

Not On Our Watch 2018 Impact Report



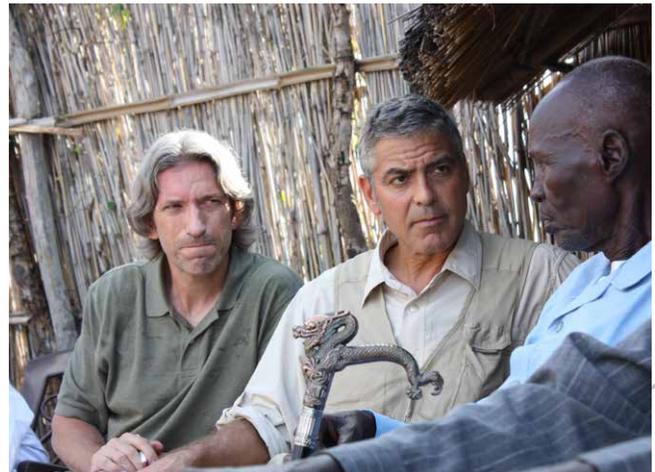
THE SENTRY

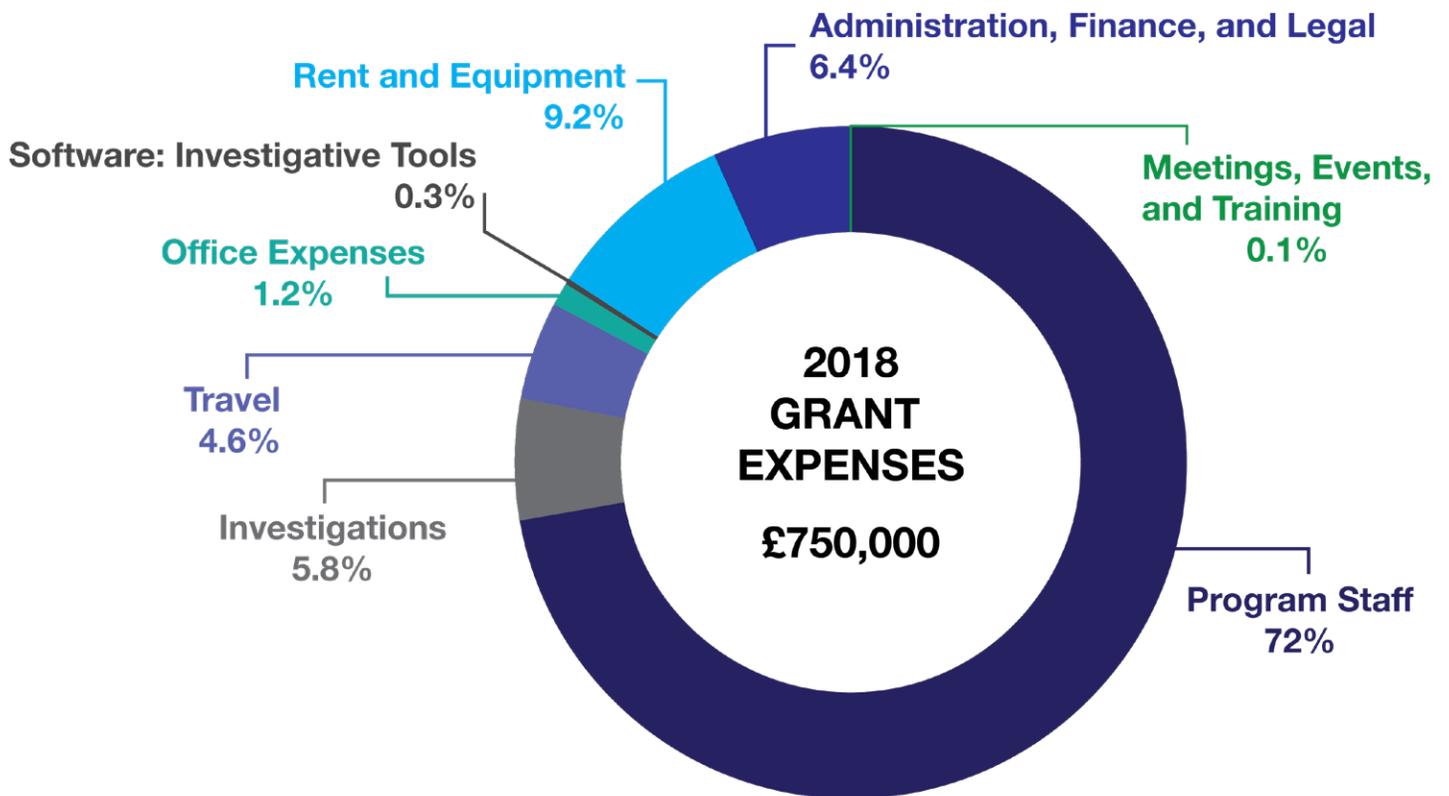
INTRODUCTION TO NOT ON OUR WATCH AND THE SENTRY

Not On Our Watch (NOOW) is committed to robust advocacy and research in support of global human rights. Drawing upon figures with powerful voices, we develop projects and campaigns that bring global attention to forgotten international crises. We target mass media and global policymakers. We encourage governing bodies to take meaningful, immediate action to protect the vulnerable and create consequences for the perpetrators of war crimes and their accomplices. Drawing on our history of providing humanitarian assistance, we now focus on addressing root causes to help bring an end to complex conflicts in the regions of the world not typically prioritized by the international community.

Currently, NOOW's main initiative is The Sentry, which was co-founded by George Clooney and John Prendergast and is managed in collaboration with the Enough Project.

The Sentry is composed of financial forensic investigators, policy analysts, and regional experts who follow the dirty money and build investigative cases focusing on the corrupt transnational networks most responsible for Africa's deadliest conflicts. By creating a significant financial cost to these kleptocrats through network sanctions, anti-money laundering measures, prosecutions, and other tools, The Sentry aims to disrupt the profit incentives for mass atrocities and oppression, and creates new leverage in support of peace efforts and African frontline human rights defenders. The Sentry's partner, the Enough Project, undertakes high-level advocacy with policy-makers around the world as well as wide-reaching education campaigns by mobilizing students, faith-based groups, celebrities, and others.





NOOW Impact 2019

We are proud to share the impact we have achieved in 2018 because it has been a consequential year for our work and approach. Through our multi-pronged efforts, the agenda for achieving peace in East and Central Africa is being reshaped to include a clear and direct focus on the role corruption plays in driving their violent kleptocratic systems.

2018 saw the novel use of pressures to address conflicts in East and Central Africa. Our investigative work helped catalyze a groundbreaking Advisory from the U.S. Treasury Department on the connection between human rights and corruption and the first use of visa denials to ban corrupt Congolese officials from coming to the United States.

We played a significant role in changing the way in which sanctions are deployed against those responsible for the crisis in South Sudan through arguing for a new strategy of network sanctions. For the first time, network sanctions were deployed by the United States against non-South Sudanese actors (a retired Israeli general), against the family of President Kiir (his brother-in-law) and during a period in which a peace agreement remains in place, rather than solely during times of open conflict. The Sentry's reporting proved essential to these actions, particularly related to President Kiir's brother in law.

For the first time, the issue of corruption-fueled conflict was brought to the U.N. Security Council through an unprecedented session, and The Sentry was the featured expert organization. This catapulted the issue to the most important world stage and will help us achieve meaningful solutions at a more rapid pace.



The team's work with the U.S. Treasury department proved so invaluable that it led to Founding Director, John Prendergast, being asked to accompany the Acting Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Treasury to Kenya to deliver strong messages to regional governments and banks to stop their allowing corrupt proceeds from South Sudan to be laundered through their countries. This visit led to the subsequent closing of accounts by banks in the region of key human rights-abusing kleptocrats and a popular movement on social media to call out the assets of South Sudanese kleptocrats.

In Congo, President Joseph Kabila, who was about to unconstitutionally run for a third term, did an about face after The Sentry and partners provided evidence that helped lead to major network sanctions on his main international business partner and 33 of that person's companies. Further, following The Sentry's exposure of a Belgian tycoon who has sourced conflict gold and laundered it to Amazon, GE, and other companies, one of his key companies was blacklisted by authorities in Dubai.

Our reporting enabled Australian law enforcement to initiate forfeiture proceedings against the luxury home owned by retired South Sudanese general James Hoth Mai, which The Sentry initially reported on in September 2016.



In addition to these U.S. actions, The Sentry contributed directly to the European Union’s sanctions against three South Sudanese officials. In addition to the sanctions actions, The Sentry’s report, “EuroPressure” provided policy ideas for the European Union on South Sudan that were then adopted by the Council of Europe’s conclusions in April 2018.

We have played a critical role in working with banks — from New York to London to Paris to Nairobi — because of our influence, we now have increased pressure from international banks on their affiliates and partners in the region to stop the flow of corrupt funds through their systems. Specifically, Standard Chartered invited The Sentry to provide training to its customer banks at its unique “correspondent banking academies” in Nairobi and Dubai. The Sentry provided information that one major bank used directly in decision-making about its relationships with banks in Central Africa. The Sentry also collaborated with three other global banks directly in their review of transactions involving East and Central Africa. (Note: Bank privacy and confidentiality rules prevent the sharing of more specific information about which transactions were involved.)

We worked with Kenyan investigative journalist John Allan Namu and his organization Africa Uncensored on an investigation that resulted in *The Profiteers*, a compelling documentary about the linkages between South Sudan’s civil war and the operations of businesspeople, financial institutions, and government and military officials in Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia. The documentary series has been screened on Ugandan television and viewed on YouTube by more than 300,000 people. The documentary sparked a number of op-eds and media articles in regional media outlets and led a local organizer to convene popular demonstrations on local banks featured in the documentary. The documentary has also been screened for foreign diplomats in Kampala, and showings for policymakers and bank officials in the United States and Europe have begun and will continue to take place throughout early 2019.

