DEAR FRIENDS,

The Arab Spring presented a once-in-a-generation opportunity for change in a region long known for its entrenched autocracies. As this annual report relates, Human Rights Watch jumped to seize these opportunities, generating intense international pressure to protect demonstrators and the public from arrests, beatings, and shootings by governments that savagely sought to maintain their grip on power.

Time and again, our researchers on the ground were a leading source of information about this repression, and our advocates in key global capitals played a central role in keeping up the pressure to end it.

As effective as Human Rights Watch was, these events also highlighted our staffing inadequacies. Our researchers for the Middle East and North Africa were often responsible for covering events in several tumultuous countries simultaneously, an extreme burden that researchers in other regions contend with as well. Similarly, long-evolving shifts in global power came into clear relief, making it apparent that we must intensify our engagement in key centers of influence beyond the Western capitals in which we have traditionally worked.

Launched just one year ago, Human Rights Watch’s Global Challenge Campaign aims to address these shortfalls—to deepen our research capacity where we are stretched too thin, and to enhance our ability to enlist important capitals worldwide in effecting change. We have already taken great strides toward building a more effective, genuinely global organization, but much work remains.

None of this would be possible without the generosity of our donors. We are most grateful for the part that so many of you have played in enabling us to make our vision for a safer, more just world a reality.
A WIDER SPHERE OF IMPACT

Demanding justice on a global scale

From Africa to Asia, from Europe to the Americas, we exposed grave abuses, demanded justice for the victims, and exerted pressure to bring about lasting change. These examples illustrate the profound impact of our work.
DEFENDING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

TWO GROUNDBREAKING NEW HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

We helped to create two groundbreaking treaties that protect the rights of women and girls. The first obliges states to protect women from violence, including domestic violence. The second extends labor protections to tens of millions of domestic workers, the vast majority of whom are women. Our years of research and tenacious advocacy on these issues built momentum for the treaties’ adoption, and 18 countries have already signed the Domestic Violence Convention.

GLOBAL

BRINGING ABUSIVE SOLDIERS TO JUSTICE
A LANDMARK RULING FOR MILITARY ACCOUNTABILITY

In a July 2011 ruling, Mexico’s Supreme Court affirmed our longstanding recommendation that human rights abuses by Mexico’s military be tried in civilian courts. Mexican soldiers accused of human rights violations have long been prosecuted in a military system that protects its own. Of nearly 3,700 investigations opened in the military justice system into alleged abuses by the military since 2007, only 29 soldiers have been convicted of crimes. Going forward, we will advocate aggressively for implementation of the ruling to ensure that military personnel are held accountable for torture, rape, disappearances, and other crimes it has committed.

MEXICO

PROTECTING CIVILIANS FROM POLITICAL VIOLENCE
TIMELY ACTION BY THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

For six months after contested elections in Côte d’Ivoire, political violence escalated to an unprecedented level, with at least 3,000 people killed. In-depth fieldwork by our researchers provided a steady stream of information to journalists, diplomats, and UN peacekeepers, who responded with more robust protection for vulnerable civilians. Our timely and detailed reporting played a major role in the International Criminal Court’s decision to open an investigation and to begin to issue arrest warrants—key steps in bringing those responsible for crimes in Côte d’Ivoire to justice.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

“THE PURSUIT OF JUSTICE IS ESSENTIAL TO VICTIMS ON BOTH SIDES WHO SAW THEIR LOVED ONES KILLED, OR HOUSES BURNED.”

Daniel Bekele
Africa Director

FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE
A LONG-FOUGHT VICTORY IN THE SUPREME COURT

For more than a decade, we worked to end the criminal justice system’s harsh treatment of youth and to show why children should not be punished as adults. Years of advocacy paid off in 2011 when the Supreme Court eradicated life-without-parole sentences for children found guilty of non-homicide crimes. Bolstered by this victory, we are working to have children removed from the adult justice system, and to promote sentencing that reflects maturity levels and the potential for rehabilitation.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

DOCUMENTING AND PUBLICIZING ABUSES FROM INVESTIGATION TO ARREST

For years, there were rumors of horrific abuse—including gang rapes and beatings—at a gold mine in Porgera, a remote part of Papua New Guinea. Barrick Gold, the mine’s owner and world’s largest gold producer, denied these claims. After we documented the alleged crimes, an internal company investigation uncovered additional, similar abuses. Several former guards were arrested, police are now conducting an investigation, and Barrick Gold is putting new mechanisms in place to monitor the conduct of its personnel. Barrick Gold is also creating new channels for victims to report abuses without fear of retribution.

SERBIA & KOSOVO

HOLDING WAR CRIMINALS TO ACCOUNT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL WAR CRIMES COURT SINCE NUREMBERG

2011 was a landmark year for justice in the Balkans. Using evidence compiled in part by our experts, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia sentenced Serbian police chief Vlastimir Oridorvic to 27 years in prison for war crimes. Soon after, Ratko Mladic—the Bosnian Serb commander accused of genocide—was apprehended following a long Human Rights Watch campaign and now awaits trial for crimes we documented more than 15 years ago. His arrest was quickly followed by that of Goran Hadzic, a Croatian Serb wartime leader wanted by the Yugoslav tribunal for war crimes and crimes against humanity. With these arrests, all surviving suspects indicted for war crimes in the Balkans have been captured.

INDIA

PREVENTING UNNECESSARY USE OF LETHAL FORCE DRAMATIC REDUCTION IN BORDER DEATHS

In the last decade, more than 900 Bangladeshi and Indian nationals have been killed by India’s Border Security Force (BSF), which frequently used lethal force in its anti-crime efforts. In March, just weeks after we released a report on this issue, the Indian government ordered that the BSF be issued less dangerous weapons and indicated that the BSF should exercise restraint in its operations. The number of border killings had dropped significantly by the next month.

“DESPITE ORDERS FROM NEW DELHI TO END KILLINGS AND ABUSE AND TO EXERCISE RERAINT IN DEALING WITH PEOPLE CROSSING THE BORDER, NEW DEATHS AND OTHER SERIOUS ABUSES ARE BEING REPORTED.”

Meenakshi Ganguly
South Asia Director

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

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On December 17, 2010, a 26-year-old Tunisian man set himself on fire in protest against government corruption and abuse. This individual act of defiance inspired a chain of popular uprisings across the Arab world that is changing the course of history.

With decades of experience in the region and extensive on-the-ground networks, Human Rights Watch was right there as events unfolded. Documenting accounts of abuse. Shaping the international response. Advocating for peaceful transitions. Keeping human rights at the center of this fast-evolving story. Most importantly, our work has prompted concrete action in several nations, three of which—Egypt, Libya, and Syria—are featured here.
On April 1, 2011, Egyptians returned to Tahrir Square in Cairo for a rally to “save the revolution” and protect their right to demonstrate.

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Heba Morayef, Researcher,
Human Rights Watch

The Researcher
HEBA MORAYEF,
EGYPT RESEARCHER

“I don’t think any of us could have predicted that tens of thousands of Egyptians would heed the call. As students, our dream was to demonstrate in the center of the city, but my generation had only experienced Egypt under a state of emergency and brutal crackdowns. Despite the massive challenges and uncertainty that lie ahead, this new sense of empowerment and determination remains our best guarantee that Egypt will move toward a democratic government that respects human rights.”
For 30 years, Mubarak ruled Egypt with an iron fist

Hosni Mubarak and his government prohibited public demonstrations and held thousands indefinitely without charge. They detained journalists and intimidated members of the opposition. In a climate of impunity, they tortured detainees, at times to death. They perpetuated horrific abuses, year after year.

But in January 2011, decades of oppression gave way to new courage and hope. When anger with the government erupted into widespread protests, Human Rights Watch immediately rose to the defense of those brave enough to stand up to the brutal regime.

Gathering indisputable evidence
We have been present on the ground in Egypt for years, documenting violations including political repression, torture, and the denial of basic freedoms. During the uprising, our regular research was boosted with additional investigations by our emergency response staff, and we quickly became a critical source of information.

Getting the facts firsthand
Heba Morayef, our lead researcher and an Egyptian citizen, had instant credibility with victims and witnesses, and her connections to other human rights activists in the country allowed Human Rights Watch to gain invaluable access across the country. Throughout the 18-day uprising, Heba and her team issued a steady stream of reports rooted in fact and eyewitness accounts.

Breaking through media blackouts
In an effort to paralyze and ultimately end protests, Mubarak and the Egyptian government imposed a blackout on the nation's media, internet, and most mobile communications. This information blackout was intended to disrupt planned marches, block images of brutality, and silence protesters. Media sources were often unable to report, but we continued to find ways to post live updates about the government's brutal crackdown.

AT 5:20 PM ON JANUARY 28, 2011, TRAFFIC TO AND FROM EGYPT ACROSS 80 INTERNET PROVIDERS DROPPED PRECIPITOUSLY. HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH BECAME THE ON-THE-GROUND SOURCE FOR INFORMATION.
As protests mounted, we called for accountability at the highest levels and maximized pressure on security forces to exercise restraint. We closely monitored the security forces’ treatment of demonstrators; collected eyewitness testimony from protesters on the street; interviewed staff members at hospitals and morgues; and witnessed police and security forces attacking peaceful protesters. Our efforts raised awareness among the police and military that they could face prosecution if they opened fire on demonstrators without justification. Through our near-daily press releases and aggressive advocacy with the United States, European Union and United Nations, we were able to amplify the impact of our evidence. Ultimately, our findings helped galvanize the public pressure and political will—both within the country and among its international peers—that resulted in Mubarak stepping down.

**Publicizing the evidence**
We worked tirelessly to gather evidence, visiting hospitals and morgues to calculate the true extent of the government’s crimes. We published the first verified death toll of demonstrators at the hands of security forces. We were the leading organization to document arbitrary arrest and torture at a time when the military had absolute control and it was unclear whether or not it would stand by Mubarak. Our findings shocked both the global community and Egyptians themselves, and brought the full weight of international attention to the increasingly volatile situation.

**Making the world bear witness**

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> **“THOSE OF US WHO WERE THERE THAT DAY GOT A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT’S OLD, REPRESSIVE WAYS: ARBITRARY ARREST, ISOLATION AND INTIMIDATION.”**
Daniel Williams
Senior Emergencies Researcher

Ramy Essam, 23, is a charismatic singer, guitarist, and songwriter who became famous during the Tahrir Square protests as “The Singer of the Square.” Detained and tortured by the Egyptian military after President Hosni Mubarak fell, Ramy Essam has written an album of songs called “The Square,” based on his experiences during and after the protests.

> © 2011 Platon for Human Rights Watch

Riot police charge during a clash with thousands of protesters in Cairo on January 25, 2011.

Large groups of protesters took to the streets after Friday prayers.

© 2011 Getty Images

They were brutally confronted with rubber bullets, batons, tear gas, and live fire.

© 2011 Getty Images

More than 800 killed.


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Throughout the uprising and ensuing crackdowns, we became the go-to source for international media and brought global attention to the crimes taking place. After Mubarak stepped down on February 11, we worked with diplomatic and trading partners—including the United States and European Union members—to call on Egypt to make immediate progress toward a democratic transition of power and full respect of human rights. A referendum on constitutional changes in March paved the way for parliamentary and presidential elections. We have been pressing the military to allow these elections to proceed freely. We have been urging all political parties to commit any new government to respect human rights and thus answer the call of the hundreds of thousands of Egyptians who rose up to demand freedom and an end to repression.

Looking ahead:

Egypt

During this critical period of transition, Human Rights Watch is safeguarding fundamental freedoms and pushing for a clean break from authoritarian rule. We will work to:

- Help end ongoing violations by the military
- Monitor the actions and policies of the military rulers, who have been ignoring credible reports of abuse and continuing to prosecute civilians before military tribunals.
- Press for key legal reforms
- Advocate for credible, representative institutions to oversee the transition to democracy and to overhaul existing laws that restrict the rights to free speech, assembly, association, and the creation of political parties.
- Ensure accountability for past abuses
- Demand accountability for the worst perpetrators, monitor key trials of former officials, including Mubarak, and push for prosecution of police and military officers responsible for abuses.
"The key to securing a tough global response to Gaddafi’s abuses in Libya was to convince the world community through the UN Security Council to act. Using the hour-by-hour reports coming in from Human Rights Watch researchers, we worked behind the scenes with diplomats, UN officials, and the defecting Libyan ambassadors to mobilize the world body. With Human Rights Watch’s support, the UN Security Council ended up unanimously passing Resolution 1970, which sanctioned the Libyan government and gave the International Criminal Court jurisdiction over war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Libya. It is one of the strongest resolutions ever adopted and represents a crucial step toward a world that does not tolerate mass atrocities."

Smoke rises from a bombed Libyan military warehouse in the capital, Tripoli, on September 24, 2011.
For four decades, Libya was a state run by fear

The government tortured political prisoners, conducted show trials, and silenced critics of Muammar Gaddafi with sometimes lethal force. To defy Gaddafi’s revolutionary ideology was a crime punishable by death. Some government opponents were “disappeared” or publicly executed.

In 1996, security forces massacred an estimated 1,200 prisoners in Tripoli’s Abu Salim prison after an attempted revolt. In 2011, family members demanding the truth about the Abu Salim massacre helped to spark a popular uprising against Gaddafi. When protests erupted across Libya in February, Human Rights Watch took swift action.

Mobilizing a team of investigators
To assist our regular Libya researcher, we deployed experienced researchers from across Human Rights Watch’s emergency response team to cover the unfolding events. They reported on attacks against demonstrators, monitored compliance with the laws of war by all sides, and interviewed refugees.

Protecting migrant workers from abuse
After reports that Gaddafi had hired foreign mercenaries to attack anti-government protesters, ordinary African migrant workers became the target of violent attacks. We publicized the abuses against these foreign workers, calling on neighboring governments and regional bodies to facilitate their evacuation from Libya.

Calling for an end to landmines
Despite a global ban on antipersonnel landmines, which Human Rights Watch played a lead role in securing, Gaddafi’s forces began deploying this indiscriminate weapon, often in areas where civilians were present. We called on the international community to condemn this outlawed practice, which puts people at great risk during and after the war. We succeeded in eliciting commitments from rebel forces that they would not use landmines. In April, the National Transitional Council, which came to replace the Gaddafi government, pledged to destroy every landmine in its possession.

“THE YOUTH CAME TO OUR AREA AND THREATENED ME, SAYING, ‘THERE IS THE BLACK, THE BLACK WHO GADDAFI HIRED,’ SO I HAD TO RUN AWAY.”
Roland Omosogie
30-year-old electrician from Nigeria

Keeping the media informed
With live access to the fast-changing situation, Human Rights Watch became a widely cited source in the media. By interviewing the victims and witnesses of abuses in Libya and visiting the scenes of crimes, we were able to provide unique insight into daily events and accurately portray atrocities by all sides.

Advocating global and regional action
Our reporting of the facts showed the world the gravity of Gaddafi’s abuses against his people and helped to make it impossible for the UN and influential governments not to act. The quality and timeliness of our findings were instrumental in getting the attention of government leaders, which resulted in intensified pressure on Gaddafi.

Publicizing the killing of protesters
As part of our commitment to revealing the extent of Gaddafi’s repression, our researchers interviewed many victims, eyewitnesses, and hospital workers. While global and regional media struggled to access information about death tolls, our investigations revealed indisputable proof that government forces repeatedly opened fire on peaceful protesters.
Orchestrating a global response

Thanks in part to Human Rights Watch’s efforts, the world’s powers took notice. Libya’s mission to the UN defected and, at our urging, began calling for action. Other governments joined in. The resulting response to the bloodshed in Libya sent a powerful signal to the world that the Gaddafi regime stood alone.

Some of our most effective advocacy focused on South Africa, a country with close ties to Gaddafi and significant influence because of its seat on the UN Security Council. With South Africa’s support in hand, other governments joined in as well, and the Security Council voted unanimously in favor of referring Libya to the International Criminal Court. This sent a strong signal that even friendly governments would not tolerate Gaddafi’s massacre of his people.

Applying pressure where it counts

Our advocacy led to both condemnation of the Gaddafi government and isolation of Libya within the international community:

Investigation of government abuse

Our research helped to secure an investigation by the International Criminal Court into international crimes in Libya.

Sanctions against Libya’s leaders

The support of Libya’s renegade UN mission, with our encouragement, helped to convince South Africa and other members of the UN Security Council to take legal action and impose sanctions.

Suspension from the UN Human Rights Council

In response to our joint advocacy efforts with other groups, the UN General Assembly suspended Libya from the Human Rights Council—an unprecedented move.

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Remaining vigilant

We made significant strides in shaping the international response and advancing protection for civilians caught in the conflict. Now we are monitoring the situation and applying pressure on the ruling National Transitional Council to respect human rights and implement the rule of law.

Ensuring exhumation of mass graves
Mass grave sites have come to light since the Gaddafi government’s fall, we are urging the National Transitional Council to guard suspected grave sites, to develop comprehensive plans for exhumations, and to take steps to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice.

Limiting access to dangerous weapons
We are highlighting the danger of poorly secured munitions warehouses. Weapons including surface-to-air missiles, which are capable of downing an airliner, began to disappear from unsecured facilities when Gaddafi forces disbanded. We are also pressing for independent militia to be brought under government authority.

“THE NATIONAL TRANSITIONAL COUNCIL HAS SET A GOOD TONE FOR THE TRANSITION WITH FORCEFUL STATEMENTS ABOUT JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS. BUT CONCRETE STEPS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED TO AVOID REVENGE, PROTECT VULNERABLE PEOPLE, AND HELP PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW.”
Sarah Leah Whitson
Middle East and North Africa Director

MORE THAN
100,000
ANTIPERSONNEL AND ANTIVEHICLE MINES, MORTARS, ARTILLERY, AND TANK SHELLS FOUND IN ONE STORAGE FACILITY

MORE THAN
1,200
PRISONERS DIED DURING THE ABU SALIM MASSACRE 15 YEARS AGO

Looking ahead: Libya

Human Rights Watch will continue to monitor and report on human rights violations. We will:

Document war crimes
Continue to gather evidence of atrocities—such as Gaddafi’s siege of Misrata—and push for accountability.

Publicize political repression
Issue news releases that draw attention to ongoing human rights violations, such as torture and revenge attacks against Gaddafi supporters.

Promote democratic reform
Monitor reform of the judicial and security sectors to promote human rights and the rule of law.
Syria

UNDERCOVER IN A POLICE STATE

The Reporter
NADIM HOURY, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA DEPUTY DIRECTOR

“I interviewed many people who were fleeing violent repression at Syria’s border with Lebanon and Turkey. I heard how the Syrian army surrounded neighborhoods, cut communications, and forced their way into people’s homes, looking for activists and protest participants—under orders to stop the protests at any cost. By documenting atrocities firsthand and making those findings public, Human Rights Watch is ensuring they can never be denied or dismissed, that pressure builds for the violence to end, and that the perpetrators are brought to justice.”

© 2011 Moises Saman/Magnum
Since 1963, Syria has been governed under a repressive emergency law

After Bashar al-Assad succeeded his father as president in 2000, many hoped that the human rights situation would improve. More than a decade later, Assad has failed to translate that promise into action. Syrian security agencies regularly violate the rights of citizens by arresting activists, censoring dissent, detaining people indefinitely, and employing torture.

But in 2011, Syria’s violent repression couldn’t prevent a chain of protests calling for change. As soon as they began, Human Rights Watch mobilized a network of activists in Syria to collect and publicize the facts. We also worked under the radar inside the country.

Exposing government crimes

When mass pro-democracy protests began, the Assad government responded by arresting demonstrators arbitrarily, and killing many of them. Despite the danger—and despite the government banning foreign journalists and attempting to shut down the communications infrastructure—Human Rights Watch brought attention to these crimes.

Advocating for action at the highest levels

Our years of experience reporting on human rights issues in Syria allowed us to conduct groundbreaking investigations into abuses against demonstrators by Syrian security forces. We used this reporting to advocate for action by the international community, to make it impossible for the Assad government to deny its deadly crackdowns on protesters, and to build pressure for an end to the killing.

Documenting escalating violence against civilians

Our teams cut through government efforts to hide the truth and persisted until we had indisputable facts to report. By phone, internet and satellite communications, as well as in person, our teams interviewed victims and witnesses of government attacks, arrests, and torture. Our detailed reporting helped break Syria’s information blockade. The facts we published made it into the international and regional media and stood in stark contrast to the government’s version of the story.
Spurring the world to action

Our advocacy played a crucial part in the decision by the UN Human Rights Council to take action on Syria. The council unequivocally condemned the actions of President Assad and launched a formal investigation into the killing of protesters, leading to Syria’s further isolation from the international community.

Our on-the-ground reporting provided the facts that helped convince the international community to exert pressure on the Assad government.

Motivating the UN to take action

Armed with our documentation, the UN Human Rights Council called a special session on Syria in April 2011.

Isolating Syria from the international community

As a result of international condemnation, Syria withdrew its bid for a seat on the UN Human Rights Council.

Lobbying for an international commission of inquiry

In April 2011, the UN Human Rights Council dispatched an investigation. In August 2011 it established an International Commission of Inquiry to identify those responsible to ensure they are held to account for their crimes, including crimes against humanity.

Holding government officials personally accountable

Our advocates in Washington and Brussels worked closely with the United States and the European Union to establish a list of Syrian government officials who should be subjected to international sanctions. Both the United States and the European Union approved asset freezes and travel bans for a broad range of senior Syrian officials, including Assad himself. Human Rights Watch pressed all members of the UN Security Council to take action. Through the press and directly with senior officials in South Africa, India, Brazil, and Russia, we highlighted the high human cost of international inaction.

80 officials under asset freezes

The US and EU have called for President Assad to resign

Due to gross human rights abuses

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Information accurate as of December 31, 2011.
Throughout the Middle East and North Africa, activists and ordinary people from all walks of life have stood up to demand justice and greater political freedom. Having long worked with local human rights groups and activists from across the region, Human Rights Watch was well placed to support their struggle. Now we are working with local rights groups to lay the foundation for renewed societies that realize justice, freedom, and human rights.

Looking ahead: Syria

Human Rights Watch will continue to expose the reality of violence and repression in Syria. We will:

Deploy staff to the borders
Station staff on Syria’s borders with Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon to collect timely, firsthand evidence and testimony from those fleeing the violence.

Document ongoing abuse
Investigate and publicize human rights abuses against Syrians, including ongoing crackdowns on protesters and activists.

Intensify our international advocacy
Urge influential world leaders—especially key countries outside the West—to press Assad to end the violence and to ensure that wide-reaching reforms are enacted and upheld.

Fighting for a just society in the wake of the Arab Spring

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Human Rights Watch launched the Global Challenge Campaign to enhance our capacity to work in the changing world around us.

By deepening our research and advocacy capacity throughout Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia, we are seeking to meet the challenges of a world in which the balance of power has shifted and governments in the global South play an ever-growing role in shaping and influencing human rights policy.

To be effective in this new environment, we must talk to different leaders in different capitals and in different languages, taking careful account of local contexts and partnering with local civil society groups who share our vision of human rights for all.

“The world order is shifting. Human Rights Watch must have the resources to engage those emerging powers best placed to put human rights on the global agenda.”

Jim Hoge
Board Chair
“HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH FEARLESSLY EXPOSES THE INDIVIDUALS WHO VIOLATE HUMANITY’S BASIC RIGHTS – THEY TRULY ARE THE WORLD’S HUMAN RIGHTS WATCHDOG. I VALUE THEIR COURAGE, AND AM PROUD TO BE PART OF THEIR TEAM, SUPPORTING THEM IN FURTHERING THEIR INCREDIBLE WORK ACROSS THE GLOBE.”

Susie Tompkins Buell, Co-Founder, Esprit Clothing
San Francisco, United States

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Michelle Meneley  Ziyaad Mia
Sarah Milroy  Lyndsay Morrison
Vina Nadjiulla  Emma Naughton
Jennifer Pagnotti  Penny Pererell
Valerie Percival  Susan Resler
James Ron  Myra Sable
Kim Samuel-Johnson  Poonam Sarin
Vinay Sarin  Bruce Simpson
Donna Slaight  Helga Stephenson
Kathryn Trevenen

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Elizabeth Cicchelli  Fay Clayton
Howard Conant, Jr.  Judy Cottle
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Sunny Fischer  Maya Friedler
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Blair McCaw  Susan McCollan
Lori McMullan  Colleen Murphy
Grace Newton  Kelly Pike Kaiser
Dorothy Press  Susan and Nicholas Pritzker
Susmita Poddar  Michael Pope
Dana Rice  Esther Saks
David Scheffer  Smita Shah
Julia Stasch  Cathy Stein
Ellen Stone-Belc  Anne Studzinski
James B. Swinerton  Robert Watson
Judy Wise 

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Linda Lakhdhir  Yossi Mekelberg
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Miriam Muscarolas  Ria Orszag
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Jon Sheinberg  Lorraine Sheinberg
Barbara Silberbusch  Arthur F. Silbergeld
Brad Slater

“SINCE 2008, WE HAVE BACKED HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH’S STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO MAJOR SHIFTS IN GLOBAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER. THIS VISION OF A TRULY GLOBAL DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS SHARED BY THE OAK FOUNDATION AND PURSUED WITH SKILL, VIGOR AND DETERMINATION BY HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH.”

Kathleen Cravero, President, Oak Foundation
Geneva, Switzerland

“SINCE 2008, WE HAVE BACKED HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH’S STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO MAJOR SHIFTS IN GLOBAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER. THIS VISION OF A TRULY GLOBAL DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS SHARED BY THE OAK FOUNDATION AND PURSUED WITH SKILL, VIGOR AND DETERMINATION BY HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH.”

Kathleen Cravero, President, Oak Foundation
Geneva, Switzerland
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Fleur Wood, Sydney
Morna Seres, Sydney
Julian Knights, Sydney
Emad Al-Hejailan, Riyadh
Phil Lynch, Melbourne
Victoria Riskin, New York

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MENA

THE WORLD NEEDS AN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO CLEAR, UNBIASED REPORTING FROM AREAS IN TURMOIL. HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH REPORTS ALLOW US TO UNDERSTAND SITUATIONS THAT WE SUPPORT THROUGH VARIOUS NGO ORGANIZATIONS. WE ARE CONSTANTLY HUMBLED BY THE DEDICATION OF THEIR RESEARCHERS, WHO RISK IT ALL TO TELL US THE FACTS.”

Donna and Gary Slaight
Toronto, Canada

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Pat Mitchell, Vice-Chair
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Mahnaz Afkhami
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Helen Bernstein
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Cynthia Brown
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Michela Wrong

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Domna Stanton
Ellen Susman
Hilary Thomas-Lake
Rita Wasserstein
Sarah Zeid
**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011

**PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>UNRESTRICTED</th>
<th>TEMPORARY UNRESTRICTED</th>
<th>FY TOTALS</th>
<th>FY TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions and grants</td>
<td>23,723,470</td>
<td>104,447,801</td>
<td>128,171,271</td>
<td>34,603,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Events</td>
<td>8,993,506</td>
<td>30,033,504</td>
<td>38,027,010</td>
<td>12,056,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Public Support</strong></td>
<td>31,716,976</td>
<td>134,481,305</td>
<td>166,198,281</td>
<td>46,663,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income</td>
<td>224,707</td>
<td>12,802,815</td>
<td>13,027,522</td>
<td>5,741,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income from limited partnerships</td>
<td>2,269,397</td>
<td>19,344,689</td>
<td>21,614,086</td>
<td>12,684,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>62,246</td>
<td>61,246</td>
<td>123,492</td>
<td>61,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>79,352</td>
<td></td>
<td>79,352</td>
<td>61,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>9,235,642</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,235,642</td>
<td>7,701,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>31,716,976</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,716,976</td>
<td>29,962,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets released from restrictions</strong></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>(3,000,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Public Support and Revenue</strong></td>
<td>52,516,621</td>
<td>(9,913,636)</td>
<td>52,516,621</td>
<td>22,706,932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Services</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>5,859,910</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,859,910</td>
<td>4,439,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>1,311,448</td>
<td>1,034,448</td>
<td>2,345,903</td>
<td>1,088,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>4,629,534</td>
<td>4,629,534</td>
<td>9,259,068</td>
<td>9,259,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>4,123,959</td>
<td>3,729,262</td>
<td>7,853,221</td>
<td>7,853,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>1,304,493</td>
<td>2,467,543</td>
<td>3,768,036</td>
<td>3,768,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,205,571</td>
<td>833,535</td>
<td>2,039,106</td>
<td>2,039,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Rights</td>
<td>1,511,463</td>
<td>1,420,990</td>
<td>2,932,453</td>
<td>2,932,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Human Rights</td>
<td>1,962,015</td>
<td>1,497,380</td>
<td>3,459,395</td>
<td>3,459,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Justice</td>
<td>3,057,749</td>
<td>2,780,724</td>
<td>5,838,473</td>
<td>5,838,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Programs</td>
<td>11,493,854</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,493,854</td>
<td>6,765,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Program Services</strong></td>
<td>20,414,854</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,414,854</td>
<td>13,352,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Programs**

| Supporting Services                | 3,000,000    | (3,000,000)             |           |           |
| Management                         |              | (1,879,623)             |           |           |
| Fundraising                         | 5,000,000    | 3,000,000               | 8,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| **Total Support Services**         | 12,375,961   | (1,879,623)             | 10,496,338 | 8,922,675 |
| **Total Expenses**                 | 10,496,338   | (1,879,623)             | 11,375,961 | 8,922,675 |
| **Net Assets Released from Restrictions** | 3,000,000 | (3,000,000) | | |
| Transfers                          |              | (3,000,000)             |           |           |
| **Change in Net Assets**           | (1,207,857)  |                         |           |           |
| Temporarily restricted             | 51,151,453   | 51,151,453              | 75,114,737 | 75,114,737 |
| **Total Change in Net Assets**     | 1,207,857    |                         |           |           |
| **Net Assets, End of Year**        | 53,349,299   |                         |           |           |

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>EUR (1.32)</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>EUR (1.32)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and Cash Equivalents</strong></td>
<td>24,636,942</td>
<td>18,664,350</td>
<td>31,756,774</td>
<td>24,058,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments, at fair value</td>
<td>13,558,554</td>
<td>10,271,632</td>
<td>97,673,792</td>
<td>73,995,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>38,195,496</td>
<td>28,935,982</td>
<td>125,430,566</td>
<td>98,053,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIMITS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>2,259,103</td>
<td>1,597,025</td>
<td>3,090,406</td>
<td>2,187,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>1,480,580</td>
<td>1,009,407</td>
<td>2,963,067</td>
<td>1,984,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>3,739,683</td>
<td>2,599,032</td>
<td>5,931,473</td>
<td>4,097,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unrestricted</strong></td>
<td>97,748,611</td>
<td>73,556,266</td>
<td>107,294,277</td>
<td>81,545,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>101,484,294</td>
<td>76,155,298</td>
<td>113,225,747</td>
<td>85,642,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNRESTRICTED</strong></td>
<td>101,484,294</td>
<td>76,155,298</td>
<td>113,225,747</td>
<td>85,642,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED</strong></td>
<td>(1,207,857)</td>
<td>(914,725)</td>
<td>(2,412,582)</td>
<td>(1,746,758)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNRESTRICTED TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED</strong></td>
<td>(1,207,857)</td>
<td>(914,725)</td>
<td>(2,412,582)</td>
<td>(1,746,758)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>100,276,437</td>
<td>74,240,573</td>
<td>110,813,165</td>
<td>83,895,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>101,484,294</td>
<td>76,155,298</td>
<td>113,225,747</td>
<td>85,642,094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Financial statement for the year ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were translated into Euros using a blended rate derived from the United Nations. This method is not in accordance with IAS/IFRS and hence not audited.*

**HOW WE WORK**

Human Rights Watch uses a proven methodology to achieve long-term, meaningful impact. Our work has resulted in sustained, positive change in the behavior of governments, lawmakers, court systems, rebel groups, corporations, regional bodies, and the United Nations.

- **Meticulous research** that provides irrefutable evidence of serious human rights abuses, often in the face of official denial.
- **Compelling advocacy** that moves powerful local and international actors to wield their influence.
- Widespread communication of our research findings in a variety of formats and languages, in mainstream and social media.
- Our advocacy has an immediate, personal impact on individual lives, but our definition of "impact" goes far beyond the individual. Ultimately, we seek systemic changes in policy and practice that will benefit not just a few individuals, but entire populations, for years to come.

*Human Rights Watch shines a light on human rights abuses around the world.*
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Margaret C. Blaker
Franklin Chace
Danielle Doctorow
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Human Rights Watch is one of the world's leading independent organizations dedicated to defending and promoting human rights. By focusing international attention where human rights are violated, we give voice to the oppressed and hold oppressors accountable for their crimes. Our rigorous, objective investigations and strategic, targeted advocacy build intense pressure for change and raise the cost of human rights abuse.