, the film calls on the critical mind of the spectator. It shows the attempt by the international community to sensitise on the humanitarian tragedy in the Darfur region, underlying the importance of the international mobilisation but without falling into sentimentality.

Followed by an Encounter

Discussion with **Luis Moreno-Ocampo**, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, The Hague.

RUSSIA – THE PUTIN SYSTEM

Thursday 13th March – CAC VOLTAIRE – from 18 :15

The Subject

Few States have known in less than twenty years so many disruptions, as the Soviet Union. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the USSR has lost its rank among the powerful; the actual idea of becoming a political model, half of its territory and population and the banister of vassal States protecting it from the West.

The Putin system is of course the outcome of this evolution. Since his accession to power in 2000 and in the space of two four year mandates, he has done all he could for his country to regain its lost splendour and pride. Helped by the rise in the price of raw materials, Putin has fulfilled his contract, on the surface. The economy is growing at a sustained rate, civil servants and workers are paid, peripheral wars, in particular the martyred Chechnya, have been won, the political system is stabilised. Himself, has become this popular autocrat regularly re-elected and still prized by occidental leaders. He defends extreme authoritarianism and centralism in the practice of power, that he considers, in his own words as « part of the Russian DNA ».

The price paid by the Russians, their neighbours and their partners for this apparent « success » is a high one. The Yeltsin years, marked by the rise in power of oligarchs and deep political confusion, were also years when democracy was blooming again. Ever since, this democracy, human rights and the liberty of the press have been declining. The Putin democracy is a « democracy like a potemkine village », an « imitation ». The Putin system annihilates all opposition to his centralised power. Human rights defenders are prevented from meeting and working, journalists are murdered, the press is controlled; political opponents are imprisoned, national memory is manipulated. Only one radio station and a few newspapers can oppose the road roller of audio-visual media held by the Kremlin. The economy and its petro-rubles belong to Putin and his entourage. Opponents, one after the other are giving up on this unequal fight. The secret services, from which Putin stemmed from, are becoming omnipresent, chasing the rare discordant voices, even outside of Russia.

Putin's Russia doesn't hesitate either to use diplomatic and economic weapons against neighbours wanting to be freed from its hold, such as Ukraine, Georgia or the Baltic States.

The West is starting to fear this State that resorts to the gas power. The gas on which Europe and its cosy living rooms are so dependent on. In Iran and Serbia, Russia, a member of the democratic club of the G8, appears to be less of an Occidental partner. Rallying the United-States after 9/11, for the sake of the fight against terror, appears to be dictated by the circumstances.

What are the consequences of this new geopolitical deal? How to help the slim democratic forces fighting for the respect of fundamental human rights in Russia?

François Sergent

Films

18 :15

Le système Poutine by Jean-Michel Carré with the collaboration of Jill Emery

Genuine political thriller relating the career of the Russian president, from his training with the KGB to the end of his second mandate.

20 :15

Au nom d'Anna by Manon Loizeau and Laurent Stoop

This film takes the form of an investigation notebook, on the steps of the Russian journalist Anna Politkovskaia, murdered a year ago now.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

Jean-Michel Carré
Oksana Chelysheva

Film director
Journalist and Human Rights Activist

Andreï Illarionov

V. Putin's former economic Advisor

Manon Loizeau
Georges Nivat
Dmitry Oreshin

Film director
Historian, Writer
Political scientist

Moderator :

Agathe Duparc, *Le Monde*

JUSTICE FOR BURMA

Friday 14th March - CAC VOLTAIRE – from 18:15

In partnership with the FIDH, the “Swiss-Burma Association” and RSF Switzerland

The Subject

The Burmese regime is making itself responsible for severe human rights violations. In the limelight at the end of last year, the country disappeared from our screens without its situation improving. What can be done to act against this dramatic situation? For many years, Burmese democrats have been asking for a ban on trade and investments in sectors of key values in terms of foreign currencies for the Burmese regime such as timber, gems, oil, and gas. These sanctions could be combined with financial and monetary sanctions. Some States have taken such sanctions but these are often inadequate and since all States do not back them up, their efficiency is reduced. According to some, such sanctions affect only the junta and the corrupt elite, without impacting on the Burmese population, who mainly makes a living from the agricultural and informal sectors. Accordingly, the disastrous state of the Burmese economy is mainly due to bad management from the junta and not to economic sanctions. According to others though, such measures isolate the Burmese population and do not contribute to its aspiration to freedom. They would rather suggest launching a dialogue between Aung San Suu Kyi, the Burmese opposition and the military junta.

Another way forward, never put into practice until today, would be the submission of the case to the International Criminal Court (ICC), by the Security Council of the UN. Indeed, the Burmese regime is rendering itself guilty of violations that can be qualified as crimes against humanity, these include general resort to forced labour or assaults of the Burmese army against civilian populations in regions inhabited by ethnic minorities. Burma hasn't ratified the ICC Statute, however, the Security Council can bring the case to the ICC as it did in the case of Darfur. Unfortunately, resistance from certain members of the Security Council such as China and Russia are harsh. Would this be a realistic way forward though? Wouldn't the submission to the court of such a case, harm a possible dialogue between the junta and the opposition? Would such a campaign be possible?

Antoine Bernard

The Film 18 :15

Unseen documentary by Aye Chan Naing, produced with pictures illegally shot during last violent repressions.

The Debate

Keynote speakers:

Antoine Bernard	FIDH director
Thaung Htun	Representative of the exiled burmese government at the UN, New York
Aye Chan Naing	Director of the Democratic Voice (Radio/television based in Oslo, illegally broadcasting in Burma)
Paulo Sergio Pinheiro	UN independant expert
Sein Win	Prime minister of the burmese government in exile

Moderator : Eric Burnand, *Temps Présent* – TSR

In Solidarity With The Burmese People – 20 :30

The Film

Birmanie, la révolution par l'image
(*Temps Présent*) by Claude Schauli

The journalist Claude Schauli has interviewed the Burmese political opponent Aung San Suu Kyi on many occasions. He was preparing a new documentary on Burma as the monks' demonstration started in the streets of the capital. Thanks to mobile phones and satellite connections, it was possible to follow hour by hour the course of the "Monks' Revolution". Claude Schauli spent all his time with the Burmese in exile during the political unrest but he also went to the field, to the border between Burma and Thailand

Discussion

Keynote speakers:

Antoine Bernard	FIDH director
Thierry Falise	Journalist and Writer, South-East Asia specialist
Barbara Hendricks	Singer
Thaung Htun	Representative of the exiled government at the UN, New York
Philippine Leroy-Beaulieu	Actor and Human Rights Activist
Aye Chan Naing	Director of <i>the Democratic Voice</i> (Radio/television based in Oslo, illegally broadcasting in Burma)
Paulo Sergio Pinheiro	UN independant Expert
Sein Win	Prime minister of the NCGUB in exile
Harn Yawnghwe	EBO Director
Moderator :	Eric Burnand, <i>Temps Présent</i> – <i>TSR</i>

Other Film – 16 :00

Les ombres de Birmanie by Bernard Genier

Some hundreds of thousands of people are wandering around the Burmese forests, in search of food and shelter. Ten or more arrive each week, exhausted, at the border of northern Thailand. Another three hundred thousands have already found refuge in that country. They belong to the Karens and Karennis ethnic minorities, victim of the oppression lead by the Burmese junta in power. Report on the spot where the situation is becoming more dramatic by the day.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION IN MAURITANIA : A NECESSARY « COUP » ?

Saturday 15th March – Uni Dufour – Auditoire Roullier – 15 :00

In partnership with the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and the Law Faculty of the University of Geneva

The Subject

Following the coup of August 2005, Mauritania has started a process of socio-political liberalisation, surprising for many reasons. In a context of international scepticism and while the military junta was in power, the Military Committee for Justice and Democracy (known as the CMJD) declared its intention to set up democratic institutions and to give the State power to a civilian regime within two years. Against all expectancies, the CMJD kept its word and an electoral process monitored by the African Union, the United Nations Development Program and the European Union-in which the Committee refused to participate- succeeded after nineteen months in the adoption by referendum of a new constitution, a new bicameral parliament, a new president and a civilian government. Other breakthroughs profoundly changed the state of society, these included the introduction of a new law on the liberty of the press (written with the help of Reporters without Borders) and the establishment of a quota of a minimum of 20% of female applications in all elections (18% of women were elected in Parliament in March 2007).

Beyond the satisfaction of observers and the support of the international civil society, what do these achievements attest of? How did a military coup give rise to an evolution considered as an example by many? What is the actual outreach of this Mauritanian precedent, especially in Africa and in the Arab world? Can the security issue, amplified by the recent terrorist attacks in Mauritania and in the Maghreb in general, cast a gloom over this achievement? In the presence of the former Mauritanian President Ely Ould Mohammed Vall who initiated the coup and led the transition in Mauritania between 2005 and 2007, the debate intends to outline these questions in depth and lead a further reflection on the various and sometimes paradoxical means to advance the issues of democracy and human rights. Other speakers include Robert Ménard, General Secretary of Reporters without Borders, Moncef Marzouki, a Tunisian human rights activist, and Bacre Waly Ndiaye, from the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Conference created and realized in collaboration with Dr. Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou, Mauritanian political scientist, former deputy director of the research program on conflicts of Harvard University.

The Conference

Keynote speakers:

Ely Ould Mohamed Vall
Christine Desouches
Moncef Marzouki
Robert Ménard

Former President of Mauritania
 Special Advisor of the Secretary General of the OIF
 Honorary president of the Tunisian League of Human Rights
 Founder and director of Reporters without Borders

Moderator : François Sergent, *Libération*

CLOSING EVENING

Saturday 15th March - ARDITI – 20 :00

Announcement of the Awards List and prize-giving

Special Screening

Co-presented by the *Fribourg International Film Festival (FIFF)*

Calle Santa Fe by Carmen Castillo

In the presence of Carmen Castillo. Swiss Premiere.

“In « Calle Santa Fe », a noble but overwhelming documentary, Carmen Castillo relates her own personal tragedy as well as a part of the Chilean history, that of the Pinochet coup. One cannot forget the considerable work she undertook to put together the circumstances of this personal misfortune linked to the political disaster. With patience, cautiously and obstinately she collects numerous accounts that don't have for sole ambition to honour the dead but rather to elevate those who are living. (...)”. Olivier Seguret, *Libération*

Carmen Castillo is a filmmaker, Chilean activist and partner of Miguel Henriquez, murdered by the dictatorship, leader of the MIR, the left wing of the coalition supporting the president Salvador Allende

Sunday 16th March – CAC VOLTAIRE

A Film – 14 :15

L'œil du Khmer Rouge by Carole Vann and Marcia Nicollier

Journalist : Carole Vann,

Filmmakers : Maria Nicollier et Philippe Calame

Former propaganda cameraman, Thorn lives in Païlin, constituency of the Khmer Rouge in Northern Cambodia. Exiled in his own country, he grows sesame and maize. As the country is at unrest following the trial of the Khmer rouge leaders, Thorn is continuously questioned by his son Bunthean who is studying in Phnom Penh. Stigmatised as a Khmer rouge son, Bunthean wants to understand his father's past but at the same time feels trapped by the loyalty his owes to his family. Camera in hand, Thorn goes back with his son to the scene where the violence took place.

Followed by an encounter

An encounter with **Carole Vann** and **Marcia Nicollier**

Projection of awarded films

SPECIAL EVENTS

During these 10 days, we invited the public to privileged encounters, cultural and political, at the image of the Festival.

PRESS CONFERENCES

During the Festival, several guests gave press conferences.

Wednesday 12th March 12 :00

Luis MORENO-OCAMPO
Prosecutor of the International
Criminal Court

At the Hôtel Cornavin
1st floor

Thursday 13th March - 12 :30

« Défendre les Défenseurs »

Encounter between the clown **Dimitri** and **Oksana Chelysheva**, a sponsoring event by the FDFA, the World Organization against Torture (OMCT) and the FIFDH.

At the Maison des Arts du Grütli

Thursday 13th March - 17 :00

FACE2FACE

with
Marco&JR
Reb Eliyahu
Sheikh Aziz

At the Librairie Payot Rive Gauche
16, rue du Marché - 1204 Genève

FACE2FACE - PROGRAMME

From 9th to 14th March : Face2Face performance by Marco&JR on several locations in Geneva including the grütli. After eight Israeli and Palestinian cities, Paris and Berlin, they placard in Geneva, city of culture and peace, Israelis and Palestinians portraits in gigantic formats.

SIGNATURES SESSIONS

At the occasion of the Festival, the Librairie Payot, partner of the FIFDH, welcomed several guests for encounters with the public and signatures sessions of their books.

Thursday 6th March 17 :30

Ousmane Sow
Senegalese sculptor and
President of the FIFDH Jury

Librairie Payot Rive Gauche
16, rue du Marché – GE 1204

Saturday 8th March 16 :30

Nancy Huston
French/Canadian writer and
member of the FIFDH Jury.

Librairie Payot Rive droite
5, rue de Chantepoulet
GE 1201

Monday 10th March 17 :00

Xinran Xue
Chinese writer and former
journalist

Librairie Payot Rive droite
5, rue de Chantepoulet
GE 1201

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

Four years ago, within the framework of the Vienna Action Programme and the World Education Programme in the field of human rights launched by the UN, the International Film Festival and Forum on Human Rights (FIFDH) set up an **educational programme for schoolchildren/students in Canton Geneva**.

This special programme aims to draw the attention of a young public's attention to problems linked to human rights violations, and offers a number of activities during the festival, but also throughout the year in schools.

More than a thousand school students attend the Festival.

SCHOOLCHILDREN SCREENINGS

Based on the principle *A film, a sujet, a film, a debate*, the educational programme organises screenings every afternoon at 2:15 PM and 4:15 PM for students attending secondary school I and II. The themes proposed are all highly topical and perfectly suited to the schools' programmes. The discussions will allow the students to address human rights specialists, political or cultural personalities, members of NGOs or international organisations.

The festival supplies teachers with educational material focusing on the various themes to introduce the screening to their pupils, and to ensure that the topics may be discussed in class.

THE PROGRAMME

Monday 10th March 14h15
L'HORREUR DU NAZISME ETAIT-ELLE PREVISIBLE ?
Mein Kampf, c'était écrit by Antoine Vitkine

Monday 10th March 16h15
CHILI NECESSITE DE MEMOIRE CONTRE L'IMPUNITE
La Flaca Alejandra by Carmen Castillo

Tuesday 11th March 14h15
ISRAEL PALESTINE, UNE APPROCHE DE L'AUTRE
Faces by Gérard Maximin et JR

Tuesday 11th March 16h15
BIRMANIE : OPRESSION DES MINORITES AUTOCHTONES
Les ombres de Birmanie by Bernard Genier

Wednesday 12th March 16h15
ANALYSE DU DISCOURS POPULISTE ET SES GRANDS THEMES
La machine populiste by Jean-Pierre Krief

Thursday 13th March 14h15
RUSSIE : COMBAT POUR LA DEMOCRATIE
Au nom d'Anna by Manon Loizeau
+ *La flamme de la résistance* by Manon Loizeau et Laurent Stoop

Thursday 13th March 16h15
DARFOUR ORIGINES ET ENJEUX DU CONFLIT
Darfour, autopsie d'une tragédie by Christophe Ayad and Vincent Cointet

Friday 14th March 14h15
ENVIRONNEMENT ET DROITS HUMAINS : UNE ILE DISPARAIT !
Paradis en sursis : Tuvalu les nouveaux réfugiés climatiques by Morad Aït-Habbouche, Hervé Corbière

Friday 14th March 16h15
STEREOTYPES RACIAUX : LES ARABES A HOLLYWOOD !
Reel Bad Arabs: How Hollywood Vilifies a People by Sut Jhally

YOUTH JURY

This year's **Youth Jury** brought together five postobligatory students, all from Geneva schools. They awarded the Youth Jury Prize to one of the competing films, which they watched together with the official jury.

CONTEST AND EXHIBITION "TELL ME ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS" ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

For the fourth year running, the educational programme launched a **big contest entitled "Tell Me About Human Rights"** for all of the schoolchildren of Canton Geneva, from primary to postobligatory schools.

Organised in cooperation with the **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Geneva Ethnographic Museum and the Department of Public Instruction for the Canton of Geneva**, the theme of this year's contest is **"Environment and Human Rights"**.

An independent jury, made up of Elena Ippoliti, in charge of Human Rights Education at the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Cynthia Odier, director of the Fluxum Foundation, Fabienne Finat, Cultural Mediator at the Geneva Ethnographic Museum and Serge Lachat, teacher and film columnist at the RSR, has selected the best contributions. The high quality of the submitted work, as well as the surprising diversity of the media used (film, photography, drawings, collages, posters, texts) bear witness to the overwhelming creativity that this theme inspired in young artists.

Complemented by an educational kit, the exhibition – a true thinking platform by young people for young people – will take place at the Maison des Arts du Grütli (espace Méliès) during the entire duration of the festival. The exhibition will later travel through the Canton of Geneva, notably to the UN headquarters during the Human Rights Council session, in several schools, amongst which the ECG Henry-Dunant, the collège de Saussure and the CEPTA, as well as the Pâquis neighbourhood centre.

FICTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Border incident

USA, 1949. Dir.: Anthony Mann. O.V. with French/German subtitles — B&W — 1h35.

Dispatched by their respective services, agents Pablo Rodriguez and Jack Beames are ordered to enquire on the numerous clandestine infiltrations of Mexican workers on the soil of the United States... Anthony Mann displays his talent by punctuating the leisurely pace of the narrative with sudden outbursts of gut-wrenching violence.

Judgment at Nuremberg

USA, 1961. Dir. and prod. Stanley Kramer. O.V. with French subtitles — B&W — 2h54. Academy Award for Best screenplay (Abby Mann), and Best actor in a leading role (Maximilian Schell).

In 1948, judge Dan Haywood arrives in Nuremberg to preside over a court that shall hear four German magistrates accused of crimes against humanity... Stanley Kramer delves into the meanders of the post-war judiciary system and confronts the human being with his conscience. The screenplay explores the question of universal guilt through a magnificent speech for the defence. A classic, considered one of the best trial films ever made.

Invasion

Argentina, 1969. Dir.: Hugo Santiago. O.V. with French subtitles — B&W — 2h08.

We are in Aquilea, a surreal city that is about to be invaded by an army of men clad in grey suits - a ghost town where only a handful of survivors have teamed up to resist. At the head of the gang is a small man with a white moustache, sporting the deceptive air of peaceful pensioner. In its heart, a couple, with a man who fails to notice that his discreet wife fights by his side. Hugo Santiago's brings us an existentialistic, austere and breathtaking action film on the theme of resistance. Magnificent and harrowing at the same time.

Vozvrashenie

(The Return) Russia, 2003. Dir.: Andrei Zviagintsev. O.V. with French/German subtitles — colour — 1h46. Golden Lion, Venice Film Festival 2003.

A father unexpectedly returns. His young sons are deeply perplexed, and cannot succeed in approaching him... Andrei Zviagintsev's first film is a remarkable depiction of a state of moral and physical dilapidation in a society struggling to rise

from its ashes. Where does this father come from? Has he just been released from jail? What is he trying to show his children? An intensely beautiful film, brimming with staggering melancholia.

Syriana

USA, 2005. Dir.: Stephen Gaghan. O.V. with French/German subtitles — colour — 2h08.

A reformist and progressive heir to the throne of an Arab emirate decides to grant a Chinese company the rights to extract natural gas to the detriment of a Texan multinational... Produced by George Clooney and Steven Soderbergh, *Syriana* is a committed film.

Grbavica

Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2006. O.V. with French/German subtitles — colour — 1h30. Golden Bear, Berlin 2006.

Esma, a single mother, lives with her twelve-year-old daughter, Sara, in post-war Sarajevo. Sara befriends Samir, who is also fatherless. The children's fathers are war heroes... or so it appears. A delicate and accurate account of the painful question of forgiveness, and the surviving of horror. How can one live with atrocious memories when one's body and soul have been wounded beyond redemption?

The Road To Guantanamo

G-B, 2006. O.V. with French/German subtitles — colour — 1h35.

The true story of four young Englishmen who travelled to Pakistan, their homeland, to celebrate a friend's wedding in late September 2001. With his hand-held camera, Michael Winterbottom skips this part of the journey, and accompanies his unfortunate protagonists all throughout their visit of American madness. Welcome to Guantanamo!

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS LIST

Clément Abaifouta, President of the chadian Association of victims of crimes and political repression
Christophe Ayad, film director and journalist, Libération
Antoine Bernard, FIDH director
Nathalie Bernasconi, managing attorney at the Center for International Environmental Law
Betty Bigombe, Uganda former government Minister
Pascal Boniface, international relations specialist
Rony Brauman, former MSF president, writer
Reed Brody, advisor and spokesperson for HRW
Carmen Castillo, film director
Jean-Michel Carré, film director
Oksana Chelysheva, journalist and human rights activist
Christine Desouches, special advisor to the Secretary general OIF
Dimitri, clown and human rights activist
Thierry Falise, journalist and writer, South-East Asia specialist
Hélène Flautre, deputy at the European Parliament
Pierre Haski, Rue89 director and China specialist
Nicolas Hayoz, political science professor, Fribourg University
Pierre Hazan, writer, researcher
Barbara Hendricks, singer
Stéphane Hessel, diplomat and writer
Thaung Htun, representative of the exiled government at the UN, New York
Stephen Humphrey, research director, International Council on Human Rights Policy
Jacques Grinvald, professor, IHEID
Eckart Guth, chief of Délégation, European Commission
Andrey Illarionov, V. Putin's former economic advisor
Jérôme Jamin, political expert, philosopher, researcher, University of Liège
Philippine Leroy-Beaulieu, actor and human rights activist
Manon Loizeau, film maker
Helen Mack, alternative Peace Nobel prize, Guatemala
Marco&JR, artists
Dick Marty, member of the Council of Europe
Moncef Marzouki, honorary President of the Tunisian League of Human Rights
Robert Ménard, founder and director of Reporters sans Frontières

Adam Michnik, editor in chief G.W. and prominent figure of *Solidarnosc*
Luis Moreno-Ocampo, ICC Prosecutor
Mohamed Nagi, editor of the Sudan Tribune
Aye Chan Naing, director of the Democratic Voice (Radio/television based in Oslo, illegally broadcasting in Burma)
Georges Nivat, writer
Dmitry Oreshine, political scientist
Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, UN independent expert
Marcia Poole, senior Director of Communication, Amnesty International
Jan Pronk, former representative of the UN Secretary General in Darfur
Jean-Pierre Remy, special envoy for *Le Monde* in Darfur
José Riera, advisor, UNHCR
Mandira Sharma, lawyer and human rights activist, Népal
Yasmin Sooka, former Commissioner, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, South Africa
Eric Sottas, l'OMCT director
Philippe Val, director of Charlie Hebdo
Ely Ould Mohamed Vall, former President of Mauritania
Sein Win, Prime minister of the NCGUB in exile
Wolinski, cartoonist Charlie Hebdo
Xinran Xue, chinese writer and journalist
Harn Yawngwe, EBO director
Jean Ziegler, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

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Sylvie Arsever, *Le Temps*
Michel Beuret, *L'Hebdo*
Eric Burnand, *Temps Présent -TSR*
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Frederic Koller, *Le Temps*
Darius Rochebin, *TSR*
François Sergent, *Libération*
Jean-Daniel Ruch, *FDFA*
Daniel Wermus, *InfoSud/ Human Rights Tribune*
Anne-Frédérique Widmann, *Temps Présent-TSR*

AWARDS

The members of the Jury of the 6th International Film Festival and Forum on Human Rights were **Nancy Huston**, writer, **Philippine Leroy-Beaulieu**, actress, **Freddy Buache**, journalist and founder of the "Cinémathèque Suisse", the Swiss Film Archives, and **Ousmane Sow**, sculptor and President of the Jury, awarded the following prizes:

The FIFDH GRAND AWARD offered by the State of Geneva, of CHF 10 000 is awarded, ex aequo to:

IN PRISON MY WHOLE LIFE by Marc Evans

« For a film, with a lively and current approach, that shows the everlasting injustice in the United-States, a country that plays the role of administrating justice worldwide. ».

and

SUFFERING AND SMILING by Dan Ollman

« For a film on the handing down of a fight: Fela's light personified in his son, who fights with the strength of desperation in Nigeria, a country whose tragedy is no longer in the spotlights »

The SPECIAL PRIZE OF THE JURY, is awarded to:

FACES by GMAX

« For the best artistic contribution. »

The OMCT AWARD of CHF 5000 goes to:

CALLE SANTA FE by Carmen Castillo

« An overwhelming film, in which Carmen Castillo tells her life as an activist, her commitment but also the dramatic history of Chile, victim of the Pinochet coup. Her approach to put together the circumstances of her personal catastrophe linked to the political catastrophe, is profoundly overwhelming and challenging. An amazing film for its subtleness, accuracy and commitment; a universal tribute to freedom fighters ».

The JUNIOR JURY AWARD

The jury composed of **Eva Aeschimann**, **Eugénie Duss**, **Delio Fiore**, **Caroline Miszczuk** and **Mathias Musy**, awarded its prize to **SUFFERING AND SMILING by Dan Ollman**, a film that throws a new look on a country infected by corruption and incivility. Through the commitment of a charismatic African singer, the film subtly reveals the different aspects of the Nigerian issue.

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Amos Gitai

Film maker

Barbara Hendricks

Singer, ambassador for UNHCR

William Hurt

Actor

Ken Loach

Film director

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Writer

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Charlie Hebdo's Director

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Co-director of the FIFDH, founding member

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