Partnership with Benetech, a non-profit organization that develops and supports Martus, secure information management software for human rights monitoring.
Benetech creates and develops new technology solutions that serve humanity, empower people, and address social justice questions. Benetech as several initiatives.

The Global Literacy Program centers on Bookshare, a program for people with vision and reading disabilities. As part of this project, Benetech has formed the world’s largest accessible digital library of scanned material.

The Human Rights Program at Benetech produces Martus, a free and open source secure documentation software that allows users to encrypt, search, analyze, and back up their data to a secure network of servers.

Providing the capacity to securely document stories of human rights abuses, Martus protects the identities of witnesses and the promotes safety of human rights defenders. Currently available in 13 languages, Martus has been downloaded in over 100 countries, and Benetech has trained Martus users in over 50 of those. The demand for Martus technology and training is rapidly growing. Our Mobile Martus app for Android provides capacity for unobtrusive, secure mobile data collection. Martus is the Greek word for witness.

Benetech’s most recent initiative is Benetech Labs, an incubator project to identify big ideas and possible solutions to today’s major challenges. It’s where we begin to develop new technology—or enhancements to our existing technology—so that, ultimately, we can launch successful, useful, relevant tech tools for social good. Projects include Social Coding for Good which connects tech volunteers with nonprofit projects, and sustainability/environment focused work such as a clean water project in Latin America.
Benetech is based in Palo Alto, California and is a non-profit organization. Benetech is funded through the support of foundation and government grants as well as donations from individuals.

The Human Rights Program is composed of six staff as well as associated engineering and training consultants that develop Martus, provide support to Martus users, and conduct outreach and training on Martus to those who would like to learn to use the program. The Benetech Human Rights Program released the first version of Martus in 2003 and has trained and supported Martus users all over the world since then.

You can contact the Benetech Human Rights Program with questions or for assistance with troubleshooting Martus at any time by emailing martus@benetech.org.
Information is a human rights advocates greatest asset, but it must be protected and properly utilized. To better understand why Benetech developed Martus, let’s start in Guatemala.

This is a picture of the National Police Archives in Guatemala containing millions of pages of police records that detail many of the happenings during Guatemala’s long internal conflict in the 1980s and 1990s, including about torture, killings, detentions, and other illegal practices committed by state authorities, largely against the Mayan peoples of Guatemala. You may have heard in the news that one of Guatemala’s former leaders was sentenced for his role in carrying out genocide during this time.

The National Police Archive, and the information accidentally discovered within it nearly 10 years ago, was instrumental in providing the evidence necessary for the verdict. But, as one can see, this pile of evidence is vulnerable to theft, loss, and easy destruction. In paper form, it is also not easily searchable or possible to analyze.

The National Police Archives painstakingly preserved and digitized this warehouse full of information and safely stored samples of the data in Martus in order to be able to preserve it, secure it, make it searchable, analyze it, and transform it into powerful evidence. That evidence helped provide the proof that led to a verdict of a prison sentence of 80 years for genocide and crimes against humanity for Guatemala’s former leader. One of the keys was securing the data, and that’s where Martus came in.
Benetech designed Martus to serve organizations and situations like the National Police Archives, in which human rights advocates and defenders need to preserve, backup, and secure their information—keeping unauthorized viewers out while at the same time being able to get their information back in the event of a theft or attack. When Benetech asked its human rights partners what they would need from an information management program designed specifically for human rights, they gave Benetech this wish list. They said that the program would need to be:

- Easy to use
- Affordable
- Easy to customize
- Offer flexibility with data sharing
- Include backup servers for safeguarding information (store data in “the cloud”)
- Provide the ability to search and report on information
So, Benetech created Martus to meet all these needs:

• In its efforts to make Martus as widely accessible as possible, Martus is absolutely free and can be downloaded on the https://martus.org website.

• Martus is also open-source, which means that the program’s source code is published and freely available for anyone to use, review, or build upon, as well as verify that the software does exactly what it says it does. Open source software means you don’t have trust the developers— you can verify that you both have the “real” software and that it actually does what it says it does. You can contrast this with Skype for example. Skype uses encryption and it’s free, but it is owned by Microsoft, we can’t see the code behind the software, and therefore we can’t verify that it does what it says it does. Contributing to and drawing on the open source community is an important part of who Benetech is.

• Martus prioritizes security and uses standard encryption - like that which is often used by banks or sites like Google - not only when your data is in transit, but also when it is on your local device or on the Martus servers. Encryption is a way to obscure data so that it is only readable by authorized people.

• Finally, Martus offers a way to store, standardize, organize, search, and share digital information, making it a useful tool to transform information into useful evidence.
These are some of the logos of the many organizations that have worked with Martus and the Benetech Human Rights Program over the last ten-plus years. We look forward to working with you!
The following screenshots offer a quick visual overview of the functionality of Martus, but an in-person training can provide more examples of how Martus can be used successfully for your project.
Martus data entry format templates are customizable, so you can shape your form to match the data you are collecting and any interview/intake forms you are already using. Martus allows various field types, including text fields, drop down menus, checkboxes, date/date range fields, and repeating groups of fields, among others.
For each Martus record, you can attach as many files you would like, of any size, and of any file type. This includes video files, but remember, when backing up to the server, sending a video over the internet will be expensive and will take a long time (imagine uploading a 1GB video file to Dropbox or Google Drive – same thing when ending a Martus record with a 1GB file attached).
Any photo attachments that contain geo-location metadata can be visualized on a Google map image while viewing or editing a Martus record.
On your computer, all of the data in your Martus account is stored encrypted, so that only you or someone you designate can read it. Martus uses the same encryption methods for data being sent to and downloaded from the server that major banks and commercial websites use to protect their data. PGP is an open source standard that has been around for many years, and Martus uses the same methods.
Martus encrypts record data in multiple ways. It encrypts the DATA on your machine, before it’s ever sent to a server. And, it encrypts the CONNECTION itself, so that snooping attackers cannot see what information is being sent or received by either end.

Even if they were able to decrypt the connection (which is very, very hard), all they would see is that encrypted data is being sent to or received from the server. And the data also stays encrypted on the servers so that nobody, including Benetech or server operators, can read the data.
This is a VERY basic example of encryption, illustrating the IDEA of encryption. THIS IS NOT THE TYPE OF ENCRYPTION MARTUS USES. If it did, the encryption could be cracked instantly. Instead, Martus uses very, very advanced encryption methods that change the original data into something unreadable and indecipherable without the decryption key.

Example:

HELLO

Encryption:

Key: 2

Cipher text: JGNNQ
This is what your data encrypted inside Martus looks like. Data encrypted in Martus can only be decrypted and viewed inside Martus and only by the Martus account in which it was created, or anyone that you have authorized to decrypt and read it. If you try to open the encrypted files on your computer that contain the data in your Martus records outside of Martus, this is what you will see. You can see that there is data, but you can’t read it. In the event that an attacker or authority were to gain access to the Martus server, this is also what they would see: there is data, but it’s unreadable.
Benetech makes servers available for free to Martus users. Currently, there is no limit to the amount of data you are allowed to back up on the server, and servers “mirror” each other several times a day, so there is a backup of your backup.
Martus 4.3 and above allows for the option of communicating with Martus servers over Tor. Tor is a free and open-source tool that provides internet users with greater anonymity online and a better ability to circumvent censorship.

In most cases, when you send or receive information over the internet, you establish a fairly direct connection to the sites or servers you are contacting. For example, if you send an email through Gmail, it is easy for those along the way (e.g. the person controlling the wifi access point; the internet service provider) to see that you are connecting to Gmail.com and for Google, who administers the servers, to see information about your computer and where it is located. Instead, Tor protects you by bouncing your communications around a distributed network of relays run by volunteers all around the world and obscuring the trail using encryption.

Thus, it prevents somebody watching your Internet connection from learning what sites you visit, and it prevents the sites you visit from learning your physical location. If you need or want to obscure your connection to the Martus server, or to circumvent censorship in order to connect to the backup Martus servers, using Martus over Tor can help you do this. Using Tor will also make sending and receiving records from the Martus servers slower.
You may choose to share data securely with other Martus users. When sending data in Martus, the sending and receiving accounts are called Contacts. A Martus account holder may configure as many Contact accounts necessary.
Data is shared with other Martus users through the cloud servers. Data is encrypted on your computer, the encrypted data is sent to the server, someone you trust and have authorized downloads that encrypted data, and it is decrypted on that person’s computer. Never was the plain, unencrypted message available throughout the interchange.
End to end encryption means that your data is encrypted locally on your computer and only the encrypted data is sent over the internet. The encrypted data is then downloaded by the recipient and decrypted on their computer back to plain text they can read. At no point during the transit of that data from one computer to the server to another computer is the data ever unencrypted.

Martus makes this easy and automatic. End-to-end encryption requires that the keys to decrypt the data are not stored on the server facilitating the exchange. This means that if an unauthorized person, whether a server admin under bribe or threat, or another user or hacker were to gain access to the data on the server, they cannot decrypt the data.

It also means that you cannot access your Martus account and view your data through an online web portal, which would require that your keys be stored on the server where your data is stored. This would significantly reduce the security of your data.

It’s also why some companies have been able to give away their users’ emails or data to inquiring authorities. In those cases, even if the data is encrypted on their servers, they also hold the keys, rendering the encryption little protection from legal subpoenas. But Benetech can’t give away your unencrypted data because Benetech doesn’t have the keys to decrypt it, and they don’t want them!

This slide shows that WITHOUT end to end encryption, people “in the middle” could read what is being sent (or the data could be read if your computer is stolen/confiscated, since the data
And WITH end to end encryption, people “in the middle” cannot read anything (and also can’t read what’s on the computers at either end because the files are encrypted there as well)...
You can choose if and how you share information with other Martus users. There is no pre-established organization of a Martus system. Individuals, organizations, and groups must think through their information flow or desired information flow, and trainers support users to configure their Martus accounts to match the flow of information required. These are some of the ways that Martus accounts can be configured to send and/or receive data from others. Each Martus account (whether on a computer, phone, or tablet) that receives data or sends data from your account is called a “Contact”.

اختار عدة تهيئة وفق حاجات منظمتك
Martus accounts on a computer can both send data to and receive data from another Contact. (Mobile Martus accounts on phones or tablets can only send data to a Contact, but not receive data.)
This may seem complicated, but it is a rather typical information flow. Several field offices report to a regional manager, who shares with the Executive Director, or something similar. Martus is flexible with regard to data sharing and can be set up to match your organization’s current information flow.
You can see various field types here, including drop downs, checkboxes, date range fields, and repeating groups of fields.
There are benefits to customization, including minimizing typing errors (which impact searching and reporting), and standardizing data across accounts.
Martus offers a simple text search on the main screen, as well as a robust advanced search function, including using multiple search criteria, saving searches, specifying a field (or multiple fields) or searching all fields for text.
Martus also offers reporting, which allows users to gather certain parts of their data to be presented together. There are two reporting formats – Table (Tabular) reports have one row per record; Page reports display fields in the order they appear in the records (you can print all fields or only a subset)

You can select which fields and order of appearance; filter records by search criteria; choose to print full record information, summary counts, or both.
Bar and Pie charts summarize any record field you select, and only those that match the search criteria you define. Line charts summarize records created over time.
Mobile Martus for Android allows for more unobtrusive use of Martus – e.g. you can take a photo with your phone (or other mobile device) and very quickly back it up securely to be retrieved at a later point; especially useful if you are in a place where you are worried about your phone being confiscated etc.

“Write-only” means that you can send Martus data (known as “bulletins” or “records”) to the server, to be downloaded and viewed by you or another user in the Martus client on your computer, but you cannot see the data you created on the phone. Technically speaking, this is because only the part of the key used to encrypt the data (called the public key) is stored on the phone, but the part of the key used to decrypt (or read) that data (called the private key) remains only on the desktop Contact account connected to your Mobile account.

You can “send to Martus” using the standard “share” functionality with other apps that create files (e.g. Gallery for photos/video)

Martus data is encrypted on the phone and during transmission to server, after which the data is removed from the phone (the original attachment, e.g. photo in your Gallery, is not removed automatically by Martus but you can delete it after sending to Martus)
Tor can help you if you are working in a place where certain internet activity is blocked, and makes it harder for folks doing surveillance to recognize your activity.

As with the Martus client on a computer, Mobile Martus will accept, encrypt, and send any kind of attachment – images, videos, voice notes, text, etc.
This photo was sent securely to the Martus servers using the “Share” or “Send to” feature inside the Gallery.
Tails (The Amnesic Incognito Live System) is a portable operating system that can be installed to a USB stick, DVD or SD card and booted from virtually any computer. It provides extra security by ensuring the underlying file system can't be altered, running all internet traffic through the Tor network, only ever writing to RAM (and wiping RAM at shutdown), and providing state-of-the-art encryption software out of the box. It’s entirely free and open source, and when using Tails on a USB or SD card, users can install and run Martus.

Tails is not necessary for all Martus users, but can provide the highest level of accessible, usable security to those who need it.

Currently only Martus 4.4 has been confirmed to work on Tails.
Martus is available in 13 languages (English, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Burmese, Farsi, Vietnamese, Thai, French, Khmer, Nepali, Armenian, and Simplified Chinese), with others being planned.

The map above shows just some of the locations where Martus users live and work…
One of Benetech’s long time partners and Martus Users is the Network for Human Rights Documentation – Burma, a consortium of over 10 organizations that collaborate using Martus to produce information about human rights violations inside Burma. ND-Burma previously used spreadsheets and printed paper to store information. They now have over 15,000 Martus records stored on the Martus servers.
Another example of a long-time partner is the Guatemalan National Police Archive, discussed above, which began using Martus in 2006.
Some other tools that Martus users might be interested in using to protect their data and communications:

- PGP for email encryption
- Pidgin (Windows/Linux) or Adium (Mac) for encrypted chat
- Jitsi for encrypted voice and video calls
- Tor for anonymity and privacy online. Benetech has integrated Tor in Martus (both on mobile and on the desktop versions).

For whole disk encryption, please see "Disk Encryption" recommendations on https://prism-break.org.
مرحبا بكم في مجتمع شكرًا لكم!

martus@benetech.org