



SECURITY WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

We insist that states respect human rights in any actions they take in the name of national security or countering terrorism. Where states fail to respect human rights, governments and individuals responsible must be held to account. Amnesty International will work for the rights of victims of terrorism and armed groups, supporting them in their struggle for truth, justice and reparation.

Amnesty International is launching a major worldwide campaign, Security with Human Rights. Championed by the more than 3 million supporters, members and activists that make up Amnesty International's global movement, it will expose governments that violate human rights in the name of national security or countering terrorism, or use the threat of terrorism as a pretext to undermine human rights. It will shine a light on violations committed in this context and demand that those responsible are held to account. It will also campaign for the rights of victims, whether they are the victims of violations committed by states or the victims of attacks on civilians by armed groups.

BACKGROUND

Some people argue that the threat posed by terrorism is so severe that existing rules of national and international law should be put aside to allow governments to protect people against such attacks. They assert that the obligation to respect human rights is an obstacle to effectively countering terrorism and keeping people safer.

Following the attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001, the US administration headed by then President George W. Bush resorted to such arguments, claiming that in what it called a global "war on terror", obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law did not apply to a wide range of situations. US forces, in some instances with the collusion of other states, arbitrarily detained people in various locations around the world, held them in secret, transferred them between countries without respecting due process, subjected them to unlawful and prolonged detention without charge or trial, and tortured or otherwise ill-treated them.

Amnesty International responded by exposing the catalogue of human rights abuses being committed in the name of security, and by defending international legal standards. Our members and supporters campaigned against a wide range of practices that were inconsistent with human rights, including attempts to justify the use of torture, and flagrant breaches of international law in relation to the treatment of detainees in US detention centres in Afghanistan and at Guantánamo Bay in Cuba, and those held at undisclosed locations elsewhere.

In 2006, the various elements of this work were brought together in Amnesty International's Counter Terror with Justice campaign. Activists around the world called for the closure of the Guantánamo detention facility and protested against renditions, secret detentions, torture and other abuses. We persistently documented human rights violations in the "war on terror" and strived to expose the abuses being carried out in the darkest corners of places of detention around the world.



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A demonstration marking the sixth anniversary of the opening of the detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, outside the US Consulate in Sydney, Australia, January 2008.



“Many thanks for all your support during the last six years in the fight to free the so-called ‘Algerian Six’. I cannot really find the words to express my gratitude but whenever I feel down and alone, a letter of support would arrive from one of you and my spirit would rise and I would gain a new strength to continue the struggle...”

Nadja Dizdarevic, wife of former Guantánamo detainee Boudella el Hajj

Front cover: © John Woodworth/Getty Images

Many states exploited the climate created by the US-led “war on terror” to intensify long-standing patterns of human rights violations or to justify new abusive practices carried out in the name of security. Some states used the climate of fear as a smokescreen to repress legitimate dissent and political opposition.

Many governments, including those in Ethiopia, India, and Jordan, passed anti-terrorism legislation with vague definitions of terrorism. Such broad powers have facilitated arbitrary detentions and, in some cases, prosecutions of people solely for the legitimate exercise of their human rights, often leading to the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience.

In **Swaziland**, the 2008 Suppression of Terrorism Act includes sweeping provisions that leave organizations and individuals who are critical of the government vulnerable to harassment and possible prosecution. Political activists, human rights defenders and trade unionists have also been threatened, ill-treated, detained and prosecuted by the Swaziland authorities since 2009 under the provisions of the Act. During a major and indiscriminate crackdown in 2010, following a spate of petrol bombings of government infrastructure, a political activist charged under the Act died in custody, with the circumstances still unclarified.

A number of governments continue to use the threat of terrorism to defy international law and commit human rights violations. Many states suppress peaceful dissent, torture security suspects, lock up individuals indefinitely without charge or trial, subject people to enforced disappearance, and commit a wide range

of other abuses – all in the name of security.

In **Saudi Arabia**, for example, the authorities have maintained a sustained assault on human rights in the name of fighting terrorism. Thousands of people have been arrested and detained in virtual secrecy; others have been killed in what the authorities claim were clashes with the security forces, claims that cannot be independently verified. Since 2009, hundreds have been tried in secret and summary trials; at least one has been sentenced to death and many others to long prison terms. Hundreds more are detained awaiting trial and possible execution.

Other states that have long claimed to be leaders in promoting human rights have failed to stand up for human rights when security threats are invoked.

Meanwhile, armed groups and individuals continue to commit atrocities against civilians, who are often left with no means of redress.

The Security with Human Rights campaign aims to galvanize Amnesty International’s members and supporters around the globe to stop these patterns of abuses, focusing on three areas – ending unlawful detentions and the often related abuses of enforced disappearances and torture; ensuring that those responsible for abuses committed in the name of security are held to account; and campaigning for the rights of victims, whether they are the victims of violations committed by states or the victims of attacks on civilians by armed groups.



Left: "Close Guantánamo" Amnesty International action in Chile, January 2009.
 Below: "Stop torture" Amnesty International candlelight campaign, Brisbane, Australia, June 2006.



“Compromising human rights cannot serve the struggle against terrorism. On the contrary, it facilitates the achievement of the terrorist’s objective – by ceding to him the moral high ground, and provoking tension, hatred and mistrust of government among precisely those parts of the population where he is most likely to find recruits.”

Kofi Annan, the then UN Secretary-General, 2005



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END UNLAWFUL DETENTIONS

Many governments have responded to heightened concern about terrorism by detaining people accused of terrorism without the usual safeguards that are due to anyone deprived of their liberty. These safeguards include telling detainees why they have been detained; telling their families where they are being held; and ensuring that detainees have access to a lawyer, can challenge the lawfulness of their detention, and are not held in a secret place of detention.

The Security with Human Rights campaign will continue Amnesty International's work to expose and end the use of unlawful detention in the name of national security or countering terrorism. This serious violation of human rights can result in people languishing in prison for years without trial and without being able to see the evidence against them, with no way to challenge their incarceration.

In **India**, administrative or "preventive" detention under the Public Safety Act is commonly used in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Political activists and suspected members or supporters of armed groups are frequently detained on vague allegations that they have acted in a way that is prejudicial to "the security of the state" or "the maintenance of public order", both ill-defined terms. Detention orders are often issued repeatedly and judicial orders for release ignored, allowing the Jammu and Kashmir authorities to hold people without charge or trial for much longer than the two-year period allowed under national laws. Detainees are often held incommunicado and complaints of torture are common. Detainees are not given access to a lawyer.

In **Turkey**, children as young as 12 have been detained under anti-terrorism legislation for their alleged participation in demonstrations on issues of concern to the Kurdish community, while in **Sri Lanka**, thousands of people suspected of ties with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) remain in detention without charge.

The Security with Human Rights campaign will also work to stop other abuses linked to unlawful detentions, particularly enforced disappearances and torture.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Enforced disappearances committed by agencies charged with countering terrorism have become more common in some countries. An enforced disappearance is when a person is arrested, detained or abducted by a state or agents acting for the state and the authorities then deny that the person is being held or conceal the person's fate or whereabouts, placing him or her outside the protection of the law.

The ramifications of enforced disappearances are severe. People who disappear are often tortured and, all too often, killed in secret. Relatives are left not knowing whether their loved ones are dead or alive, a torment that can in itself constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

In **Pakistan**, enforced disappearances were rare before September 2001. Since then, hundreds, if not thousands, of people have been arbitrarily detained and held in secret detention. The victims have been denied access to lawyers, families and courts, and are at high risk of torture and other ill-treatment.



In **Yemen**, the authorities have abandoned human rights in their response to challenges they face, including combating al-Qa'ida, an intermittent conflict with the rebel Huthi movement in the north, and growing calls for secession in the south. People detained as security suspects commonly suffer a range of abuses, including enforced disappearance. Some have disappeared for weeks or months while held by largely unaccountable security agencies that report directly to Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The government has also used the pretext of combating terrorism to detain political opponents and critics.

As part of the Security with Human Rights campaign, Amnesty International will continue to push for states to ratify and fully implement the Convention on Enforced Disappearance, which came into force in 2010 after the 20th state ratified it. The Convention aims to establish the truth about enforced disappearances, punish perpetrators and provide reparations to victims and their families.

Plain-clothes police drag off a child while his mother tries to intervene at a demonstration in Hakkari, Turkey, April 2010.



“Others go to sleep and have nightmares. I wake up to one on a daily basis. A light went out in my life three years ago when my husband was arrested and held without charges.”

Selvy, wife of a detainee held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in Sri Lanka since February 2007



MASOOD AHMED JANJUA

“This is the worst thing to happen to anyone. If someone dies you cry and people console you and after some time you come to terms with it, but if someone disappears, you cannot breathe, it is the bitterest of agonies.”

Amina Janjua (pictured left)

Businessman Masood Ahmed Janjua was apprehended on 30 July 2005, together with his friend Faisal Faraz, at some point during a two-hour bus journey from Rawalpindi to Peshawar in Pakistan. His wife, Amina Janjua, immediately told the police that he had gone missing, and made inquiries at police and army bases, but found out nothing. Despite reports of sightings by five men released from detention centres run by the Inter-Services Intelligence, the Attorney General’s Office and other government departments who testified during Supreme Court hearings repeatedly denied that Masood Janjua and Faisal Faraz were in custody, and denied any knowledge of their whereabouts.

TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are always wrong. There are no circumstances – war, threat of war, attacks by armed groups, or national emergency – under which such abuses can be justified.

Heightened concern about the threat of terrorism has provided a catalyst for rhetoric and actions by governments that are inconsistent with respect for the absolute prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment.

In the name of what the **USA** called a “war on terror”, the Bush administration authorized the torture method known as “waterboarding” (in which the tightly restrained prisoner is subjected to the experience of drowning). US forces used this and other interrogation methods that constitute torture and other ill-treatment, including holding prisoners for long periods in stress positions or in isolation, and sensory deprivation. This cavalier attitude to the ban on torture and other ill-treatment sent out a signal that the US authorities considered such abuses to be acceptable under certain circumstances, encouraging other governments to follow suit.

After taking office in 2009, US President Barack Obama stated that the use of torture and other ill-treatment will not be sanctioned. While this is a welcome step forward, the Obama administration has so far allowed past acts of torture to go unpunished, even following George W. Bush’s public admission that he specifically authorized waterboarding, thereby failing to live up fully to the USA’s obligation to investigate allegations of detainee abuse.

In **Egypt**, where mass arrests have been carried out in the name of counter-terrorism

and security for many years, some detainees have died as a result of torture. In detention centres across the country, the use of torture and other ill-treatment – including electric shocks, beatings, suspension in painful positions, and threat of rape and other forms of sexual abuse – is systematic, in particular when people are held at State Security Investigations facilities.

Torture and other ill-treatment have also been systematic in **Iraq** for decades, and continued after the US-led invasion in 2003 that toppled President Saddam Hussein and his government. Methods reported over the years include beatings with cables or hosepipes, electric shocks, piercing the body with drills, breaking limbs and rape.

The global ban on torture has been undermined by policy documents and guidelines issued to intelligence officers and army interrogators by a number of states that reintroduce torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment into the arsenal of state responses to the threat posed by terrorism or armed groups.

The ban has also been undermined by the practice of sending detainees to countries whose governments are known to use torture, including on a systematic or widespread basis, relying on promises – “diplomatic assurances” – by those same governments that they will not torture the detainees sent to them. Among the states that have transferred prisoners under such deals are Italy, Spain, Sweden, the UK and the USA. In reality, “diplomatic assurances” and other similar agreements cannot be trusted and are used to circumvent states’ international legal obligations.





Stills from *Waiting for the guards*, a film showing simulated torture, produced by Amnesty International UK.

All images © Amnesty International



“He said they raped him with a stick in ‘the back’ and all the time they put a plastic bag on his head until he lost all his feelings. Then they would wake him up with electric shocks... Every time they raped him from ‘the back’ all the blood would come out inside. And he would lose his feelings all the time”.

Rabiha Al-Qassab, speaking to Amnesty International in October 2010 about the treatment in a Baghdad jail of her husband, Ramze Shihab Ahmed, after his arrest in Iraq in late 2009



DEMAND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Following years of campaigning by Amnesty International and others, the truth about many human rights violations perpetrated in the context of the US-led “war on terror” is now out in the open.

Former President Bush has openly acknowledged that he sanctioned the use of waterboarding, a technique that clearly amounts to torture. Evidence of secret detention sites in several countries has emerged and continues to emerge. Despite the many allegations of abuses, often backed by consistent and credible evidence, very few of those responsible have been held to account, and those few were low-ranking officials.

Victims, their families and society as a whole have the right to know the truth about the violations, including the identities of the perpetrators and other important facts. Amnesty International calls on governments to conduct independent investigations into allegations of human rights violations committed in the name of national security or countering terrorism, and ensure reparations to those who have suffered as a result.

Amnesty International will continue to expose the shameful role played by European states in the covert programmes of rendition and secret detention run by the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) following the attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001, and push for justice for the victims of these programmes.

Some governments have acknowledged their role in the rendition and secret detention programmes and are taking steps towards providing justice. Others continue to issue denials, including the government in **Romania** despite credible evidence of its

involvement in renditions and of a secret CIA prison on its soil.

The authorities in **Lithuania** have admitted that the country hosted two secret prisons operated by the CIA. The sites were visited in June 2010 by a delegation from the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, the first known visit by an independent monitoring body to a former secret CIA prison site in Europe. A criminal investigation into the sites was closed prematurely in January 2011. Amnesty International is working actively to have the investigation re-opened to ensure that those involved in establishing centres and involved in any human rights violations that may have taken place within them are held to account.

The authorities in **Macedonia** allegedly assisted in the unlawful detention and subsequent CIA-led rendition to Afghanistan of German national Khaled el-Masri. He later brought a case against Macedonia to the European Court of Human Rights. The case may be the first in which the Court will consider the merits of a claim involving a Council of Europe member state’s alleged complicity in the CIA rendition and secret detention programme. Macedonia continues to deny that its agents acted unlawfully.

The **UK** government announced in July 2010 that it would establish an inquiry into the involvement of British state actors in the alleged torture and ill-treatment of individuals detained abroad by foreign intelligence services. Following repeated denials, UK authorities in February 2008 acknowledged that the US authorities had used British territory for rendition flights.

New evidence of the complicity of **Poland** in the US-led rendition and secret detention



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programmes came in 2009-10. Aircraft operating in the rendition programme not only landed on Polish territory, but the Polish Air Navigation Services Agency also actively collaborated with the CIA to create “dummy” flight plans to cover up the true destinations of some of the flights. Data also revealed that some planes carried passengers in addition to crews. A criminal investigation into Poland’s alleged involvement in the CIA rendition and secret detention programmes continues. In 2010, the Appeal Prosecutor’s Office confirmed that it had granted “victim status” to two men, both currently held at Guantánamo, who allege that they were held in secret detention in Poland and tortured during interrogations there.

Amnesty International will keep monitoring all such cases to ensure that those who

Watch tower just outside of Stare Kiejkuty, Poland, the alleged former location of a CIA secret prison.



MAHER ARAR

In 2002, Maher Arar a dual Canadian/Syrian national, was deported from the USA to Syria, where he was tortured and detained for a year in cruel, inhuman and degrading conditions. He was released and returned to Canada in August 2003. On 5 February 2004, the Canadian government established the Commission of Inquiry into the Actions of Canadian Officials in Relation to Maher Arar. The Commission, with which the US authorities refused to co-operate, published in September 2006 a comprehensive report on Canadian responsibility for Maher Arar's ordeal. In 2006 and 2007, the Canadian federal police and Prime Minister formally apologized to Maher Arar and announced compensation of C\$10.5 million for the Canadian government's role. By contrast, the US authorities have refused to apologize or compensate Maher Arar; indeed, they successfully opposed any access by Maher Arar to a judicial or other remedy in the USA for their own role in the gross abuses he suffered.

MUSTAFA MUTSOLGOV AND VAKHA SAPRALIEV

Mustafa Mutsolgov and Vakha Sapraliev, both from the village of Surkhakhi, were shot dead in the Republic of Ingushetia, Russian Federation, on 26 August 2010, while driving back from the market in a neighbouring village. The Federal Security Service said that law enforcement officials shot the men in their car after the men fired at them. However, a relative of one of the men said that law enforcement officials stopped the car, pulled the two men out, handcuffed them, dragged them for several metres and then shot them dead. Vakha Sapraliev's family have submitted complaints to various officials, asking for an investigation into the killings, but the only response received so far is that the complaint has been "forwarded for consideration". Amnesty International is supporting the family's campaign for truth and justice.

sanctioned, condoned, acquiesced in or carried out the abuses are held to account.

Investigations into the serious human rights violations reported in the context of the **Russian** government's counter-terrorism operations in the North Caucasus have rarely been effective or thorough, creating a climate of impunity. Among other things, investigations rarely question the official version of events. Other obstacles to accountability include the reluctance of victims, witnesses and medical personnel to come forward or document injuries for fear of retribution.

While some governments have taken steps towards holding those responsible for abuses to account, many have not. As part of the Security with Human Rights campaign, Amnesty International will work

hard to make sure that those responsible for human rights violations do not get away with their crimes, and that victims and their families receive redress for their suffering. Without such accountability, the abuses will continue and the scars left on families and societies at large will never heal.

CAMPAIGN FOR THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM AND ARMED GROUPS

When armed groups target members of the public for violence and other human rights abuses, they dehumanize their victims, treating them as nothing more than instruments to achieving the group's aims.

Attacks on civilian targets, whether they involve bombing religious gatherings, assassinating political activists, taking community leaders hostage, raping women from particular ethnic communities, or randomly targeting the general population, do not just cause terrible suffering to the immediate victims and their families. They can also create a climate of fear in which entire communities live in terror. All too often, the attacks have further detrimental repercussions because the victims, their families and their community witness a failure by state authorities to properly investigate and bring those responsible to justice, to expose the truth about what has happened, or to provide access to adequate means to obtain support and reparations.

Such deliberate attacks directed against civilians can never be justified and Amnesty International will continue to condemn them, as it did after the attacks in the USA in 2001 and those in Indonesia in 2002, Morocco in 2003, Spain in 2004, Saudi Arabia in 2004, UK in 2005, India (Mumbai) in 2006, Afghanistan in 2007, Uganda in 2010, Egypt in 2011 and many others.

In all regions of the world, armed groups and individuals with a wide range of stated aims and in a wide variety of political contexts continue to attack civilian targets. In 2010 alone, the countries in which such attacks took place included Afghanistan, Colombia, Greece, India, Israel, Iraq, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, the

Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sweden, Turkey, the UK (Northern Ireland) and Yemen.

Amnesty International will continue to urge all armed groups to end attacks that target civilians or are indiscriminate, and will call for those responsible for such attacks to be brought to justice.

Amnesty International will continue to urge governments to thoroughly investigate all attacks by armed groups on civilians, and bring those responsible to justice.

We will build a campaign of solidarity and support, working with victims and survivors of attacks by armed groups to promote their rights to justice, reparation and truth. We will talk to victims, listen to their personal stories, and gather testimony in order to document and analyze their experiences and how their rights have been disregarded. We will aim to raise their profile, helping to ensure that their voices are heard.

In the aftermath of attacks, victims and their relatives often establish groups to offer each other support and in many cases to campaign for investigations, compensation and other forms of redress for their suffering. Amnesty International will learn from and, where appropriate, work with such groups in its campaigning for the rights of victims of attacks by armed groups.

Amnesty International will also maintain pressure on governments not to respond to attacks by armed groups on civilians in ways that undermine human rights. Where investigations are flawed or evidence is gained through torture, it can only become more likely that the wrong person will be convicted and the perpetrator will escape justice.



© AP Photo/Anja Niedringhaus



Top: Spanish railway workers and police examine the debris of a destroyed train at Madrid's Atocha railway station, Spain, March 2004.

Bottom: School children walk past the site of an explosion, one of the eight bomb attacks that ripped through Mumbai's rail network, India, July 2006.



SAHAR HUSSAIN AL-HAIDERI



Sahar Hussain al-Haideri (*pictured above*), a 44-year-old journalist and human rights defender, was shot dead in Iraq in 2007. She had frequently reported on discrimination against women and criticized Islamist groups for abusing women's rights. She had survived an earlier abduction attempt and had received death threats. Ansar al-Islam, an Islamist armed group, was reported to have claimed responsibility for her murder. Her assassination took place at a time when hundreds of civilians were being killed or maimed in Iraq every month, most at the hands of armed groups, many for their human rights work, their political activities or their ethnic or religious identity, gender, or sexual orientation.

JOIN OUR CAMPAIGN AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Amnesty International's Counter Terror with Justice campaign united many thousands of activists around the world in powerful and innovative activities aimed at stopping the assault on human rights following the US government's declaration of its "war on terror".

In every continent, whether in towns or villages, the campaign galvanized people to take a stand on global days of action to end unlawful detentions, to stop torture and to respect international law. US and other embassies were bombarded with calls to respect human rights.

Countless online human rights activists were mobilized. Members and supporters of Amnesty International also sent a barrage of emails demanding an end to the US government's unlawful and abusive practices.

The campaign inspired parliamentarians across the globe to take action – 1,204 members of parliament in 27 countries signed our "Framework for ending illegal US detentions". This was sent to the US government, relaying the unmistakable and potent message that the world was watching and condemning its actions.

Amnesty International members and supporters took a life-size model of a maximum security cell at Guantánamo to eight cities across the USA and to other cities elsewhere in the world. The "cell tour" allowed vast numbers of people to glimpse the harsh reality of unlawful detention and prolonged isolation, and to share their reactions by leaving a video message.

A wide variety of activities involving human rights defenders dressed in the orange

jumpsuits worn by Guantánamo prisoners, relentlessly kept the spotlight on the US government's contempt for international human rights and humanitarian law.

Many Amnesty International publications and activities exposed the wide range of human rights violations committed by the US and other governments in the name of countering terrorism, and brought many individual cases to wide attention. Postcards, case sheets and online calls for action relating to some of these cases prompted a huge response.

Amnesty International's report on enforced disappearances in Pakistan and its work to support relatives of the disappeared helped to build pressure on the government of Pakistan to trace some 134 people in early 2011.

Some of the individuals whose cases Amnesty International highlighted were released. Many expressed their gratitude by writing to individuals who had sent them cards or letters, or by speaking at Amnesty International events focusing on unlawful detentions, or by joining the campaign to secure the fair trial or release of people still held at Guantánamo or elsewhere without charge.



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“Myself, my son Mohammed and my wife Asma thank all Amnesty International members for supporting me and for supporting human rights. We will work hard with them together until we achieve peace for all people in the world. I will never forget their help and I will pray for them.”

Sami al-Hajj (pictured left), a cameraman with Al Jazeera television, was detained at Guantánamo for six years. He was repeatedly beaten, denied medicine and subjected to racist abuse. After his release in 2008, he said that he had received over 10,000 letters from Amnesty International members and others while he was detained.



Left: Murat Kurnaz on a speaking tour in Japan, October 2009. A German national of Turkish origin, he was released from Guantánamo on 24 August 2006. He had been held there for four years and eight months without charge or trial. It was only as a result of lobbying from his family, lawyers and Amnesty International members that the German government began making representations on his behalf, paving the way for his release.

Event commemorating the third anniversary of the 2002 Bali bombings at the memorial site in Kuta, Bali, Indonesia, October 2005.

© AP Photo/Dita Alangkara

PLEASE JOIN US

The Security with Human Rights campaign will:

- Campaign for an end to unlawful detentions.
- Demand that governments respect the absolute prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment.
- Call on all governments to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- Urge governments to investigate allegations of human rights violations committed in the name of national security or countering terrorism, bring those responsible to justice and provide reparation for victims.
- Insist that victims of human rights abuses, whether committed by states, armed groups or terrorists, are not forgotten and that their rights are respected.

We will speak out in the media to highlight abuses going on under the radar and bring together activists on the street, in community halls and online. We will take our messages to governments and international corridors of power, and to armed groups that target civilians and those that tolerate or support such groups. We need our message to reach hundreds of thousands of people across the world.

Together, our voice cannot be ignored.

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



Amnesty International is a global movement of more than 3 million supporters, members and activists in more than 150 countries and territories who campaign to end grave abuses of human rights.

Our vision is for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.

We are independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion and are funded mainly by our membership and public donations.

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