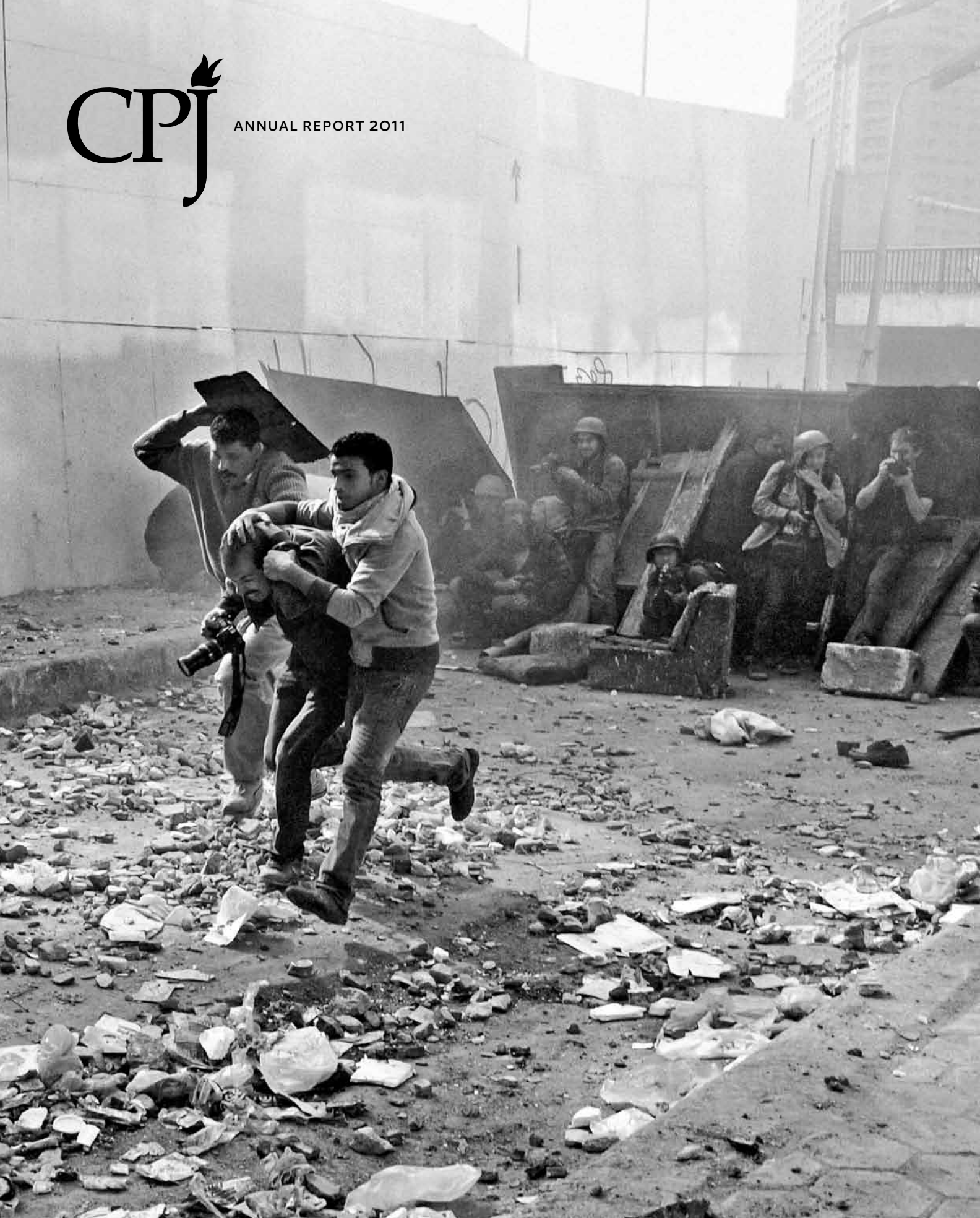




ANNUAL REPORT 2011





THE **COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOURNALISTS** PROMOTES MEDIA FREEDOM WORLDWIDE.
WE TAKE ACTION WHEN JOURNALISTS ARE CENSORED, JAILED, KIDNAPPED, OR KILLED FOR THEIR WORK.
CPJ IS AN INDEPENDENT, NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN 1981.

The tumult of events around the world has tilted us wildly from exhilaration to despair and back again—sometimes within the space of a single day. *We are privileged at CPJ to work with journalists on the frontlines of history, but we have never worked on so many fronts at once.*

From Arab Spring to bloody summer and onward, we have been consumed this year with events across the Middle East and North Africa. CPJ tracked attacks against journalists in real-time, reporting on Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, Libya, and Syria—not to mention the ongoing crisis in Iran, one of the world’s leading jailers of journalists.

We did all this while responding to other crisis situations—a renewed crackdown on dissent in China following calls for a “Jasmine Revolution,” a spate of attacks against journalists caught up in the outbreak of civil war in Ivory Coast, and a spike in the murders of journalists in Pakistan.

CPJ responds to emergencies, but we also mount strategic campaigns over the long haul. Cuba was once tied with China for holding the largest number of journalists behind bars. *Through our in-depth reporting and tireless advocacy over the course of eight years, CPJ helped win the release of 32 imprisoned journalists in Cuba, with the last one freed in April.*

With our 30th anniversary in 2011, CPJ enjoys greater influence and international reach than ever before. We also serve an exponentially growing constituency as more journalists today work independently, without institutional guidance or support in cases of emergency.

I’ve thought a lot about how much has changed for journalism over the past 30 years, but am struck by how many things remain the same. Repressive governments continue to construct systems of information control to shield themselves from accountability. Journalists continue to risk their lives and liberty to do their jobs.

Journalism is a manifestation of a basic human urge to know, and to communicate our knowledge to others. Such an essential impulse is impossible to fully repress. This is the inspiring lesson we’ve learned over three decades, one that was reinforced by events of the past year.

JOEL SIMON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CPJ



Journalists photograph Libyan rebels as they fire on government troops on March 10, 2011, near Ras Lanuf in eastern Libya. Days after this picture was taken, Tyler Hicks (right), a *New York Times* photographer, was taken captive by forces loyal to Muammar Qaddafi, along with three other *Times* journalists. The group's driver, Mohamed Shaglouf, remains missing and is feared dead. At least five journalists were killed while reporting on the conflict in Libya in 2011.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
JOHN MOORE/GETTY IMAGES

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○ CPJ HAS ITS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY AND REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED AROUND THE WORLD.



Photographer Marcus Bleasdale shoots on the run while covering a riot in Srinagar, the summer capital of Indian-administered Kashmir. Journalists reporting in the disputed territory are often targeted by security forces and by militants. In August, CPJ reported that two photojournalists covering protests in Srinagar were beaten by police and detained for several hours.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
BENJAMIN MOLDENHAUER

IVORY COAST



AS ONCE PROSPEROUS Ivory Coast descended into civil war for the second time in a decade, opposing forces lashed out against journalists. Political rivals waged their battles through partisan media outlets, making their journalists prime targets. At least one journalist and two media workers died in the violence.

Journalists told CPJ they were forced to choose sides. “Here, we are in a situation where if you are not with one camp, then you are against them,” said local photographer Stéphane Goué, who heads the Ivorian Committee for the Protection of Journalists.

Political tensions erupted following disputed presidential elections in November 2010. Incumbent president Laurent Gbagbo refused to cede power to challenger Alassane Ouattara, whose electoral victory was supported by the international community. Political violence escalated to all-out war by March.

During this volatile period, CPJ helped support the evacuation of 12 local journalists facing threats. We appealed to the United Nations Mission in Ivory Coast to transport the journalists to the northern city of Bouaké. We provided emergency grants to help them survive and continue reporting. Eleven of them were able to return home by the time fighting ended in May.

Though violence began to ebb following Ouattara’s assumption of power in April, his forces continued to target journalists. In July, CPJ called on U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to urge President Ouattara to end the politically motivated persecution of journalists. Ouattara’s government had detained at least seven current and former journalists on anti-state charges. Pro-Ouattara Ivory Coast Republican Forces fighters illegally occupied the premises of two pro-Gbagbo media outlets for nearly five months before withdrawing in September.

Ouattara has launched a truth and reconciliation commission to help the nation confront recent horrors. CPJ believes that neither truth nor reconciliation can be achieved without media freedom—including for opposition voices.



“WE ARE IN A SITUATION WHERE IF YOU ARE NOT WITH ONE CAMP, YOU ARE AGAINST THEM.”

(Counter-clockwise from left) Under questioning from journalists and opposition forces, a man who identified himself as a soldier supporting incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo says he killed five people; supporters of challenger Alassane Ouattara watch news from France 24 in the lobby of the Golf Hotel in Abidjan; pro-Ouattara partisans cheer news of Gbagbo’s arrest on April 11.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MICHAEL ZUMSTEIN/AGENCE VU



ECUADOR



President Rafael Correa (seen here speaking to journalists) is fond of bullying his media critics. He has filed debilitating defamation complaints against independent journalists and excoriates them publicly. Correa also routinely pre-empts broadcast programming nationwide to deliver presidential addresses known as *cadenas*. Traditionally used to deliver information in times of crisis, the *cadenas* have become a platform for political confrontation.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
NATACHA PISARENKO/AP

OVER FIVE YEARS, President Rafael Correa has turned Ecuador into one of the hemisphere’s most restrictive nations for the press. Promising a “citizens’ revolution,” the left-leaning economist took office in January 2007 with substantial support from mainstream news media. But after vowing to fight what he called Ecuador’s corrupt elite, he took a combative stance against the country’s private media.

“Correa has an obsession with critical media, and that’s why he wants to regulate content,” said Jeanette Hinostroza, anchor of the Teleamazonas newsmagazine *30 Plus*. “The Correa administration has declared the press as its main enemy.”

While the Ecuadoran broadcast media was traditionally controlled by powerful banking groups with close ties to politicians, today’s media landscape is diverse. There are hundreds of community and indigenous radio stations, five private television networks, and more than 35 daily newspapers, according to CPJ research.

However, CPJ’s special report, “Confrontation, repression in Correa’s Ecuador,” documents an alarming record of official censorship and anti-press harassment. The government has also built one of the region’s most extensive state media operations—a network of more

than 15 television, radio, and print outlets that serves largely as a presidential megaphone.

Correa often uses his bully pulpit to excoriate critics in the media—describing them variously as “ignorant,” “trash-talking,” “un-ethical,” “mediocre,” “ink-stained hit men.” When CPJ Senior

Americas Program Coordinator Carlos Lauría asked Correa at a public forum in New York about the use of politically motivated defamation cases to silence critics, he got a typical response from the president: “Sir, you are lying and you are a liar.”

The episode was all the more bizarre because Correa had just made the argument that it should be a criminal offense to attack someone’s honor. He is fortunate that we disagree.

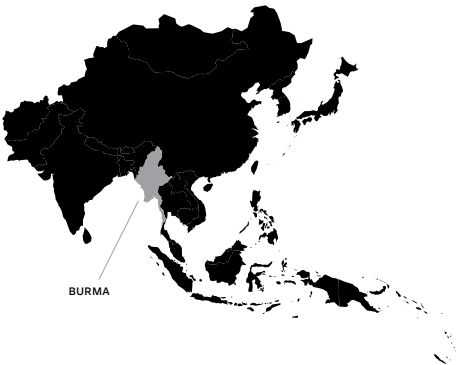
**“THE CORREA
ADMINISTRATION
HAS DECLARED
THE PRESS
ITS MAIN ENEMY.”**

CPJ REPORT
CONFRONTATION, REPRESSION IN CORREA’S ECUADOR

In September, CPJ published an in-depth report detailing the government’s tactics to control news and information—including by pre-empting private news broadcasts, enacting restrictive legal measures, smearing critics, and filing debilitating defamation lawsuits.



BURMA



“IT’S LIKE FIGHTING WITH A SPEAR WHILE ON HORSEBACK TO GET NEWS PUBLISHED.”

The Democratic Voice of Burma, a news service based in Oslo, plays a vital role in bringing Burma’s stories to the rest of the world. DVB’s groundbreaking work includes exclusive footage (shown here) of a 2007 military crackdown on Buddhist monk-led street demonstrations, during which troops killed at least 31 people—including Japanese journalist Kenji Nagai (top right). Journalists who sent unsanctioned news outside of the country have been jailed for their work, including many from DVB.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEO STILL BY UNIDENTIFIED JOURNALISTS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC VOICE OF BURMA

BURMA’S CHIEF CENSOR startled many observers in early October when he called for an end to state censorship. “As it isn’t in harmony with democratic practices,” Tint Swe, director of the powerful Press Scrutiny and Registration Department, told Radio Free Asia, “press censorship should be abolished in the near future.”

How near that future will be is anyone’s guess, as Burma has promised—and failed to deliver—reforms before. Tint Swe’s remarks came one month after the release of a CPJ special report that described Burma’s heavily censored media as among the most restricted in the world, despite a recent transition from military to democratic rule.

One editor quoted in the report, “In Burma, transition neglects press freedom,” describes a censorship system that is both arbitrary and intensive. “We are pushing the limits as much as we can,” said the editor, interviewed during a trip to Bangkok. “It’s like fighting with a spear while on horseback to get news published.” Nearly all of the Burma-based reporters and editors who spoke with CPJ requested anonymity due to fears of reprisal.

The historically military-run country held its first democratic elections in more than two decades in November 2010 and installed a nominally civilian government in March. So far, the shift has been more cosmetic than substantive.

In mid-October, the government freed more than 200 political prisoners—including blogger and comedian Maung Thura, better known as Zarganar, who was originally sentenced to 59 years in prison in 2008 for alleged “crimes” such as giving interviews with foreign media.

CPJ is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of 13 other journalists who remain behind bars at the time of this writing. If the government is sincere about democratic reform, it must also dismantle the extensive mechanisms of control and repression that have long choked the local media.

CPJ REPORT
IN BURMA, TRANSITION NEGLECTS PRESS FREEDOM
In September, CPJ published a detailed report that exposed ongoing censorship, harassment, and arrests of journalists under the new civilian government. Those who report for critical, exile-run media remain at great risk.

BELARUS



BELARUS

BELARUS REMAINS EUROPE'S most oppressive country for journalists. CPJ's reporting has drawn international attention to abuses and in 2011 contributed to the early release from prison of three journalists threatened with long sentences.

Following a rigged December 2010 presidential vote, authoritarian leader Aleksandr Lukashenko launched a campaign to squelch opposition voices. The KGB and police raided the homes and newsrooms of independent journalists, and detained at least 20 for covering election protests.

Starting in late May, opposition activists began holding weekly rallies calling for "revolution through social networks." The campaign was organized largely on VKontakte, a social networking site popular in Belarus, and via Facebook and Twitter. Demonstrators attempted creative forms of protest to avoid arrest. On June 29, up to 1,000 protesters marched in Minsk, clapping their hands instead of shouting political slogans. Security agents arrested demonstrators anyway, and detained and beat more than a dozen journalists covering the story.

The government rigidly monitors and restricts the Internet, the primary source for independent news in the country. CPJ has documented massive denial of service attacks (DOS) targeting independent news organizations at politically sensitive moments.

"AFTER EVERY CRITICAL ARTICLE, A POLICE CAR USED TO COME TO MY PARENTS' HOUSE AND DRIVE ME TO THE LOCAL KGB OFFICE, WHERE I WAS THREATENED WITH A RETURN TO PRISON."

No news organization has come under greater assault than pro-opposition news website *Charter 97*. The site has been hit by a series of DOS attacks. Authorities have raided its offices and beaten, arrested, and threatened its editors. In September 2010, the site's founder, Aleh Byabenin, was found hanged under suspicious circumstances.

In October 2011, CPJ announced that Natalya Radina, editor-in-chief of *Charter 97*, would receive its International Press Freedom Award (see page 31). Facing charges of organizing mass disorder and threatened with up to 15 years in prison, Radina found it impossible to work. "After every critical article *Charter 97* published, a police car used to come to my parents' house and drive me to the local KGB office," she wrote, "where I was threatened with an immediate return to prison." She now edits *Charter 97* from exile in Lithuania.



This detainee was among hundreds of people arrested during a July crackdown on anti-government demonstrations in the Belarusian capital, Minsk, and other cities across the country. Police also detained at least 28 journalists who were covering the protest rallies. Opposition activists began holding weekly demonstrations in May, calling for "revolution through social networks."

PHOTOGRAPH BY VASILY FEDOSENKO/REUTERS

EGYPT



EGYPT'S 18-DAY REVOLUTION was perhaps the most extensively documented uprising in history. The revolution was televised—and YouTube'd and tweeted and blogged. The press played a crucial role as witness to abuses, and in so doing became a target itself.

CPJ documented more than 140 violations over the course of the uprising—including the government's near-total Internet shutdown and a massive campaign of assaults, detentions, and harassment directed against journalists. A sniper killed Egyptian journalist Ahmad Mohamed Mahmoud. "Collapsing regimes are willing to unleash whatever power of destruction they have against journalists because they still see journalists as a threat," said Ayman Mohyeldin, former Cairo correspondent for Al-Jazeera English, during a March visit to CPJ headquarters in New York. "They still see the power of information as a threat."

CPJ carried out a mission to Cairo in the immediate aftermath of the revolution to interview journalists about the prospects for accountability and reform. When the regime of President Hosni Mubarak fell on February 11, Egyptian journalists expected to see an end to decades of repression. Celebrations were short-lived, as the military transitional authority took steps belying its pledge to steer the country toward democracy.

In March, the ruling Supreme Council of the Armed Forces sent a letter to editors that effectively established a censorship regime. In July, the military council reinstated the propaganda-heavy Information Ministry. In September, the military announced that it would actively enforce the Mubarak-era Emergency Law against civilians, including journalists. A military tribunal sentenced a blogger to three years in jail for an article he wrote describing his torture in military custody. In October, cameraman Wael Mikhael was shot in the head as he filmed violent clashes between the military and civilians.

CPJ will continue its work with local journalists to uphold their right to free expression, a key demand of the revolution.



“COLLAPSING REGIMES ARE WILLING TO UNLEASH WHATEVER POWER OF DESTRUCTION THEY HAVE AGAINST JOURNALISTS.”

Some observers credit the tremendous media presence in Egypt with helping to avert wider violence from the regime. Photographer Moises Saman was among the legions of journalists in Tahrir Square, the epicenter of the protests in Cairo, during the final days of the revolution. "I think the real test for the transition starts tomorrow," Saman said in an interview following the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak. "And it's going to start after all the cameras leave."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MOISES SAMAN/MAGNUM

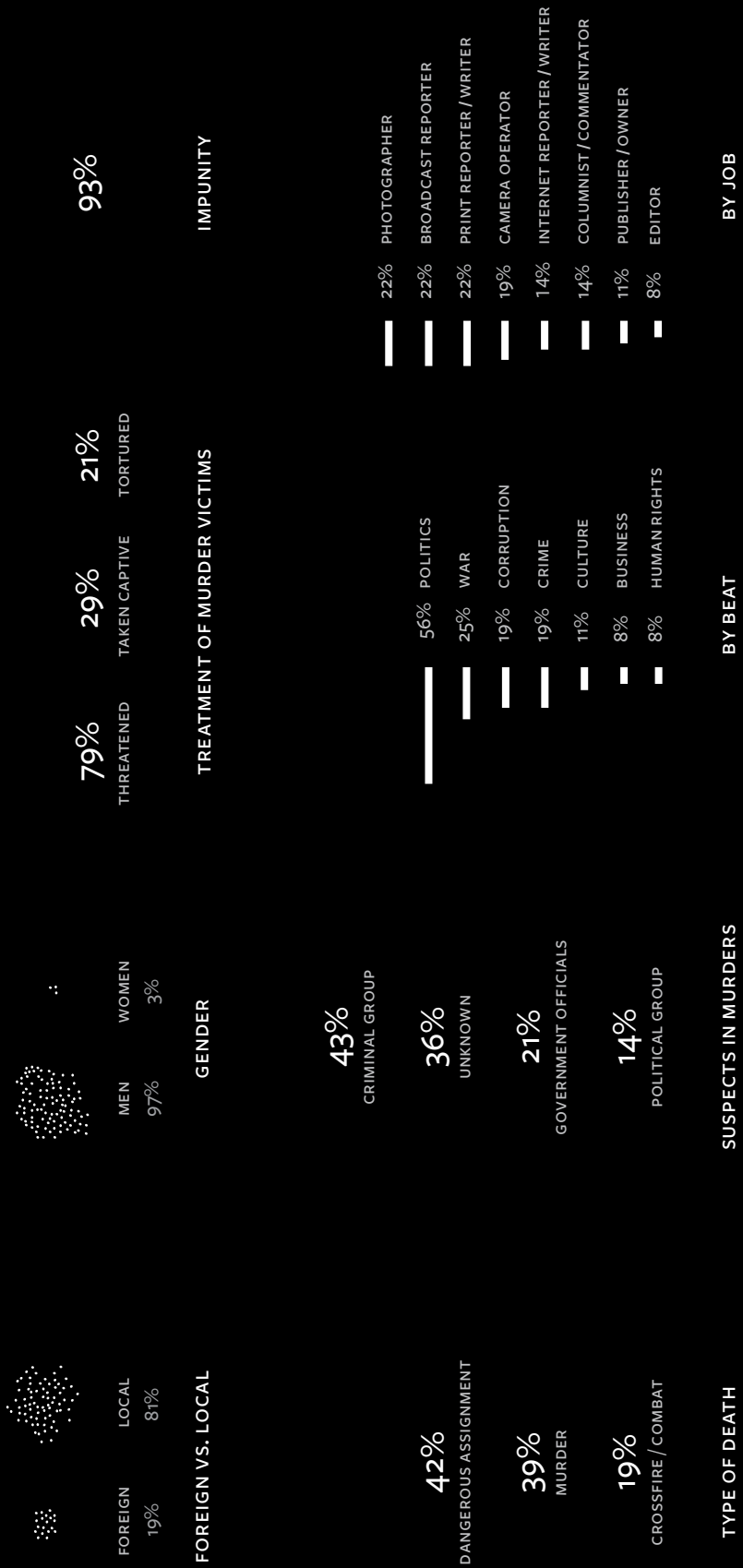


These photographs were taken in Cairo on February 3, as anti-press violence began to escalate. Over a 24-hour period, CPJ recorded 30 detentions, 26 assaults, and eight instances of equipment being seized. Regime supporters accosted reporters in the streets while security forces obstructed and detained journalists. CPJ condemned the “unprecedented and systematic” attacks on the media.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
GABRIELE MICALIZZI/
CESURALAB

JOURNALISTS KILLED IN 2011

Wali Khan Babar, <i>Geo TV</i> JANUARY 13, 2011, IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN	
Lucas Mebrouk Dolega, <i>European Pressphoto Agency</i> JANUARY 17, 2011, IN TUNIS, TUNISIA	
Gerardo Ortega, <i>DWAR</i> JANUARY 24, 2011, IN PUERTO PRINCESA CITY, PHILIPPINES	
Le Hoang Hung, <i>Nguoi Lao Dong</i> JANUARY 30, 2011, IN TAN AN, VIETNAM	
Ahmad Mohamed Mahmoud, <i>Al-Ta'awun</i> FEBRUARY 4, 2011, IN CAIRO, EGYPT	
Mohamed al-Hamdani, <i>Al-Itijah</i> FEBRUARY 24, 2011, IN RAMADI, IRAQ	
Noel López Olguín, <i>Freelance</i> MARCH 2011, IN CHINAMECA, MEXICO	
Ali Hassan al-Jaber, <i>Al-Jazeera</i> MARCH 13, 2011, IN AN AREA NEAR BENGHAZI, LIBYA	
Jamal al-Sharaabi, <i>Al-Masdar</i> MARCH 18, 2011, IN SANA'A, YEMEN	
Mohammed al-Nabbous, <i>Libya Al-Hurra TV</i> MARCH 19, 2011, IN BENGHAZI, LIBYA	
Luis Emanuel Ruiz Carrillo, <i>La Prensa</i> MARCH 25, 2011, IN MONTERREY, MEXICO	
Muammar Khadir Abdelwahad, <i>Al-Ayn</i> MARCH 29, 2011, IN TIKRIT, IRAQ	
Sabah al-Bazi, <i>Al-Arabiya</i> MARCH 29, 2011, IN TIKRIT, IRAQ	
Anton Hammerl, <i>Freelance</i> APRIL 5, 2011, IN AN AREA NEAR BREGA, LIBYA	
Zakariya Rashid Hassan al-Ashiri, <i>Freelance</i> APRIL 9, 2011, IN AL-DAIR, BAHRAIN	
Karim Fakhrawi, <i>Al-Wasaf</i> APRIL 12, 2011, IN MANAMA, BAHRAIN	
Tim Hetherington, <i>Freelance</i> APRIL 20, 2011, IN MISURATA, LIBYA	
Chris Hondros, <i>Getty Images</i> APRIL 20, 2011, IN MISURATA, LIBYA	
Nasrullah Khan Afridi, <i>Khyber News Agency, Pakistan Television, Masireq</i> MAY 10, 2011, IN PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN	
Saleem Shahzad, <i>Asia Times Online</i> MAY 29 OR 30, 2011, IN MANDI BAHAUDDIN, PAKISTAN	
Asfandiyar Khan, <i>Akhlbar-e-Khyber</i> JUNE 11, 2011, IN PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN	
Romeo Olea, <i>DWEB</i> JUNE 13, 2011, IN IRIGA CITY, PHILIPPINES	
Edinaldo Filgueira, <i>Jornal o Serrano</i> JUNE 15, 2011, IN SERRA DO MEL, BRAZIL	
Shafullah Khan, <i>The News</i> JUNE 17, 2011, IN WAH CANTONMENT, PAKISTAN	
Alwan al-Ghorabi, <i>Afaq</i> JUNE 21, 2011, IN DIWANIYYA, IRAQ	
Ahmad Omaid Khpalwak, <i>Pajhwok Afghan News, BBC</i> JULY 28, 2011, IN TARIN KOT, AFGHANISTAN	
José Agustín Silvestre de los Santos, <i>La Voz de la Verdad, Caña TV</i> AUGUST 2, 2011, IN LA ROMANA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
Noramfaizul Mohd, <i>Bernamea TV</i> SEPTEMBER 2, 2011, IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA	
Hadi al-Mahdi, <i>Radio Demozy</i> SEPTEMBER 8, 2011, IN BAGHDAD, IRAQ	
Pedro Alfonso Flores Silva, <i>Channel 6</i> SEPTEMBER 8, 2011, IN CHIMBOTE, PERU	
Farhad Taqaddosi, <i>Press TV</i> SEPTEMBER 20, 2011, IN KABUL, AFGHANISTAN	
Hassan al-Wadhaf, <i>Arabic Media Agency</i> SEPTEMBER 24, 2011, IN SANA'A, YEMEN	
Phamon Phonphanit, <i>Sue Samut Atyakam</i> SEPTEMBER 24, 2011, IN YALA, THAILAND	
Maria Elizabeth Macías Castro, <i>Freelance</i> SEPTEMBER 24, 2011, IN AN AREA NEAR NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO	
Faisal Qureshi, <i>London Post</i> OCTOBER 7, 2011, IN LAHORE, PAKISTAN	
Wael Mikhael, <i>Al-Tareeq</i> OCTOBER 9, 2011, IN CAIRO, EGYPT	



GLOBAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMPUNITY

The vast majority of journalists killed in the line of duty are not battle-field casualties—they are hunted down and targeted for murder. CPJ investigates the motives behind each journalist’s killing and publicizes the findings. Through our quest for justice, we prevent the assassin’s bullet from silencing the story.

Since 1992, CPJ has documented the cases of 625 journalists who have been murdered for their work. In nine out of 10 cases, the killers walked free. CPJ’s impunity campaign aims to bring these criminals to justice.

We launched the campaign in 2007 with pilot projects in Russia and the Philippines—two countries where violence against journalists typically goes unpunished. Our advocacy has drawn international attention to the crisis, pushed forward prosecution efforts, and helped secure precedent-setting convictions. We have expanded the campaign to include projects in India, Pakistan, Iraqi Kurdistan, and Mexico.

This year, we celebrated a landmark conviction in Russia with the prosecution of the killers of Anastasiya Baburova, a young journalist and activist who worked for the independent newspaper *Novaya Gazeta*. (The paper has seen five of its journalists killed since 2000.)

Russian prosecutors appear keen to demonstrate their credibility after pledging to a CPJ delegation in 2010 that they would pursue justice. In 2011, CPJ Europe and Central Asia Program Coordinator Nina Ognianova undertook a three-month mission to Russia to follow up with investigators and report on key cases.

Increased scrutiny of journalist murders seems to be working to deter new crimes: No journalists have been killed in Russia over the past two years.

Demonstrators hold portraits of slain reporter Anastasiya Baburova and human rights lawyer Stanislav Markelov during a January rally in Moscow's Pushkin Square. In April, a Moscow jury convicted two radical nationalists of double-murder. The case now stands as a landmark in the fight against impunity for attacks against the press in Russia.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALEXEY SAZONOV/AFP



**CPJ REPORT
GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER**
In June, CPJ published its third annual Impunity Index, which identifies countries where journalists are murdered regularly and governments fail to solve the crimes. The accompanying report describes some progress in Russia and Colombia, but none at all among countries with the worst records: Iraq, Somalia, and the Philippines.

THE IMPUNITY INDEX TOP 10 COUNTRIES



INTERNET ADVOCACY

Journalists have made a seismic shift toward reliance on the Internet and other digital tools. Blogging, video sharing, and text messaging from cellphones now bring news from some the most oppressive countries to the rest of the world. Yet the technology used to report the news has been matched in many ways by the tools used to suppress information.

In May, CPJ issued a special report revealing “10 Tools of Online Oppressors,” which shows how censorship is evolving in the digital era. Worst practices included systematic Web blocking in Iran, malware attacks targeting journalists in China, and cyber-attacks on exile-run sites about Burma.

While many of these government tactics show increasing technological sophistication, other tools in the oppressor’s kit are as old as the press itself. Iran is now one of the world’s leading jailers of journalists after cracking down on dissent online. In Syria, CPJ has received numerous reports of what computer security types drily call “rubber-hose crypt-analysis”—the use of violence to extract passwords and vital login details.

As the battles for press freedom move online, CPJ has intensified its reporting and outreach. San Francisco-based Internet Advocacy Coordinator Danny O’Brien is a leading authority on threats to free expression online. In July, he traveled to Johannesburg for a workshop organized by Global Voices, Google Africa, and CPJ. African bloggers from across the continent came to learn how to sharpen their online reporting skills while avoiding the censors.

In September, CPJ brought four online media pioneers from around the world to meet with leaders in Silicon Valley. “People I know lost their lives or were tortured for months as a result of security bugs,” said Syrian activist Rami Nakhle. “If you really can help them here with just a small investment in their security, you may save many people’s lives.”

Young Egyptians played a leading role in documenting the revolution as it unfolded. Journalists and activists collected pictures, videos, and voices from protesters in the streets and posted their material on social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. Even when the Egyptian government switched off much of the Internet on January 28, media activists found innovative ways to get information out and stay connected with the world.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ED OU
THE NEW YORK TIMES/REDUX



CPJ REPORT 10 TOOLS OF ONLINE OPPRESSORS

In May, CPJ published a report examining various tactics of online oppression worldwide—ranging from China’s sophisticated malware attacks to Syria’s brute-force imprisonments.

JOURNALIST ASSISTANCE

When advocacy alone is not enough, CPJ provides direct aid to journalists in crisis situations. We give emergency grants to help journalists who have been imprisoned, tortured, assaulted, or forced into exile. We also offer crucial non-financial assistance, including support for asylum claims.

Since the Journalist Assistance Program was established 10 years ago, CPJ has helped 763 journalists at risk in 54 countries.

CPJ often provides a range of services to journalists over the duration of a crisis. For years, we delivered grants and other assistance to the families of 26 journalists imprisoned in Cuba, authorized by a special waiver from the U.S. Treasury Department. Most of the journalists had been swept up in the “Black Spring” crackdown of 2003 and sentenced to prison terms from 14 to 29 years. CPJ funds helped pay for bus tickets for relatives to visit journalists in remote prisons, for urgently needed medicines, and for basic food staples like rice and beans.

Our combination of relentless reporting and advocacy eventually resulted in the release of all imprisoned journalists in Cuba, with the last one freed on April 8, 2011. The youngest of the jailed journalists, Léster Luis González Pentón, sent a message to thank CPJ staff for their constant attention. “The support that you provided the entire time I was jailed in Cuba, for more than seven years, was very important,” wrote González Pentón, who is now 32 and making a new life in exile in the U.S. “Thanks to the pressure that you put on the world, I am here free—even if far from my dear Cuba.”

However, the crisis for these journalists has not passed. Most of the journalists released were forced into exile, where they are struggling to piece together their personal and professional lives. CPJ continues to offer support as needed.

Laura Pollán led Cuba's extraordinary Ladies in White, a dissident group that organized weekly demonstrations to demand that the Cuban government release journalists and other political prisoners. The Ladies were often harassed, roughed up, and detained. But they never relented. Pollán survived to see the release of all jailed journalists in Cuba—including her husband, the award-winning writer Héctor Maseda Gutiérrez. She died in October from respiratory troubles.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
JAVIER GALEANO/AP



CPJ REPORT
JOURNALISTS IN EXILE 2011
Cuba and Iran each forced at least 18 journalists to flee their homes over the past year, according to our June survey of exiled journalists. At least 649 journalists have gone into exile worldwide since 2001. Most exiled journalists are unable to return to their home countries or resume work in their profession.

CPJ REPORT
AFTER THE BLACK SPRING, CUBA'S NEW REPRESSION
In July, CPJ issued a report on the significant challenges that remain in Cuba, despite the release of journalists and other political prisoners. Cuban authorities persist in targeting critical journalists with detentions, beatings, and social sanctions. The report includes a series of essays written by formerly imprisoned journalists, recounting their experiences of prison, liberation, and exile.



These journalists in Cairo had to improvise to stay safe while reporting in a highly volatile environment. CPJ has documented an increase in the number of journalists killed while covering protests and other non-military events. The shift began in 2010, when one in four work-related fatalities was related to street demonstrations, or other non-combat dangerous assignments.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
GABRIELE MICALIZZI/
CESURALAB

JOURNALIST SECURITY

Journalists routinely call CPJ for advice on how to approach dangerous assignments, such as covering crime, corruption, or war. Our staff of regional experts maintains a wide network of contacts and often has the latest information on local security conditions. Our senior advisor for journalist security, Frank Smyth, is an internationally recognized authority in the field.

CPJ is preparing to launch an updated journalist security guide in early 2012 to help a new generation of journalists navigate reporting risks. Today more journalists operate independently, without institutional guidance or support. Freelancers, online journalists, bloggers, and citizen journalists are all increasingly targeted for their reporting.

This year, CPJ published a groundbreaking report on sexual violence against journalists, prompted by the vicious assault on CBS correspondent and CPJ board member Lara Logan in Cairo in February. Of the dozens of journalists interviewed by CPJ, most had not publicly disclosed their experiences before.

CPJ REPORT
THE SILENCING CRIME: SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND JOURNALISTS
Few cases of sexual assault against journalists have ever been documented, a product of powerful cultural and professional stigmas. In June, CPJ published this landmark report based on interviews with more than 50 journalists from around the world. Many said they had undergone varying degrees of sexual violence—from rape by multiple attackers to aggressive groping.

EYNULLA FATULLAYEV FREED

“You were the first organization that declared my imprisonment politically motivated. You cannot realize what it feels like to have that kind of support when you are in isolation. You cannot realize the level at which it matters.”



Azerbaijani journalist Eynulla Fatullayev was honored with CPJ’s International Press Freedom Award in absentia in 2009. The independent editor was imprisoned in 2007 on a series of spurious charges including defamation, terrorism, and tax evasion in reprisal for his searing exposés of the Azerbaijani government. On May 26, 2011, after years of intense advocacy by CPJ and others, Fatullayev was freed by a presidential pardon. CPJ Europe and Central Asia Program Coordinator Nina Ognianova spoke to Fatullayev at his Baku home immediately following his release.

HOW DO YOU FEEL? I am still in disbelief. My release was sudden. Of course I hoped for it, but I didn’t expect it.

TELL US ABOUT YOUR TREATMENT IN PRISON. During these four years, I was subjected to various provocations that were apparently carried out on the political order of the highest level. I was sent to solitary confinement multiple times under different ridiculous pretexts. The conditions were heavy. It was very cold and the rat population was ample. I would wake up in the middle of the night, invaded by them, and I would have to wrestle my way back to peace. My health also suffered because of that.

TELL US ABOUT YOUR HEALTH. I didn’t want to talk about my health while I was in jail, not even to my lawyers, because I didn’t want to worry my parents. But, yes, there were problems. The cold and the unsanitary conditions in the prisons took their toll. I contracted a number of urinary diseases, skin and internal infections. I frequently fell ill. It was because of the cold. It was always very cold.

DID YOU FEEL THE SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FROM BEHIND PRISON WALLS? The fact that I am alive and free today is without any exaggeration due to the relentless campaign of the international community to release me. I am in particular grateful to CPJ because you never got tired of advocating on my behalf, of supporting me and my family when we needed that the most. Your actions kept the public attention on my case. And that, in a sense, gave me immunity. I believe it literally saved my life.

You were the first organization that declared my imprisonment politically motivated. You cannot realize what it feels like to have that kind of support when you are in isolation. You cannot realize the level at which it matters.

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2011 INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM AWARDS

We are proud to honor these journalists, whose tenacious reporting continues in defiance of severe censorship, assault, threats, and harassment. These journalists help expose inconvenient truths and hard realities in their countries. Through their courageous work, they are advancing the frontiers of press freedom.



MANSOOR AL-JAMRI
AL-WASAT, BAHRAIN

When waves of protests swept Bahrain in early 2011, al-Jamri tried to steer a steady course with his newspaper, the independent Arabic-language daily *Al-Wasat*. The paper called for moderation from the authorities and demonstrators. In response, armed thugs attacked and blockaded the daily’s presses in March. In April, government authorities shut down *Al-Wasat* outright. Al-Jamri, the paper’s co-founder and editor-in-chief, was charged with “publishing false news” intended to incite Shiite unrest. Al-Jamri resigned in the face of intimidation, as did the paper’s managing editor and news director. *Al-Wasat* was allowed to reopen under state control. Al-Jamri still faces criminal charges, but he was reinstated as editor-in-chief by the paper’s board of directors in August.

NATALYA RADINA
CHARTER 97, BELARUS

Radina, editor-in-chief of the independent news website *Charter 97*, was arrested in December 2010 and indicted on charges of organizing mass disorder in the post-election opposition protests in Minsk. She faced up to 15 years in prison. In late January, KGB officers conditionally released Radina pending trial after international protests. However, she was required to move to the western town of Kobrin, had her passport confiscated, and was ordered to check in daily with local police and appear at regional KGB headquarters whenever summoned. In March, fearing imminent imprisonment, she fled to Russia, where she spent four months in hiding. Radina was granted political asylum in Lithuania, from where she continues to edit *Charter 97*.

UMAR CHEEMA
THE NEWS, PAKISTAN

Unknown attackers abducted Cheema in September 2010. The men stripped, beat, and sexually assaulted the journalist, a reporter for the influential English-language daily *The News*. Soon after his release, Cheema went on television to tell the world what “men in police commando uniforms” had done to him. Cheema said his captors asked why he continued with his critical reporting—was he trying to discredit the government? The journalist’s unwillingness to stay silent about his abduction drew wide attention to anti-press violence in Pakistan. In the months since his kidnapping, Cheema has been harassed and threatened for his persistent coverage of politics, national security, and corruption. Even so, Cheema’s courage has rallied colleagues across the nation.

JAVIER ARTURO VALDEZ CÁRDENAS
RÍODOCE, MEXICO

Valdez is well-known for his coverage of drug trafficking and organized crime in Mexico, the most dangerous country in Latin America for the press. Dozens of killings, bomb attacks, and threats have led many Mexican news outlets to abandon even basic crime coverage let alone investigative reporting. Valdez, however, believes journalists have an obligation to report news affecting their communities. He co-founded *Ríodoce*, a weekly publication covering crime and corruption in Sinaloa, in 2003. Early one morning in September 2009, unidentified assailants hurled a grenade into *Ríodoce*’s offices, causing substantial damage to the building. Days before the attack, the paper had published a series on drug trafficking in Ciudad Juárez. Valdez lives under constant threat.

SUPPORTERS OF PRESS FREEDOM

The Committee to Protect Journalists is extremely grateful to the individuals, corporations, and foundations whose generosity makes our work possible. We also extend our gratitude to the many contributors who supported CPJ with gifts under \$500, not listed here due to space limitations. This list includes donors who made gifts during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2010.

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Covering war is among the most dangerous assignments a journalist can take on. And of those who report on conflict, photographers and camera operators are often the most vulnerable. They put their lives at risk so that the rest of us may witness, from a safe distance, battles being waged around the world—for control, for independence, for land, for human rights.

In 2011, Libya became deadly for journalists, with reporters coming under heavy fire amid ever-shifting front lines. All five journalists killed in Libya this year were photographers or video journalists: Ali Hassan al-Jaber, Mohammed al-Nabbous, Anton Hammerl, Chris Hondros, and Tim Hetherington.

These photographs are among the final images Hetherington took during his last reporting trip to Libya. Widely admired by friends and colleagues as a humanitarian journalist, he experimented across mediums to capture life and death in its varied forms.

CPJ was deeply honored when the Hetherington family named us among the organizations that mattered most to Tim. We received an outpouring of condolence messages and donations—all of which helps strengthen our work to defend brave journalists worldwide.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TIM HETHERINGTON
COURTESY OF MAGNUM PHOTOS



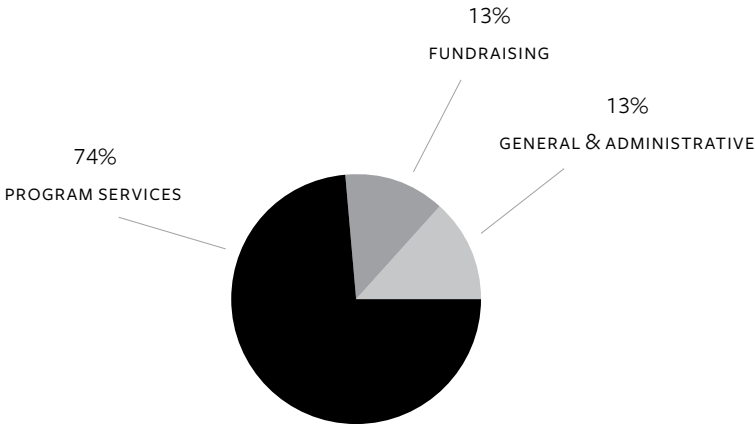
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

ASSETS	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$1,312,312
CASH - RESTRICTED	1,907
PLEDGES RECEIVABLE	1,053,713
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER RECEIVABLE	0
INVESTMENTS	11,047,309
FIXED ASSETS (NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION)	57,516
SECURITY DEPOSIT	81,567
TOTAL ASSETS	\$13,554,324

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
LIABILITIES	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	\$272,931
DEFERRED RENT	307,790
TOTAL LIABILITIES	580,721

NET ASSETS	
UNRESTRICTED	\$558,982
TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	2,914,621
PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	9,500,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS	12,973,603

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$13,554,324
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Three-quarters of every dollar spent by CPJ goes directly to program activities

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	PROGRAM SERVICES	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL	FUNDRAISING	TOTAL EXPENSES 12/31/10
SALARIES	\$1,108,284	\$177,325	\$192,102	\$1,477,711
PAYROLL TAXES & BENEFITS	251,658	40,265	43,621	335,544
OCCUPANCY	258,799	41,408	44,858	345,065
TRAVEL	114,338		1,155	115,493
PROFESSIONAL FEES	123,190	23,000	3,000	149,190
PROGRAM EXPENSES	576,456			576,456
GRANTS	85,015			85,015
INVESTMENT FEES		49,888		49,888
BOARD EXPENSES	3,797			3,797
OFFICE SUPPLIES & MAINTENANCE	12,419	40,363	9,315	62,097
TELEPHONE & INTERNET	57,499	3,194	3,194	63,887
PUBLICATIONS, PRINTING & POSTAGE	36,940	2,309	6,926	46,175
INSURANCE		22,562		22,562
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	8,818	1,411	1,528	11,757
GALA EXPENSES			145,245	145,245
BAD DEBT EXPENSE		78,600		78,600
OTHER	32,777	3,642		36,419
TOTAL	\$2,669,990	\$483,967	\$450,944	\$3,604,901

Complete audited financial statements are available at our website, cpj.org

CPJ WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR THEIR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS REPORT.

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ON THE COVER
Demonstrators in Cairo's Tahrir Square help shield a photojournalist amid escalating violence by security forces and supporters of then-president Hosni Mubarak.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
GABRIELE MICALIZZI/CESURALAB

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