



HUMAN RIGHTS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Annual Report 2011

**"THOSE OF US WHO
UNDERSTAND THE
COMPLEX CONCEPT
OF THE ENVIRONMENT
HAVE THE BURDEN
TO ACT.**



**WE MUST NOT TIRE,
WE MUST NOT GIVE UP,
WE MUST PERSIST."**

—Wangari Maathai, Founder, Green Belt Movement and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Kenya



In memory of Wangari Maathai, 1940 – 2011

Environmentalism, Political Activist, Nobel Peace Prize recipient,
Green Belt Movement founder, CIEL Board of Advisors
Eternal Inspiration





The Work at Hand

The same can be said for a sugarcane worker in Nicaragua, a fisherman in Colombia and a lawyer in Switzerland: you need the right tool for the job. To level the international playing field, our tool of choice is the Law. At times precise, like a scalpel, at times all-encompassing like a net, we use international law to protect the environment, promote human health, and ensure a just and sustainable society. After 20 years our tool is becoming quite refined.

The Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) is at the forefront of environmental advocacy and international human rights because our focus rests firmly on the people and places we defend. With integrity, honesty and fairness as our framework, CIEL's knowledgeable and experienced team of attorneys and experts navigate the ever-changing landscape of international environmental law. We are joined — and strengthened — in this effort by partners around the world who are working together to protect vulnerable individuals, communities, and ecosystems.

We believe the rule of law, including international law, is critical to environmental protection, human rights, social equity and truly sustainable economic growth. With this tool, and with the best interest of the environment and its inhabitants in mind, we intend to keep working diligently on the work at hand.



For every non-profit leader, the Annual Report provides an opportunity not only to look back on what has been accomplished over the past year, but also to ask “Where have we been? Where are we going? And how are we going to get there?”

These questions have particular resonance now, as we craft a new long term vision for the Center for International Environmental Law and a strategic plan to achieve that vision. Our environment, our society and our global economy are undergoing profound and rapid changes. The role of law is changing as well, and we need sound strategy and a fresh approach to ensure that CIEL is shaping that change, rather than be shaped by it.

As this Annual Report demonstrates, CIEL is better equipped than ever to meet this challenge. We are graced with some of the most creative minds working in international environmental law today. That combination of creativity and expertise enables CIEL to look at issues through a new

lens or from a new angle, and see opportunity where others may see only obstacles. It is one of CIEL’s great strengths and unique attributes.

Nowhere is this clearer than in our work at the intersection of Human Rights and Global Environmental Justice, the focus of this year’s Annual Report. Human rights and environmental protection were long considered distinct and disconnected fields, until CIEL and its partners began proving otherwise. Today, the interplay between them is generating creative solutions to some of our most formidable challenges. The same gaps in the law that result in environmental impacts often harm politically and economically marginalized communities — both here and around the world. Protecting one, we can protect the other.

A great example of this, which you’ll read more about in the following pages, involved the World Bank’s \$3 billion loan to support a massive Coal Plant in South Africa. Rather than accept the false choice between environment and development, CIEL used the Bank’s own rules to unveil the full picture. We focused on the local communities whose health and environment would be harmed by the plant. We demonstrated that, in ignoring the very real cost of those harms, the Bank had overstated the development benefits of the project, violating its own standards in the process. The Bank’s own Inspection Panel ultimately agreed with our key findings. And we, in turn, have taken what we learned supporting South African communities to help partners facing similar fights against coal in other communities and countries thousands of miles away.

This thread, protecting people and our shared environment together through the law, weaves throughout CIEL’s work, wherever we work, including here at home. Throughout this Annual Report you’ll find introductions, not just to our projects from the past year, but to the people whose lives are changed for the better by power of Law.

Sincerely,

Carroll Muffett
President and CEO





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The Real Cost of Coal

Lephalale, South Africa is a living, breathing example of the connections between energy, poverty and climate change. A small coal mining town in the Limpopo River watershed, Lephalale is home to 100,000 people and is the site of Medupi, a 4,800 MW coal plant under construction by utility giant Eskom Holding Limited. In 2010, the World Bank approved a \$3 billion loan to Eskom to complete the project. Community members, supported by the South African NGO groundWork, filed a complaint with the World Bank's Inspection Panel raising serious environmental and social concerns surrounding the coal plant.

On March 21, 2011, the Center for International Environmental Law followed that community complaint with a report challenging the World Bank's decision to fund one of the biggest coal-fired power plants on the planet. "Fossilized Thinking: The World Bank, Eskom, and the Real Cost of Coal" highlights the real and significant social costs of coal power generation, and the Bank's failure to consider those costs as required by its own policies.

CIEL has been working with the World Bank for years to steer it away from investments that create negative impacts on people and the environment. The \$3 billion loan to support Medupi was yet another project headed in the wrong direction. The considerable environmental and

health impacts of massive coal-fired plants are well known, and upon closer inspection it became clear the Bank had grossly underestimated impacts to water and air quality, both in South Africa and its transboundary context. They publicized this project as one that would relieve energy poverty in South Africa, but the South African community and CIEL both knew the World Bank had no clear plan for making this a reality.

CIEL's report was released during the Inspection Panel's investigation of the complaint against the Eskom loan. Upon its release, the panel requested a briefing with CIEL as part of its fact-finding in the investigation. In December 2011, the Inspection Panel issued its report on the project, which confirmed CIEL's core findings; one of the major policy violations highlighted by the Panel was that the Bank failed to adequately account for the social and environmental costs of the project. The ball is now in the Bank's court as we await their response to the report.

The Eskom case is just one example of the ways CIEL continues to work on the international financing of coal plants. The World Bank is undergoing an Energy Strategy Review, which should be informed by examples like Medupi. CIEL is also working to ensure that financial institutions and mechanisms dedicated to addressing climate change do not fund coal plants simply because of marginal improvements in technology. The planet and its people cannot afford to bear another 50 years of predominantly coal-based power generation. At the Center for International Environmental Law we're working to ensure that cleaner energy alternatives are considered worldwide.

Fossilized Thinking

CIEL's report exposed major flaws in the World Bank's Eskom Economic Analysis. Here are a few:

The Transboundary Context – local communities in South Africa and neighboring countries in Africa would be negatively impacted

Water Scarcity – potable water is limited in this area and the plant would require millions of gallons for cooling from tributaries of the Limpopo River

Air Quality – sulfur dioxide emissions, carbon dioxide emissions and particulate matter could lead to serious health complications and even death

Water Quality – toxic coal ash, waste water, acid mine drainage and sand mining would severely impact local water sources





Contaminated: Air, Water, Land...and People

A fight for basic human rights continues in Peru

The relationship between people and planet has never been more sensitive. By addressing both of these needs simultaneously we present a more comprehensive solution that has lasting impact.

Despite government mandates and years of protest from communities in the San Mateo de Huanchor region, toxic waste from active mining projects continues to threaten environmental and human health in Peru. For years CIEL has been working with local activists, residents, and community leaders to defend the health and human rights of San Mateo natives.

CIEL is collaborating with CONACAMI (National Coordinator of Peruvian Communities Affected by Mining), and submitted new evidence on the case in a March 2011 report to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), which detailed continuing contamination and human rights violations. We expect the IACHR to recognize that toxic chemicals from the mine tailings have violated the human rights of the people of San Mateo.

This unregulated toxic dumping has long term consequences for the health of San Mateo communities. As documented in numerous scientific tests and studies, indigenous communities are threatened by dangerous metals including arsenic, lead, mercury, and cadmium that are present in toxic waste from nearby mining operations. The children of San Mateo are especially vulnerable; their immune systems are not fully developed, posing a higher risk for detrimental physical and mental side effects.

We'll continue to apply pressure in the coming year to put an end to these violations and protect the rights and the health of these indigenous communities.



Central American Mining Update

Guatemala

Despite an order from the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights to suspend all work, Goldcorp's Marlin Mine is still operating in San Miguel Ixtahuacan, Guatemala. Reports conducted by independent organizations confirm environmental contamination and human rights violations, which underscore the need for CIEL to continue monitoring and pressuring the Government of Guatemala and the company.

To supplement traditional legal methods, CIEL organized peaceful protests to advocate for justice. In May, CIEL joined fellow members of the International Coalition Against Unjust Mining in Guatemala (CAMIGUA) in Vancouver, BC, to protest Goldcorp's exploits and show support for CAMIGUA's shareholder resolution, calling on the company to comply with the IACHR's orders. Centered around the corporation's 2011 Annual General Meeting, "Mining Justice Week of Action" brought voices from all across the globe to participate in symposiums, marches, documentaries, and to show support for the shareholder resolution.

El Salvador

The Center for International Environmental Law continues to stand with the government and citizens of El Salvador, using its legal expertise to defend Salvadorans and their civil rights. In 2011 Pacific Rim Mining Corp. (Pac Rim), a Canadian mining company whose fraudulent business practices challenge the integrity of the new democracy after decades of civil war, maintained its pursuit of a permit that would allow a destructive mine to open in El Salvador.

After the people of El Salvador rejected Pac Rim's initial mining permit, citing major environmental threats to local communities, the company retaliated by relocating an artificial tax refuge from the Cayman Islands to Reno, Nevada. In an attempt to exploit a U.S. trade agreement with El Salvador, Pac Rim was positioning itself to sue the Central American country for millions of dollars and undermine the country's democratic process.

With eyes and ears across the region focused on an obscure investment tribunal, CIEL stepped in and provided the necessary legal aid to support the Salvadoran's defense of their land and human rights. All mining has been stopped in the area, and the proud people of El Salvador have been given an environmental voice that will be heard loud and clear.

Human Rights Takes Center Stage

Tax loopholes. Toxic waste. Murder. The Center for International Environmental Law, along with five environmental defenders from across Mexico and Central America, said "enough is enough!" and requested a hearing with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to discuss these offenses.

Increased mining activity in Central America has been accompanied by widespread wrongdoing on the part of these controversial mining companies. Indigenous communities are discovering that their human rights and their environment are too often sacrificed, at times violently, for the sake of profits and mining exploration. This hearing provided an opportunity for panelists to discuss their experiences with these abuses, and with the help of CIEL's legal team, submit these recommendations to improve practices:

1. strengthen institutional mechanisms to protect environmental defenders
2. reinforce legal regimes governing the environmental and social impacts of the mining sector
3. recognize and implement the right of mining-affected communities to free, prior, and informed consent
4. recognize the responsibility of home countries for the harms caused by the foreign operations of their mining companies



Toward a Just & Sustainable Society

Climate Change

Accountability and Survival

We cannot solve the climate problem alone: the challenge of avoiding catastrophic climate change requires a global solution. For more than two decades, CIEL has helped build the international legal regime to address climate change. We continue to use the law to support rights-based solutions in the development, implementation, and monitoring of international climate policies.

In 2011, CIEL provided cutting edge legal support to colleagues around the world, including international coalitions engaged in climate negotiations, UN bodies, and communities affected by threats ranging from coal plants to rising sea levels. We intensified our efforts to address the human rights impacts of climate change, with notable success, and expanded our work to find new litigation strategies that will hold those responsible for climate change accountable for their actions.

We all know how pivotal the world's forests are for the climate. Of course it's not just trees that are threatened, but also the communities whose

livelihoods depend upon them. CIEL works to ensure that efforts to stem deforestation not only support biodiversity but also benefit indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities.

Chemicals

Reducing Toxic Threats

CIEL's Chemicals Program continued its efforts at the national and global levels to protect people and the environment from the dangers of unregulated chemicals. Through a combination of rigorous analysis, skillful advocacy, and close coordination with diverse allies, CIEL is helping to turn the tide on toxics.

In the United States, CIEL worked closely with the Safer Chemicals, Healthy Families campaign to educate federal policy-makers about the need for overhauling the 1976 Toxic Substances Control Act. This led to proposed amendments in the U.S. House in the 111th Congress, and an even stronger Safe Chemicals Act introduced in the Senate in April 2011. We also participated in several rounds of direct dialogue with key chemical companies and trade associations, in an effort to narrow differences and reduce political obstacles to agreement.

Our efforts to establish a precautionary framework for nanomaterials progressed in the European Union, and in the African and Latin America and Caribbean regions, setting the stage for concrete progress in the coming year.

CIEL's chemicals team also played an important part in the 5th Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, in concert with the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), and celebrated success in listing the pesticide endosulfan for elimination.

Human Rights and Environment

Strengthen and Protect

Human rights principles and strategies now infuse nearly every facet of our work at global and local levels, but our work is reflected most clearly in CIEL's dedicated program on Human Rights and Environment. Highlights of our work this past year include: addressing the serious human rights and environment issues that arise in shipbreaking, when ocean-going vessels are ultimately broken apart on the beaches of South Asia; giving environmental defenders a voice in the troubling rise in human rights violations against environmental activists protesting mining operations in Mexico and Central America; and filing an amicus brief on behalf of communities in El Salvador opposed to mining, highlighting how the mining company was abusing international trade rules to undermine democracy.

At the institutional level, we include human rights considerations in all our program areas. As the environmental justice landscape continues to evolve, we are developing new strategies and tools to ensure respect for the rights of individuals and communities, particularly those dependent on natural resources or affected by environmental degradation. The voices and views of these communities must be heard and respected.

International Financial Institutions

Making Development Truly Sustainable

After more than two years leading civil society efforts to strengthen environmental and human rights standards at the World Bank Group, CIEL secured key successes at the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in 2011. Alongside our colleagues we persuaded IFC to:

- require free, prior, informed consent for most projects impacting indigenous peoples
- commit to a presumption that information must be publicly disclosed
- recognize that its clients have a responsibility to respect human rights
- quantify and report significant greenhouse gas emissions
- apply its environmental and social standards to projects in which the World Bank Group is indirectly investing (through financial intermediaries).

These new standards have widespread significance. The so-called Equator Principle Banks, as well as most export credit agencies, will now use these standards as a guide for their financing.

CIEL also provided key support to local community efforts to secure accountability for impacts of World Bank Group projects. We continue to support ASOCHIVIDA, an association of ex-sugarcane workers in Nicaragua, who submitted a complaint to the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman of the IFC in 2008. Over the last year, Boston University School of Public Health, which was selected jointly by the sugarcane workers and IFC's client to determine the cause of an epidemic of chronic kidney disease affecting the workers, continued their investigation, completing an industrial hygiene assessment in September 2010 and collecting samples from current sugarcane workers during harvest. With CIEL's support, ASOCHIVIDA was able to reach important agreements with the company, including improving the health and social services provided to members, monthly food distribution, medications and equipment for the clinic, financing for a \$100,000 microcredit facility, and a community development project that will provide revenue for the association.



"The greatest happiness comes from giving."

Champion Profile

Barbara Lee Shaw, CIEL Board Member

As a champion of human rights and environmentalism, it seems only natural that Barbara Lee Shaw would have dedicated more than 20 years of her life to the Center for International Environmental Law. According to the co-founder and longtime Board member, it's that passion for people and planet that truly sets CIEL apart. "Wonderful people, who were also brilliant young lawyers coming from prestigious law firms, would walk through our door and say, 'You don't have to pay me. This is what I want to do.' In those early years we were just excited to be working on these issues."

As a venture capitalist with an MBA, Barbara was not destined for law, but she quickly realized that private equity was not fulfilling her philanthropic spirit. "I told my husband I was going to quit my job, but he beat me to it!" exclaimed Barbara. Her husband Durwood, an environmental lawyer since the early 1970's, anticipated a shift to the international arena and started down his own path. "He went to London in January 1989, met with a group of barristers, and in a matter of days the Center for International Environmental Law was born."

CIEL operated in the U.S. and London, but the actual working arrangement was far more domestic. "The office was in our bedroom," Barbara remembers, "and faxes would come in from around the world at all hours of the night." Bringing business skills to the team of lawyers, Barbara joined CIEL as Chief Financial Officer in 1989. "I'll never forget those early years," she recalls. "CIEL was breaking new ground in the field of environmental law, and the passion, energy, and dedication of that founding staff moved the whole field into the international arena. No one else was doing this."

While working at CIEL, Barbara took up photography and in 1999 she was invited to Kenya to photograph the Maasai people. "That photography project was the door to what I now regard as my life's mission," she recalls. While living among the Maasai, she discovered the gender inequity in education and the consequential levels of illiteracy among Maasai women. Barbara offered to fund the education of one young girl with whom she had formed an extraordinary bond—Ntanin Tarayia. Barbara received permission from the girl's father and Ntanin enrolled in school, the first girl to go to school in a family of 23 children.

"I discovered that most girls were married off by age 12, and less than 20% of Maasai women had enrolled in school. I've always wanted to work for women and development, and this door swung wide open." During the next year, friends and family joined Barbara in sponsoring a girl's education, and that was the beginning of the Maasai Girls Education Fund.

The Maasai Girls Education Fund has since sponsored the education of more than 110 girls, including Ntanin's, and many have graduated from college and are working and giving back to their needy families and impoverished communities. "We can all make the world a better place. It comes in different shapes and sizes, but as human beings we have a responsibility to give back. And those we help will in turn give back."

Barbara leads by example with her humanity and generosity. This combination drives her work in Kenya and nourishes her connection to CIEL. As a founder, staff member, and longtime Board Member, she will forever be a part of the CIEL community.

Awards

Climate Award to AOSIS

CIEL awarded the inaugural Frederick R. Anderson Award for Outstanding Achievement in Addressing Climate Change to the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). For two decades, the 42 member States of AOSIS have served as the moral compass of international climate negotiations, demanding an agreement that reflects the increasing urgency of the climate crisis and the equal and sovereign right of every State to a safe climate. From their earliest work on an ambitious climate treaty, the members of AOSIS have constantly challenged the global community to demonstrate the real leadership climate change demands. CIEL President Carroll Muffett presented the 2010 Award to Prime Minister Tillman Thomas of Grenada, and to the ambassadors of the Solomon Islands and Cape Verde, at a ceremony on December 7, 2010, during the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancun, Mexico.

International Environmental Law Award to Donald Kaniaru

Mr. Donald Kaniaru, an advocate and specialist in international and environmental law, received the 2010 CIEL International Environmental Law Award. Recognizing individuals who have made outstanding contributions in the field, Mr. Kaniaru is honored for his many distinguished contributions to the development and implementation of international environmental law. Mr. Kaniaru has wide experience and expertise in law and diplomacy having worked with the United Nations Environment Programme and with Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His extraordinary career continues as he currently practices law in his native Kenya.



On the Horizon

What does the future look like for international environmental law?

At the Center for International Environmental Law we do things differently. For example, you've been reading about our characteristic approach that brings together human rights and global environmental justice, and uses each to support and strengthen the other. We're proud of the fact that, while we remain at the forefront of this field, the field itself is much bigger than when we began.

We often use a method or take an angle that is overlooked, because time and time again that creativity has proven to open the only road that leads to success. In a challenging funding environment, it can be increasingly difficult—and very lonely — to be ahead of the curve. Doing so often demands that we invest scarce resources, both human and financial, in the knowledge that the partners and the support we need will eventually follow. But that is the essence of trailblazing — to open a new path and inspire others to join you on it.

For example, we were among the first organizations to push for an international response to nanotechnology, which holds not only promise but also profound risk for human health and the environment. The fruits of that effort are only now emerging: in new partners, new funding and, most importantly, serious engagement by governments.

We now face the same challenge in our work to develop international litigation strategies for addressing climate change. Climate litigation on an international scale is complex, potentially costly, and often viewed as the exclusive domain of national governments bringing claims in international courts. But innovative legal strategies could bring new parties, new forums and new tools to play in the global fight against climate change. We are working closely with a small but growing group of partners committed to finding or developing those tools.

Moreover, we're seeing a new trend in funding for large-scale infrastructure projects. Less and less money is flowing from governments and other public finance outlets, with private investors and sovereign wealth funds playing an ever larger role. These changes are bringing less transparency and less accountability to a system where increases in both are sorely needed. CIEL must find new ways to respond to these challenges, taking advantage of existing laws and helping build new ones where necessary to bring complex international financial flows out of the shadows and into the spotlight.

Finally, due in large part to our continued efforts, we're seeing Human Rights more fully included in the Climate Change conversation. As a result of unsustainable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, we are already beginning to see the displacement of entire communities emerge as a very real side effect of Climate

Change, with profound consequences for the lives, livelihoods and cultures of island and coastal communities and other vulnerable populations around the world. In the year ahead, CIEL will bring at-risk communities from the Alaskan Arctic and Papua New Guinea, together to share their experiences with climate relocation and use the lessons they've learned to begin developing principles and strategies for communities elsewhere that are confronted with the prospect of Climate Relocation.

The threats facing humankind are daunting. But we at CIEL are inspired by the challenge of overcoming them. And by the new partners and new places we know we'll find along the way.

Education & Training

At the Center for International Environmental Law, we pride ourselves in the training and experience offered through our Internship and Fellowship Programs. In over 20 years we've trained more than 375 interns from 55 countries in our Washington and Geneva offices. The expanding field of international environmental law is filled with CIEL alumni, who account for many of today's leaders in this sector.

Available to lawyers, law students, and other exceptionally motivated students and graduates, the Internship and Fellowship programs offer first-hand experience in projects at the forefront of research and advocacy in the field. In FY11, interns and fellows worked closely with CIEL's experienced staff attorneys to: develop our cutting edge analysis of the World Bank's decision to fund a coal plant in South Africa; draft an amicus brief on behalf of El Salvador groups opposed to mining—highlighting how the company was abusing international trade rules to undermine democracy; prepare a report to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights documenting abuses against environmental defenders in Latin America; and create a legal analytic index for multilateral environmental agreements for the United Nations Environment Programme.

One of our most dynamic and productive collaborations is with the Washington College of Law at American University. CIEL helped found the International Environmental Law program at the law school and maintains a close partnership with AU, including hosting a joint conference on developments in international environmental law.

Through these programs CIEL is building a new generation of advocates, leaders and partners in the U.S. and around the globe to ensure a just and sustainable world for years to come.

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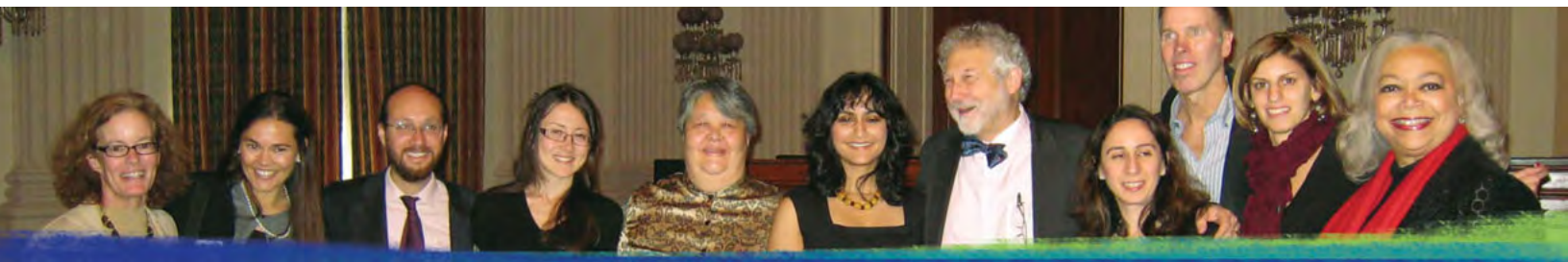
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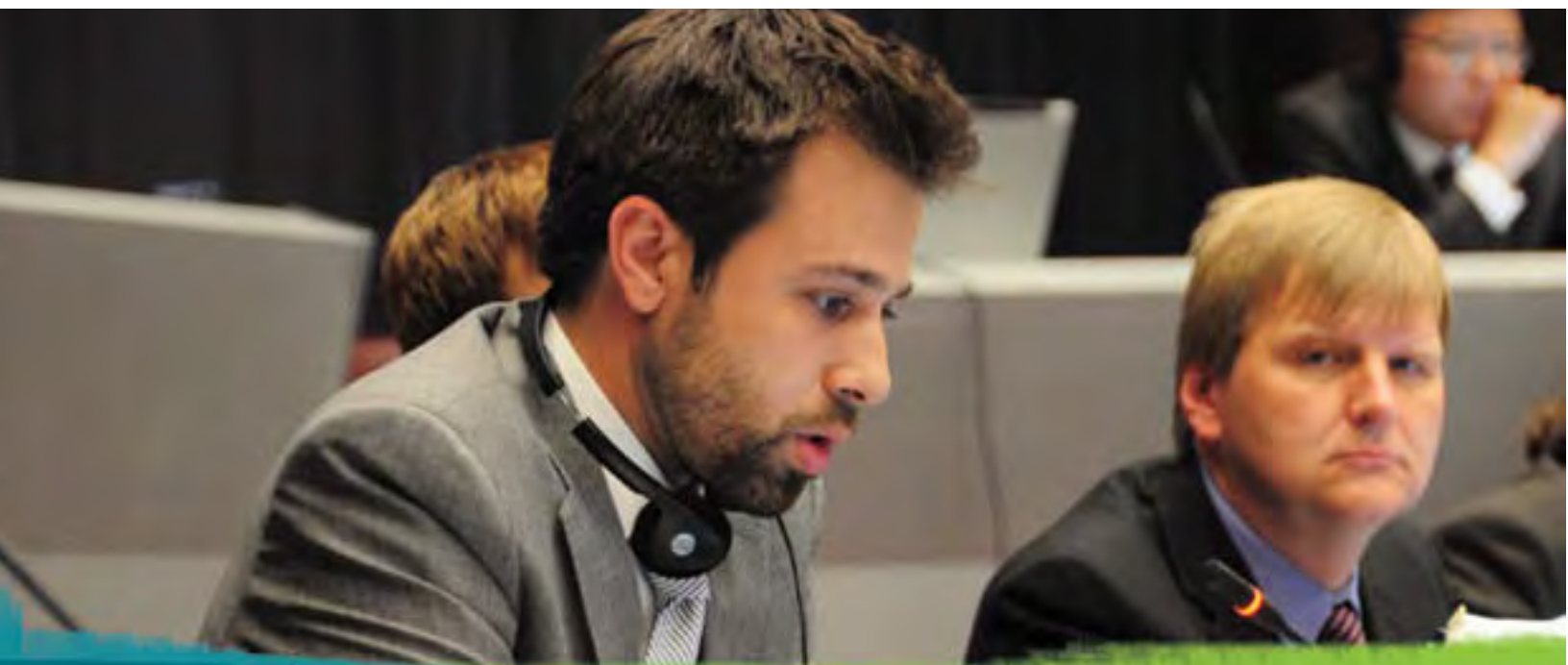
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Jacques Capuscinski
Christina D. Lydick
Michael Saretsky
Anthony Zamora

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Financial Statements For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2011

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$669,988
Foundation Pledges Receivable, Current	505,893
Other Grants and Contracts Receivable	86,156
Miscellaneous Receivables	5,152
Prepaid Expenses	19,532

Total Current Assets **\$1,286,721**

Other Assets

Property & Equipment, Net	55,193
Deposits	20,446
Long-Term Investments	11,757

Total Assets **\$1,374,117**

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS:

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	\$44,869
Accrued Employee Benefits Payable	31,863
Deferred Revenue from Contracts	753
Deferred Lease Liability	116,493

Total Liabilities **\$193,978**

Net Assets

Unrestricted Net Assets	\$249,261
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	930,878

Total Net Assets **\$1,180,139**

Total Liabilities and Net Assets **\$1,374,117**

CIEL's audited financial statements and IRS Form 990s are available on our website (CIEL.ORG) or upon request.

Auditors/Certified Public Accountants:
Watkins, Meegan, Drury & Company, L.L.C.
7700 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 500
Bethesda, MD 20814-3556

Comparative Statement of Activities and Change in Net Assets

REVENUE:

Foundation Grants and Contracts	\$1,771,367
International Government Grants and Contracts	97,961
Other Grants and Contracts	921,848
Salaries In-Kind	206,987
Contributions	70,242
Investment Income	7,485
Miscellaneous Income	42,115

Total Revenue **\$3,118,005**

EXPENSES:

Program Services:

Protecting the Global Environment & Human Health:

Climate Change Program	\$486,169
Chemicals Program	964,679
IPEN Secretariat	354,698
Biodiversity and Wildlife Program	29,404

Reforming International Economic Law, Policy & Institutions:

Trade and Sustainable Development Program	105,207
International Financial Institutions Program	377,273

Promoting Human Rights and Environmental Justice:

Human Rights Program	275,215
Law and Communities Program	162,322

Strengthening Expertise & Capacities in Environmental Law:

Miscellaneous Projects	112,212
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Total Program Services **\$2,867,179**

Supporting Services:

General and Administrative	\$244,319
Fundraising	182,353

Total Expenses **\$3,293,851**

Changes in Net Assets **\$(175,846)**

Beginning Net Assets \$1,355,985

Ending Net Assets **\$1,180,139**

PHOTOS

Inside: Poster from CIEL's 20th Anniversary Gala, March 2010.

Pg 2: Town of San Mateo Ixtatán, Western Highlands Guatemala; Amanda Kistler, May 2009.

Pg 3: Resident of Barrio La Revolucion in El Estor, Izabal, Guatemala, laments as his home goes up in flames during the violent eviction of five Maya Q'eqchi' villages near the CGN Nickel Mine; James Rodriguez/mimundo.org, January 2007.

Pg 5: A delegation of Wixárika people protest the mining project threatening the sacred Wirikuta Mountain in Mexico at First Majestic Silver's Annual Shareholder Meeting in Vancouver, Canada; Trevor Kehoe/www.commoninterestcanada.blogspot.com, May 2011.

Pg 6: Coal plant, South Africa; courtesy of groundWorks.

Pg 8: Several of the Maya-Mam women of San Miguel Ixtahuacán who have been criminalized for their organizing against Goldcorp's Marlin Mine in Guatemala; James Rodriguez/mimundo.org, October 2008.

Pg 10: CIEL Attorney Kristen Hite with participants at workshop, Indonesia, October 2010.

Pg 12: Courtesy of Barbara Shaw.

Pg 14: Courtesy of CIEL Attorney Anne Perrault.

Pg 16: CIEL staff and friends at award ceremony honoring President Emeritus Daniel B. Magraw, Jr., Washington, D.C., December 2010.

Pg 17: CIEL retreat, Washington, D.C., July 2011.

CIEL Attorneys Niranjali Amerasinghe and David Azoulay.

Pg 18: CIEL Attorney Baskut Tuncak, with Senior Policy Advisor Daryl Ditz, addresses the Fifth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention, Geneva, Switzerland; John Wickens, April 2011.

Pg 21: Dawn in San Marcos, Guatemala, Amanda Kistler, November 2011.

Back: CIEL and partners at climate negotiations, Durban, South Africa, December 2011.

A Hopeful Future

The Center for International Environmental Law knows a better future is possible.

Pollution. Deforestation. Climate change.

At times, it can be difficult to look at the daunting challenges facing the world and find sources of hope. At the Center for International Environmental Law, we find that hope is all around us. We find it every day as we work with real people to confront very real threats to their environment, their health and their communities.

We're hopeful because we have seen how local communities in Peru and Guatemala—backed by the power of international law—can stand up to a mining company headquartered thousands of miles away. We're hopeful because we have seen civil society organizations from around the world work together to make real changes in how the World Bank does business. We're hopeful because history shows us that the world will respond to the risks of toxic chemicals and nanotechnology if we help show the way. And we're hopeful because we know the passion, commitment and creativity that a new generation of lawyers is bringing every day to the fight for human rights and global environmental justice.

The challenge constantly before us is to take that hope and turn it into reality—turning creative legal strategies into real change for our environment and the people who depend on it. To achieve that we have a team of gifted attorneys and experts, we have trusted partners around the world and, most importantly, we have you.

Your support keeps CIEL at the forefront of legal and environmental issues that impact the world today, tomorrow, and into the future.

We are hopeful for that better future. Please join us to make it a reality. Donate now.

Online at www.ciel.org

By check to: CIEL, 1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036





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