Refugees International is the leading advocacy organization on refugee crises around the world. RI saves lives by compelling the world’s leaders to provide clean water, food, health care and other basic assistance to people uprooted by conflict. Our success is based on a simple formula: we witness refugees’ needs, we promote solutions to decision makers and we demand action.
Refugees International faced a number of challenges in 2009, but an organization’s strength is often most apparent in the face of adversity. RI was truly tested in our 30th anniversary year, as we battled a tough fundraising climate and cancer took the life of Ken Bacon, our leader and inspiration for eight years.

Despite these hardships, RI raised more money than ever before, enabling us to continue and expand our work to improve the lives of displaced and stateless people. Thanks to Ken’s tremendous vision and generosity, RI launched the Ken and Darcy Bacon Center for the Study of Climate Displacement. The Center will work to establish strong policies for the tens of millions of people expected to be displaced by climate change in the coming decades.

RI shines a spotlight on the plight of people forced to flee their homes during crises, and we demand that governments and international agencies respond to their critical need for food, water, shelter and safety. Just weeks after the Pakistani government launched military operations against Taliban insurgents, RI advocates were there to witness the suffering of people uprooted by the government’s actions. Our subsequent meetings with leaders in Congress and the administration helped lead to U.S. support for millions of newly displaced Pakistanis.

Our team in Sudan observed rising tensions in the south and the fragility of the relative peace following 22 years of civil war. Highlighting this threat in the media and in meetings with top officials, RI helped persuade the Obama administration to revise its Sudan policy and prioritize implementation of the peace agreement. And because of our advocacy on Burma, Congress committed nearly $40 million in humanitarian funding to the troubled nation, an increase from only $3 million previously.

Refugees International demonstrated great fortitude in 2009. We also brought on a new president who is already leveraging years of public service, including eighteen years in Congress, to lead us forward. Together with our talented staff and committed individuals like you, we will build on our strength and determination to amplify our voice for the world’s most vulnerable. Thank you for your support.

Florence is forty years old and the mother of seven. She fled her home in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) when rebels attacked her village, burning down all of the houses and killing villagers. Florence’s husband and two of her children died in the violence. It took her four days to walk to safety through the forest with her other five children. Florence is now living with a host family, where twenty people sleep on the floor together in a small room. Florence struggles to find enough food for her family because assistance has not yet arrived; she lost everything she owned when she fled.

While Florence escaped the attack on her village, she continues to feel unsafe. She is one of the more than two million Congolese who are currently displaced due to the conflict in eastern DRC that has raged for over a decade, and the threat of violence is constant. The one thing standing between the precarious security situation of people like Florence and preying men with guns is the United Nations Mission in the DRC (MONUC). Refugees International has been a leader in advocating for more resources for this peacekeeping force in order to improve the protection of Congolese people. Reports from RI field missions and advocacy has resulted in greater resources and political support from the U.S. to help MONUC fulfill its protection mandate.

Florence remains displaced, but if there is peace again, she wants to return to her home and rebuild. “We are farmers,” she said. “We have our fields and will be able to grow our own food, and start our lives once again.”

For her personal safety, Florence’s real name and image are not used in this story.

Right: RI visited a small village in DRC’s South Kivu, where advocate Camilla Olson interviewed displaced men, women and children who, like Florence, long for a safe return to their homes.
In April 2009, the Pakistani government launched military operations against Taliban insurgents, provoking the largest and fastest forced displacement since the Rwandan genocide. At the peak of the crisis, three million people were displaced.

Within weeks, Refugees International staff traveled to Pakistan and found that displaced people were facing enormous needs for shelter, food and protection from further violence. Since 2008, RI had been the lead organization urging increased humanitarian aid to Pakistan and we strengthened our call. Our staff briefed the House Foreign Affairs Committee and worked with the Committee Chairman to craft legislation that included support for displaced Pakistanis. They met directly with Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, who dispatched an emergency team to quickly disburse funds. RI President Ken Bacon also testified to a congressional subcommittee urging the U.S. to fund immediate relief rather than focusing on large-scale reconstruction.

Our team returned to Islamabad in October and found that displaced people were being denied aid and facing discrimination by the Government of Pakistan. RI successfully influenced the humanitarian response so that agencies better met the critical needs of these people.

In June, Refugees International advocates Patrick Duplat and Kristèle Younès traveled to Pakistan to analyze the massive displacement crisis and influence the agencies that were assisting some three million people.

After a few days of meetings in Islamabad, they prepare to leave for Peshawar. The night before their departure, Patrick receives a text message: “Major bombing @ Pearl Continental hotel.” He turns on the TV in his hotel room and an entire wing of the ten-story hotel that he and Kristèle were supposed to stay in is now in rubble. Seventeen people are killed, including three UN workers who were assisting displaced people. Patrick doesn’t dwell on the possibility that the bomb could have exploded one day later. Instead, he and Kristèle focus on how to continue the mission and get the answers they need.

Patrick and Kristèle have spent nine months working on Pakistan and know the key people to reach out to. Many are now staying in Islamabad in the aftermath of the bombing. The RI team arranges numerous meetings and learns that additional funding is urgently needed to assist and protect displaced people. They also hear that the UN needs to reach out to the Pakistani government to ensure that aid agencies can operate independently and reach those most in need.

Our team returned to Islamabad in October and found that displaced people were being denied aid and facing discrimination by the Government of Pakistan. RI successfully influenced the humanitarian response so that agencies better met the critical needs of these people.

The U.S. provided $276 million in humanitarian aid to support people displaced by the conflict.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs created a special fund to disburse grants to local Pakistani aid organizations.

The UN appointed a Special Envoy to help the Pakistani government and aid agencies better assist displaced people.

A policeman searches through the wreckage after the deadly bombing of the Pearl Continental Hotel. (Credit: Reuters)
Although violence has decreased in Iraq, millions of Iraqis are still displaced inside and outside the country. Refugees International traveled into areas few international organizations visit and found that people are in dire need of housing and basic services. Iraqis have little to return home to and women are particularly afraid to return to dangerous areas where they have no means to earn an income.

RI continued to lead the call to increase assistance and protection for displaced Iraqis, particularly vulnerable women. We were pleased when the House of Representatives passed legislation that encouraged “the Government of Iraq to actively engage the problem of displaced persons and refugees and monitor its resolution of the problem.” We worked closely with peer organizations and the National Security Council on the U.S. strategy to the crisis and provided testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee highlighting the needs of displaced Iraqis. We also produced three online videos depicting the plight of Iraqi refugees in Syria and used these to encourage the public to email President Obama and ask him not to forget Iraqi refugees.

These efforts helped garner substantially increased support for displaced people inside and outside Iraq, including services for Iraqis who were returning home and rebuilding their lives.

**our impact**

- The U.S. provided $328.7 million to UN programs for displaced Iraqis, a noteworthy 60% of the UN’s request.
- The U.S. increased the resettlement of Iraqi refugees from 13,800 in 2008 to 18,800.
- UN agencies incorporated displaced women in a joint project to prevent and respond to violence against women in Iraq.

Below: A family displaced by violence in Iraq stands outside their makeshift home in Chikuk squatter settlement near Baghdad.

A displaced Iraqi boy walks outside of his family’s home in a squatter settlement in Sadr City.
In 2009, more people were killed in south Sudan than in Darfur. The rising tensions led RI to strengthen our call to support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that ended 22 years of war between north and south Sudan. After traveling to the region, RI publicized that people are returning home to almost nothing. Few schools, health clinics or job opportunities are available. We met with U.S. policy makers and encouraged them to increase support for people who are returning home and to support better anti-corruption measures by the Government of Southern Sudan.

**our impact**

- The Obama Administration prioritized the implementation of the CPA as one of three strategic objectives in its updated policy on Sudan.
- Congress appropriated $296 million to Sudan and directed the State Department to prioritize funding for projects in support of the CPA.
- Congress directed the U.S. State Department to report on steps that will be taken by the Government of Southern Sudan to increase transparency and accountability of funds.

**burma**

Burma is one of the poorest countries in the world and ongoing political and armed conflict has displaced millions of people. Refugees International traveled inside Burma as well as to India, Indonesia and Thailand to assess the needs of Burmese refugees.

Throughout 2009, RI was one of the few organizations pushing State Department officials and Congressional appropriators to increase assistance to meet the enormous needs of the Burmese people. We hosted a delegation of 14 non-governmental organization leaders from Burma who met with 35 Congressional offices and numerous administration officials to urge support for increased funding. By the end of the year, members of Congress rightly noted, “The failure of governance in Burma has resulted in severe humanitarian needs throughout the country.”

**our impact**

- Congress provided $6 million for democracy and humanitarian aid programs largely inside Burma, a major shift in U.S. policy that had previously funded minimal aid inside the country.

**sudan**

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- Congress appropriated $296 million to Sudan and directed the State Department to prioritize funding for projects in support of the CPA.
- Congress directed the U.S. State Department to report on steps that will be taken by the Government of Southern Sudan to increase transparency and accountability of funds.
Refugees International traveled three times to eastern Congo where two million people are currently uprooted from their homes. Tens of thousands more people were displaced in 2009 because of Congolese military operations against rebel groups. We met with State Department officials and urged the U.S. to promote peaceful solutions to the conflicts in the east. At the end of the year, we were pleased to see a shift in U.S. policy away from solely promoting military options. We also met with Congressional staff and members of the UN Security Council urging more funding to provide aid to newly displaced people and for UN peacekeepers to better protect civilians.

**d.r. congo**

**our impact**

➢ Increased resources and attention were devoted by international aid agencies, including UNICEF and its partners, to respond to new displacement in volatile South Kivu.

➢ After RI called attention to a particularly vulnerable town in eastern Congo, UN peacekeepers established one of their temporary operating bases there to protect thousands of Congolese from attacks.

*Below: Congolese schoolchildren in North Kivu line up in the morning before school. (Credit: Jiro Ose)*

**colombia**

Colombia hosts the second largest number of internally displaced people in the world. More than three million people are currently displaced by conflict inside the country and 400,000 are seeking refuge abroad. Refugees International continued to call for more support to internally displaced people, especially women, and traveled to Ecuador and Venezuela to assess the needs of Colombian refugees there. On our return, we met directly with U.S. policy makers and urged them to respond to Colombia’s displacement crisis from a regional perspective. We also organized a visit by Colombian displaced women’s rights activists to Washington DC and New York to meet with Congressional staff, State Department officials and human rights groups.

**our impact**

➢ The U.S. Congress provided $8 million to assist Colombian IDPs and refugees and supported Ecuador’s Enhanced Registration Process, a key component of that country’s refugee policy reform.

➢ The Director of USAID in Colombia agreed to publicly highlight the issues faced by displaced women in his public statements.

*Above: Colombian refugees in Venezuela stand outside a hacienda where they work as live-in laborers.*
Effective peacekeeping operations can stabilize war-torn regions and protect displaced people from harm. Refugees International traveled to Somalia, Chad and the DR Congo to assess the challenges peacekeepers face and advocated for peacekeepers, especially in south Sudan and the Congo, to safeguard people when violence erupts. We also urged the UN Security Council to increase monitoring of UN support to the Congolese army, which has directly attacked innocent people.

RI called on the U.S. Congress to provide greater support to peacekeeping missions. In July, RI's Peacekeeping Advocate testified before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and urged the U.S. to use its leadership position on the UN Security Council to ensure that peacekeeping missions have adequate manpower and equipment. To coincide with this testimony, RI published Greater Expectations: UN Peacekeeping and Civilian Protection to highlight key steps that the U.S. should take to strengthen peacekeepers’ efforts to protect people.

In September, RI launched Drawing on the Full Strength of America, a report publicizing America's use of military resources to perform aid and development activities overseas. The report urged Congress to hire more U.S. Foreign Service Officers to resolve the severe shortage of personnel.

**our impact**

- The U.S. Congress fully funded UN peacekeeping operations, including all debt the U.S. had accumulated at the UN since 1999.
- The UN Security Council set up a mechanism to better monitor UN assistance to the Congolese army and expanded peacekeepers’ successful activities to protect civilians.
- The UN peacekeeping mission in south Sudan prioritized efforts that protect people from violence and enacted innovative methods to increase civilian protection.

**I S S U E S**

UN peacekeepers haul water from a nearby stream to supply their base in a remote region of eastern Congo. (Credit: Jiro Ose)

Below: A UN peacekeeper guards a helicopter landing site in North Kivu as local residents look on. (Credit: Jiro Ose)
neglected crises

Many crises around the world do not receive the attention and resources that are necessary to reduce suffering. RI shone a spotlight on places like Burma, Chad, DR Congo and Somalia to increase support for vulnerable people there. For example, Somalia is home to the world’s worst humanitarian crisis with more than three million people dependent on outside assistance. Refugees International traveled to Somalia and Kenya in March and called for greater support to the African Union peacekeeping mission in the country and for the expansion of Dadaab refugee camp. The top UN official in Somalia expressed his appreciation for RI’s courageous work and noted that while most people analyze the situation in Somalia from Nairobi, we go inside the country to get the ground truth.

RI also worked with partner organizations to ensure that Congress provided substantial funding to support refugees and others suffering from international disasters.

our impact

➤ Congress maintained controversial support for the AU peacekeeping mission in Somalia.
➤ Congress provided $845 million for international disaster assistance—a $25 million increase—and nearly $1.7 billion for refugee assistance worldwide.

Below: Somali refugees live in a makeshift dwelling in crowded Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya.

internal displacement

23 million people have been uprooted by conflict inside their countries, but are unable to cross an international border and receive protection as refugees. Although there are twice as many internally displaced people (IDPs) as refugees, the international response to internal displacement continues to be disorganized and under-funded as no single agency is dedicated to alleviating their plight.

Refugees International pushed policy makers at the UN, U.S. Congress and U.S. Administration to increase assistance and protection for internally displaced people in nearly every country we work in. In addition, after years of calling on the UN Refugee Agency to improve its response to IDPs, we welcomed the establishment of a dedicated section for IDPs within their Division of International Protection, as well as the creation of a separate pillar for IDP response within the agency’s overall budget.

our impact

➤ RI successfully increased attention and funding for internally displaced people in Burma, Colombia, DR Congo, Iraq, Pakistan, and south Sudan. (See Regions, pp. 4-12.)

Above: Displaced boys stand in a barren area of Afghanistan where they have grown up with no prospects of returning home.
An estimated 12 million people worldwide cannot access their basic human right to a nationality. RI increased attention to the plight of stateless people in places like Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Syria and Bangladesh and continued to press U.S. policy makers to prioritize this issue. We welcomed UNHCR’s 2010-2011 plans with measurable outcomes to protect stateless people. We also helped embarrass the Thai government for abandoning hundreds of Rohingya asylum seekers at sea and were pleased when UNHCR called for the protection of this Burmese minority group.

In March, RI published *Nationality Rights for All: A Progress Report and Global Survey on Statelessness*, which outlined the problem in over 80 countries and assessed progress towards preventing and reducing statelessness.

**our impact**

- The U.S. House of Representatives passed the first legislation on statelessness as part of the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill.
- UNHCR created a new budget line and expanded country programs for combating statelessness.
- The U.S. Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugee and Migration pledged greater U.S. interagency efforts and support to UNHCR for solutions for stateless people.

When wars end, displaced people often find that their homes and villages are destroyed, but they receive minimal support to rebuild their lives. Without adequate support, fragile communities can rapidly disintegrate and a tenuous peace can be shattered, leading to further displacement. RI led the call to increase support for displaced people who are trying to return home in DR Congo, south Sudan, Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, five million people have returned home, but have little access to land or jobs. Government-run “land allocation schemes” were set up that stranded families in the desert without water, access to markets or job opportunities. Refugees International met with UN agencies and U.S. officials and called for increased support to families in these programs and for funding to be made available to meet the needs of returning refugees.

**our impact**

- The Barikab allocation scheme in Afghanistan received greater water provision and improved shelters.
- UN agencies in Afghanistan significantly increased their coordination over land allocation schemes, which led to improved services for returning families.

Below: Many returning Afghan refugees are unable to return to their original homes and live in camps like this one in Kabul.

Above: A woman sits in the doorway of her makeshift dwelling at the Leda unofficial site for Rohingyas in Bangladesh.
Climate change could potentially displace tens of millions of people in the coming decades, which will present significant challenges to an already stressed humanitarian system. The most immediate threats are increasingly intense storms, greater incidence of drought and floods, and increased conflicts over access to scarce resources. In August, Refugees International established the Ken and Darcy Bacon Center for the Study of Climate Displacement to find ways to close the gaps for victims of climate change.

When world leaders gathered in Copenhagen in December to negotiate an agreement on climate change, RI urged President Obama and other leaders to commit to preventing displacement and identify ways to meet the needs of those uprooted by climate-related events. We also called for discussions over an international legal framework that will protect displaced people who are not eligible for refugee status under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

RI was invited by the German Marshall Fund and the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University to join other refugee and climate experts to analyze key issues in responding to climate displacement. The study includes visits to Bangladesh, Mexico, and Senegal, as well as meetings with U.S. and European government officials. In June 2010, they will issue a joint report on the main challenges and recommendations as to how to address them.

One week after Refugees International President Ken Bacon returned from Iraq in March, doctors informed him that they had found that a melanoma tumor had metastasized to his brain. He was rushed into surgery 24 hours later. The devastating news did little to stifle his optimism or his sense of humor. During his recovery, he sent an email to all staff saying, “Brain surgery is not as bad as you think, but try to avoid it.”

As he battled the cancer over the ensuing months, he continued to spotlight the needs of refugees by meeting with top Administration officials on Iraqi refugees, drafting Congressional testimony, speaking at the National Press Club and more. And he didn’t stop looking at how to strengthen Refugees International’s reach and impact.

For two years, Ken had been convinced that RI needed to address the millions of people who are likely to be displaced by climate change in the future. He knew that RI had to respond to global changes and that the organization’s successful advocacy model could help keep these people from falling through the cracks.

In July, he and his wife Darcy provided a generous donation to establish the Ken and Darcy Bacon Center for the Study of Climate Displacement.

On August 15, Ken passed away surrounded by his family. The world’s most vulnerable people had lost one of their most passionate advocates. But Ken’s gift ensures that the organization he led for eight years will continue to grow and adapt as it pursues its mission to promote solutions for refugees and displaced people worldwide.

Thank you

Following Ken & Darcy Bacon’s initial donation, actor Sam Waterston and his wife Lynn, the Charles Engelhard Foundation, the UN Foundation and Elizabeth & Michael Galvin matched their gift. An unprecedented outpouring of support followed from RI’s Board of Directors and others around the world.
Refugees International held its most successful event in our history with our 30th Anniversary Dinner at the Embassy of Italy. 480 guests attended the gala to honor Ted Turner with RI’s McCall-Pierpauli Humanitarian Award. During a fascinating interview with CNN Chief International Correspondent Christiane Amanpour, Mr. Turner described the path that led him to establish CNN and the UN Foundation. Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS) and Congresswoman Nita Lowey (D-NY) were also honored with our Congressional Leadership Award. Law and Order star Sam Waterston was the Master of Ceremonies and Mariella and Michael Trager were co-chairs of the event.

Refugees International was also featured on NBC’s Celebrity Apprentice where world championship poker player Annie Duke raised $700,000 for RI while competing on Donald Trump’s competitive reality TV show. Annie also invited us to be a beneficiary of the star-studded Ante Up for Africa poker tournament in Las Vegas, founded by Annie, Don Cheadle and Norman Epstein. Ben Affleck, Matt Damon, Nelly, Sarah Silverman and other celebrities participated in the charity event to raise awareness and funding for Darfur and other conflicts in Africa.

In January, Matt Dillon and Sarah Jessica Parker joined RI to host a production of George Packer’s play Betrayed, which follows three young Iraqi translators as they risk their lives for Americans in Iraq. Our New York, Washington and Jackson Hole Circles featured NBC News Anchor Ann Curry discussing her work in Sudan, Pulitzer-prize winning journalist Dexter Filkins on Afghanistan, and The New Yorker’s George Packer and Laura Secor on Iraq and Iran. We also launched our first London Circle hosted by Lord and Lady Malloch Brown.

COmmunications and media
To increase attention to refugee crises around the world, Refugees International continued to reach out to mainstream and online media with our publications, field reports and videos. Some 600 broadcast, print and online news sources covered RI’s opinions and recommendations, including BBC, CNN, NPR, Time magazine, New York Times, USA Today, Washington Post, The Guardian in London and Foreign Policy online. MSNBC’s Morning Joe and Fox News Channel’s Hannity also highlighted our short film “South Sudan: An Enduring Struggle,” filmed and directed by actor and Refugees International board member Matt Dillon. The film depicts the enormous needs of the people of south Sudan.

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education

outreach

Events
Clockwise from top left: McCall-Pierpaoli Humanitarian Award Recipient Ted Turner and CNN’s Christiane Amanpour. | RI Board member Matt Dillon and Sarah Jessica Parker co-host Betrayed. | NBC’s Ann Curry at RI’s New York Circle. | RI Board member Sam Waterston and Congresswoman Nita Lowey (D-NY) | Below: RI Chair Farooq Kathwari gives Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS) the Congressional Leadership Award.

Clockwise from top left: Director of Development Elaine Martyn, Annie Duke, and Events Manager Ellie Stamatopoulos attend the Celebrity Apprentice finale after party. | Acting President Joel Charny discusses climate displacement on CNN. | Director of Communications Megan Fowler interviews professional poker player Andy Bloch before the Ante Up for Africa poker tournament in Las Vegas. | President Ken Bacon is interviewed about Iraqi refugees at the National Press Club.
## 2009 Financials

### Assets

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### Liabilities & Net Assets

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### Revenue & Other Support

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<td>Interest income</td>
<td>39,778</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restriction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of time restrictions</td>
<td>458,411</td>
<td>(458,411)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions satisfied by payments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUE &amp; OTHER SUPPORT</strong></td>
<td>3,885,340</td>
<td>364,347</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,249,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
<th>Permanently Restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>2,780,398</td>
<td>2,780,398</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,780,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public education</td>
<td>880,443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>880,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administrative</td>
<td>188,951</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>188,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>286,259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>286,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>4,136,051</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,136,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Net Assets Before Other Item</td>
<td>(250,711)</td>
<td>364,347</td>
<td></td>
<td>113,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Item</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized gain/(loss) on securities</td>
<td>196,094</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>196,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Net Assets</td>
<td>(54,617)</td>
<td>364,347</td>
<td></td>
<td>309,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets at Beginning of Year</strong></td>
<td>2,476,074</td>
<td>755,883</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>3,331,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR</strong></td>
<td>2,421,457</td>
<td>1,120,230</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>3,641,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Revenue by Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>% of Rev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundations &amp; Corporations</td>
<td>59.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>35.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expense by Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>% of Exp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>67.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Education</td>
<td>21.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General &amp; Administrative</td>
<td>4.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>6.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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As of December 31, 2009
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Michael McIntyre, Vice President for Operations

Natasha Bragg, Development Assistant
Michelle Brown, Senior Advocate and UN Representative
Dawn Calabia, Senior Adviser
Ron Capps, Peacekeeping Program Manager
Solomon David, Comptroller
Patrick Duplat, Senior Advocate
Anna Elias, Finance Associate
Elizabeth F. Bagley, Jane Best

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Jane Best
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Ralph P. Davidson
Ambassador Betty King
H.M. Queen Noor
Peta Roubin
Sam Waterston
Natacha Weiss

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