

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW ORGANIZATION: HIGHLIGHTS 2013



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DAVID LANE

USUN Ambassador,
IDLO President

This has been an important year for IDLO: from improved financial stability to the launch of its largest-ever program – which supports Afghanistan’s justice sector – to the opening of a new liaison office in Geneva and a new Branch Office in The Hague.

These are just a few specific accomplishments that IDLO rightfully highlights in 2013.

It is through our memberships and support of IDLO that we can tackle our shared challenges.

Inequality persists, especially where the rule of law has no hold.

As Director-General Irene Khan mentioned in her address to the United Nations General Assembly, this is a moment for honesty.

We realize that we cannot fight poverty, combat disease, or preserve the environment without proper rule of law. It is a cross-cutting issue that must be promoted and improved throughout the world.

Without proper laws, populations cannot access health care or achieve even minimum levels of nutrition.

People cannot feel safe in their communities without consistent and transparent enforcement of fair laws.

Individuals must be free to create and invent and have the products of their imagination protected and rewarded. This is not possible without a robust intellectual property system.

Therefore, ensuring a functional and fair legal system is an essential part of any sustainable development model.

The rule of law is absolutely vital in fighting discrimination and essential to the legal empowerment of citizens. This is because institutions work best when citizens can hold them accountable.

Another concept that the rule of law enforces is that of transparency. Transparency is a cure to corruption, and promoting transparent legal

systems is one of the key challenges in the overall development agenda. Once this is achieved, people will be confident in their community’s judicial systems.

We are all proud members of the only International Organization devoted solely to enhancing the rule of law – to “creating a culture of justice”, as the four-year Strategic Plan that we endorsed last year says so well.

IDLO has many successful programs that promote peace-building, access to justice and sustainable development. In Afghanistan, the U.S. State Department is proud to sponsor IDLO’s on-the-ground engagement, which has resulted in the establishment of gender prosecution units to reduce gender-based violence.

It is encouraging to see the strong support for rule of law in the post-2015 agenda. We look forward to working with IDLO to ensure that the rule of law is appropriately understood as an integral component of the development agenda and to help IDLO establish and strengthen the rule of law around the world. After extensive engagement with IDLO this past year, I am confident that wherever IDLO goes, the rule of law stands a better chance of succeeding.



IRENE KHAN
IDLO Director-General

Global trends increasingly tell us that without the rule of law, there is little peace, security, human rights or development. The past year has presented IDLO with many opportunities to contribute to a safer, fairer, more sustainable world.

2013 was marked by significant growth in IDLO's programs, its profile, and its political and financial support. Positioning ourselves as a thought leader as well as a provider of capacity development and technical legal assistance, we focused on three areas: building effective institutions; enhancing access to justice; and using legal innovation to promote sustainable development.

Our largest programs in 2013 continued to be in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy. Supporting transition

processes means building institutions and encouraging constitutional and legal reforms amid fragile security and against heavy odds.

We stepped up our engagement in Afghanistan dramatically, training thousands of judges and legal professionals and building the capacity of local institutions to take over this responsibility in 2015. In Kyrgyzstan we focused on the independence and integrity of the judiciary. In Somalia, in line with the trajectory of political progress, we moved from supporting constitution-drafting to institution-building. In South Sudan we made good progress in helping the judiciary transition from an Arabic legal system to English common law. The outbreak of conflict at the end of the year and numerous human rights violations were a regrettable setback for the respect of rule of law in South Sudan.

One of our key achievements in 2013 was in Kenya, where we contributed to peaceful democratic transition by helping the judiciary develop its skills on electoral dispute resolution.

Working with partners and stakeholders in Latin America, we developed strategies and programs to expand legal aid, rights awareness and other services for women, poor and marginalized communities and vulnerable populations.

Drawing on our expertise on human rights and health, we brought lawyers, health professionals and human rights activists together to fight discrimination and ensure access to medical care for people living with HIV in a number of countries in the Middle East and Latin America.

Our research and policy advocacy drew attention to the deficiencies in the quality of justice for women and girls in formal and informal justice systems, and advocated change through legal empowerment. Our largest program on legal aid and gender justice in 2013 was in Afghanistan. We also launched a

new program to support gender mainstreaming in Kenyan institutions.

We used our legal knowledge to promote growth with equity and sustainability. Combining expertise on international laws and treaties with local knowledge, we organized multi-stakeholder consultations to design innovative solutions for sustainable forestry, climate change, green economy and biodiversity in several countries in Africa and Latin America.

Drawing upon our field experience, we contributed actively to global discussions shaping the post-2015 Development Agenda, urging the international community to underpin the new goals and targets with a commitment to the rule of law and human rights.

The expansion of our programs and activities was matched in 2013 by internal reforms to strengthen our capacity, efficiency and effectiveness. Thanks to these reforms and the generous response of our donors, we are now on a firm financial footing. I want to acknowledge in particular the multi-year contribution from the Government of the Netherlands. This has enabled us to open a Branch Office in The Hague to house our research and program development, and to link up with the many resources available in the 'City of Peace and Justice.'

I am very grateful for the trust and confidence of IDLO's Member Parties, donors, partners and supporters, and for the hard work of my colleagues around the world and at Headquarters in Rome, who made last year's significant achievements possible.

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

We aim to improve the quality and integrity of justice institutions, assist constitution-making and legal reform, and promote good governance. Most of our work under this goal takes place in transitional and post-conflict states and in countries seeking to strengthen democracy: Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen.



AFGHANISTAN: PROGRESS, STEP BY LEGAL STEP

Afghanistan emerged from Taliban rule an institutional wasteland. The justice deficit was acute. To this day, in parts of the country, a climate of insecurity and volatility persists. This makes the delivery of justice both a daily struggle and a long-term challenge. Deadly court bombings in 2013 brought home the danger faced by judicial staff.

While many among Afghanistan's legal profession have braved adversity with courage and dedication, there is much ground left to cover. Low capacity, insufficient skills and probity standards, and limited awareness of the law and procedure are all significant obstacles. The World Bank has found that most Afghans view their justice system as 'slow, ineffective and often corrupt'. Rural women, for example, see few of its benefits.

It is widely recognized that development of the justice sector is critical to growth, poverty reduction and the protection of rights. For more than a decade now, IDLO has worked with the Afghan Government to advance judicial reform and foster the rule of law.

In 2013, we launched a large-scale program to consolidate the institutions of justice, transfer skills and empower the country's legal profession. Belying frequently pessimistic news, we built the capacity of thousands of judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers and police investigators. The aim is to create resilience and enable state institutions to develop further on their own.

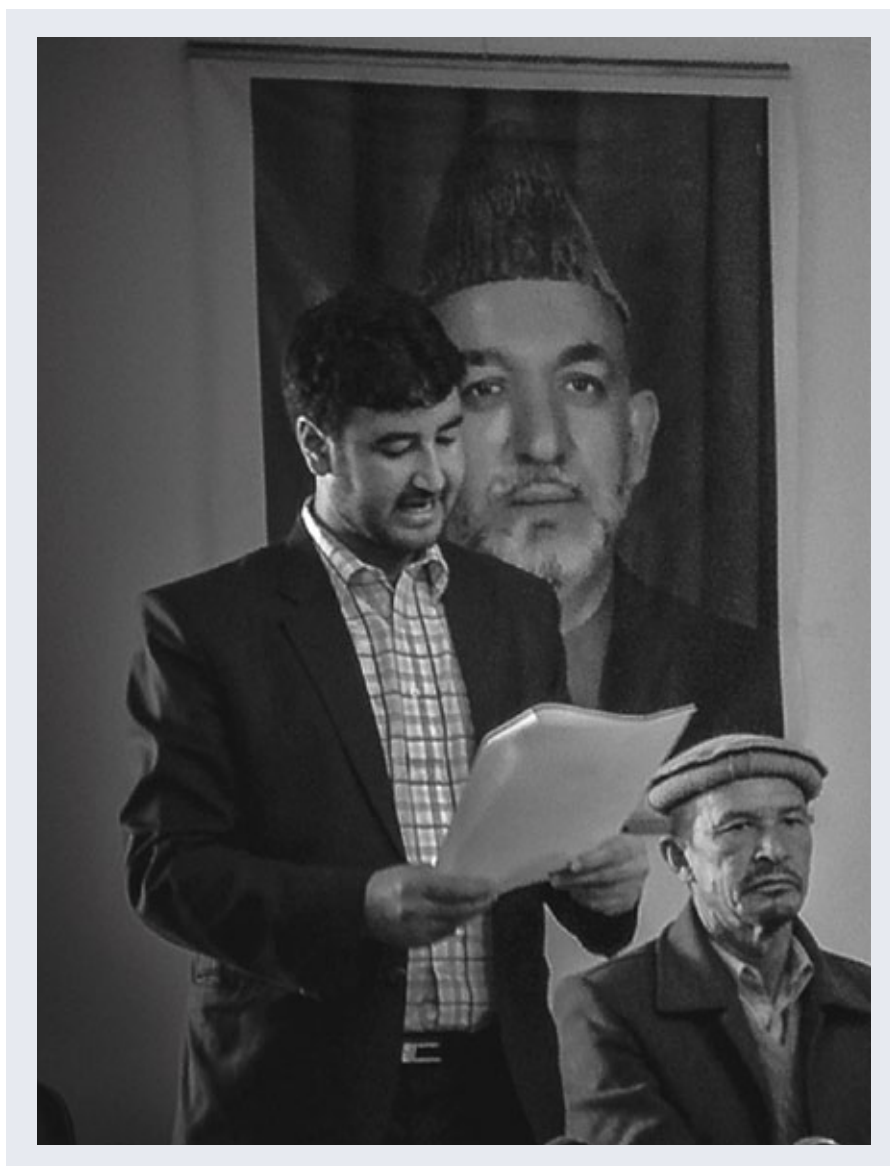


Image: Paul Hutchings

➤ IT IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED THAT DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUSTICE SECTOR IS CRITICAL TO GROWTH, POVERTY REDUCTION AND THE PROTECTION OF RIGHTS ◀



Image: Paul Hutchings

➤ JTTP IS A GROUNDBREAKING PROGRAM THAT IS TRANSITIONING LEGAL TRAINING IN AFGHANISTAN FROM BEING A PRIMARILY DONOR-FUNDED AND -LED EFFORT TO A SUSTAINABLE AFGHAN-GOVERNMENT PROVIDED EFFORT. IDLO HAS A PROVEN TRACK RECORD WORKING ON THIS ISSUE, AND HAVE UP UNTIL THIS POINT MET EVERY SINGLE MILESTONE ◀

Marie Harf, Spokesperson, US State Department

JUSTICE TRAINING TRANSITION PROGRAM

Launched in March 2013 in partnership with the Afghan Government, the Justice Training Transition Program (JTTP) offers justice professionals a high level of training in core legal skills and competencies.

It provides continuing education courses on Afghan law to provincial courts, the

Ministry of Justice and other government bodies. By far our most ambitious program anywhere, JTTP also provides criminal justice training and mentoring for Afghan prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys and investigators.

JTTP operates in most Afghan provinces, including – uniquely for a development organization – in the difficult environments of Helmand and Kandahar. As the international presence in the country

winds down, IDLO is gradually transferring full training responsibilities to the Afghan Government. The aim is to create a self-sustaining, responsive justice system.

JTTP in numbers:

- Offices in 7 provinces, including Kabul
- 1 mobile training unit covering 27 provinces
- 116 courses
- 2604 male professionals trained
- 436 female professionals trained

SPOTLIGHT: STEMMING THE FLOW OF CASH, SMOOTHING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE

One of the most resonant components of IDLO's capacity building in Afghanistan consists of intensive training in the fight against money laundering. In mid-2013, Afghanistan's Central Bank said the practice had rocketed, with large amounts of cash leaving the country illegally.

The funds are said to be hemorrhaging through loopholes in the financial system or in cash. In 2011, through Kabul's airport alone, the Bank said \$4.5 million had been laundered. A separate estimate put the loss to the economy that year at \$18 billion, more than half of Afghanistan's GDP.

A sub-program of JTTP, the full 8-week ACLEA course – the acronym stands for Advanced Continuous Legal Education for Afghanistan – includes a total of ten modules, among them Critical Thinking, Search and Seizure, Interrogation & Interview and Criminal Procedure.



Image: IDLO

KYRGYZSTAN: PURSUING RESPONSIVE JUSTICE

Good governance and social justice depend on a functional judiciary. But in many former Soviet states, attempts to develop one have been hampered by poor statecraft and political upheaval. Chronic underfunding forms a structural barrier to judges' independence. Courts are short of basic equipment; their security is inadequate. Across Central Asia, transparency and the quality of management are lacking.

In 2005, IDLO began working to create sustainable judicial frameworks in Kyrgyzstan. Then, as the country stabilized following the second of two

revolutions, IDLO engaged more broadly with its government to establish a credible legal system.

In 2013, an IDLO-supported program for the judicial sector was formulated: it aims to foster independence and integrity among the Kyrgyz judiciary. The program is accompanied by an Anti-Corruption Plan, designed on the basis of a corruption vulnerability assessment conducted by IDLO.

Also in 2013, IDLO sponsored a regional Forum on the Effectiveness of Justice, which produced the

Bishkek Recommendations. These include mechanisms for better and more sustainable court financing, and best practices for developing and administering judicial training curricula.

Not least, 2013 saw IDLO team up with the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan to create an e-justice portal (www.sot.kg). This allows Kyrgyz judges to publish their decisions in real time. Citizens can also gain information about scheduled hearings or the progress and outcome of their case. The move has reduced opacity, cut the opportunities for bribery and improved end-user experience.

› WITHOUT SUCCESSFUL JUDICIAL REFORMS,
THERE WILL BE NO ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL REFORM ◀

Feruza Z. Djumasheva, Chair, Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan

TUNISIA: CLEAN FINANCES FOR A BETTER FUTURE

Tunisia is the birth country of the Arab Spring and increasingly seen as a potential success story. Despite the threat of violence and radicalism, it has successfully completed an inclusive constitutional process. The new Constitution enshrines pluralism, preserves women's rights and enhances freedoms.

But amid economic and social unrest, citizens are looking for a clean break with past practices; they demand higher ethical standards in public life. With this in mind, in 2013 IDLO began building the capacity of Tunisian magistrates and public prosecutors to combat financial and economic crimes. In close partnership with the newly-formed

Pôle Judiciaire Financier, we drafted curricula for investigation and adjudication, and trained over 200 legal professionals in investigative techniques.

IDLO is also seeking to involve civil society organizations in combatting financial crime and protecting whistleblowers.

› BY OPENING UP TO DEMOCRACY AND TO A NEW
CONSTITUTIONAL CULTURE, TUNISIA HAS OPTED
FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ALL SECTORS. IDLO'S
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT
FOR STRENGTHENING THE FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD, AND
THUS THE PUBLIC'S CONFIDENCE THAT THE COUNTRY
IS FINANCIALLY ON THE RIGHT TRACK ◀

Professor Brahim Bertégi, Faculté des sciences juridiques, politiques et sociales de Tunis

THE RULE OF LAW IN THE ARAB WORLD

Yes, there should be a ballot in every Arab hand. But we must strive to ensure that the hand that holds the ballot can write; that it is not shriveled from cold or malnutrition; that it is engaged in some productive activity, rather than used to beg for food, bribe officials or beat women. For popular votes to matter, a whole infrastructure of justice and social empowerment must gradually be created.

Courts must be strengthened, judges trained. Conflict of interest legislation, environmental lawmaking, land registries and resource management systems, are critical mechanisms to clarify property rights and facilitate responsible investment. We must, in short, prioritize governance over government.

Set against the urgency of ending conflict and the white-hot option of military action, legal measures may seem on the bland side. But if we wish Arab societies well, if we want to avoid future Syrias, then we must have the courage – and the vision – to be boring.

Irene Khan

GLOBAL POST, October 2013

globalpost™

➤ JUSTICE IS SCARCE
IN ARAB COUNTRIES
WHERE THE RULE OF
LAW IS ABSENT ◀



Image: Flickr_ Ezequiel Scagnetti

KENYA: ELECTIONS FOR PEACE

In 2007, up to 1,500 Kenyans died in post-electoral violence. As many as a quarter of a million were displaced. In early 2013, the prospect of another election triggered widespread fears that the tragedy would be repeated. That vote, however, passed off peacefully.

The explanation is down to the rule of law: the intervening years saw the adoption of an inclusive Constitution and substantive progress on institutional reform. IDLO engaged with these changes in both the design and implementation phase. We supported the development of laws to implement the Constitution and strengthened the capacity of the judiciary. By the time Kenyans voted in 2013, mechanisms were in place to ensure legality and defuse tension. The Judiciary Working Committee on Election Preparations (JWCEP) benefited from IDLO's technical assistance before and after the vote.

Thanks to JWCEP's preparatory work, the Kenyan judiciary succeeded in ruling on all election petitions within the legal deadline of six months - compared to almost five years previously. IDLO's training and legal research in the first half of 2013 led to a marked improvement in the quality of judgments.



Image: Flickr_Thomas Havel

➤ OVER 190 PETITIONS WERE FILED ACROSS THE COURTS IN KENYA – FROM THE MAGISTRATES' COURT UP TO THE SUPREME COURT. THIS WEEK, HIGH COURT JUDGES COMPLETED THE LAST OF THE 118 PETITIONS BEFORE THEM ◀

Willy Mutunga, Chief Justice of Kenya, October 2013

SOMALIA: LEGAL TOOLS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Having supported Somalia's constitutional process and built legitimacy for it among key Somali constituencies, IDLO concentrated in 2013 on developing a framework to enshrine the rule of law.

Our work proceeded in the face of persistent security threats. We collaborated with the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary and other institutions to develop of a two-year Justice Sector Action Plan. The initiative was designed

to help strengthen institutional capacity, laying the foundations for a sustainable and effective justice system. The Action Plan was presented to a multilateral conference, jointly convened by the Somali and UK Governments in 2013.

SOUTH SUDAN: STAYING THE COURSE

IDLO has built a significant record of activity in South Sudan, both in 2013 and over the preceding years: technical support for efforts to create a permanent Constitution, wholesale capacity development of trial judges in the common law system and legal English, development of the Law School in Juba, and support to the Ministry of Justice in

its statutory duty to inspect prisons.

South Sudan remains a challenging working environment. The optimism generated by independence, both internally and internationally, largely unraveled with the outbreak of civil war in late 2013. Thousands of people were killed; hundreds of thousands were

displaced. Schools and hospitals were destroyed and looted.

The conflict highlighted structural weaknesses and led some donors to suspend or reduce assistance. Despite continuing violence, IDLO remains confident that the rule of law gains will outlast the conflict and help build peace.



Image: Flickr_Fabrizio Demartis

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

IDLO seeks to assist women and poor or marginalized communities to access justice and protect their legal rights. We help improve laws and institutions through which these rights can be realized, support state and non-state structures in combating discrimination, and empower those whose rights are at risk.



WOMEN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE

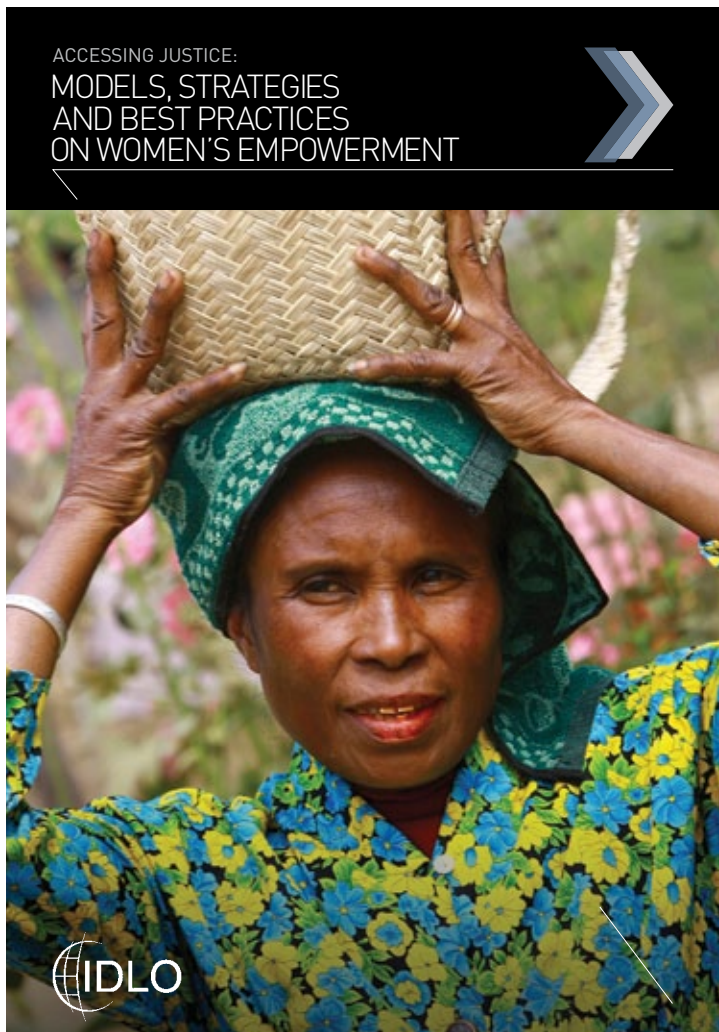
IDLO recognizes that the international community has made substantial investments in strengthening the rule of law and women's rights. Despite these efforts, justice eludes many women and girls around the world.

In 2013, IDLO launched a research and advocacy program to improve women's access to justice. Drawing on our experience and that of our partners, we published a report reviewing case studies from eight countries: Afghanistan, India, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

In *Accessing Justice: Models, Strategies and Best Practices on Women's Empowerment*, we argue that women's empowerment is fundamental in creating a culture of justice.

The report recommends engaging creatively with both formal and informal justice systems to ensure they work for women rather than against them; making gender-justice initiatives sustainable through partnerships with civil society; and packaging legal aid delivery together with existing services frequently accessed by women, such as midwifery and microcredit schemes.

➤ LEGAL EMPOWERMENT INCLUDES LEGAL EDUCATION; LEGAL AID SERVICES; SUPPORT FOR NON-DISCRIMINATORY DISPUTE-RESOLUTION FORA TO COMPLEMENT INFORMAL SYSTEMS; TRAINING FOR PARALEGALS; AND RIGHTS AWARENESS ◀



The New York Times

JUSTICE FOR BANGLADESHI TEXTILE WORKERS

Over a lifetime of advocacy, I have seen the discourse about human rights fragment and diversify as societies and communities gain in complexity. Political rights. Women's rights. Labor rights. This sectorial approach may help to mobilize constituencies. But it fails to reflect the way rights shade into each other, feed off one another, rise and fall together.

In Bangladesh, the connections are stark: labor rights are linked to women's rights, women's rights to freedom of religion, freedom of religion to freedom of conscience to freedom of speech. The freedom of bloggers to say what they wish. The freedom of women – and men – to work without fear of death. The right to a safe environment.

The Rana Plaza disaster and the outburst of Islamist violence are part of the same concatenation of ills, fed by corruption, political expediency and contempt for universal human rights. When only my rights count, not yours, no human right is safe.

Irene Khan
NEW YORK TIMES, May 2013

SPOTLIGHT: WOMEN AT THE HEART OF POLICYMAKING

In November 2013, under the patronage of Italian parliamentary Speaker Laura Boldrini, IDLO convened women thought leaders and lawmakers at Rome's Palazzo Montecitorio. Joining Director-General Irene Khan to discuss 'Women and the Law' were

Nobel Peace Laureate Shirin Ebadi, Senator Stefania Giannini (now Italy's Education Minister), Rangita da Silva de Alwis of the Global Women's Leadership Initiative at the Wilson Center, and Francesca Tracò of Italian thinktank Fondazione Rosselli. "When you talk about

peace, you must insist that there are women around the table. And when you have countries where women don't even have the right to drive, make sure you send 20 women ambassadors there," Dr. Ebadi urged diplomats and policymakers.



Image: IDLO

KENYA: WOMEN'S PUBLIC SERVICE PARTICIPATION

Many Kenyan women are severely discriminated against - most often (though not exclusively) in customary law settings. In this context, the gender equality provision in the Constitution of 2010 was an important step: it mandates that women form at least a third of government staff, at all levels and in every part of the country.

In 2013, IDLO began working with the Government of Kenya to implement this provision. Aside from the intrinsic goal of gender justice, it is hoped that a substantive female presence will embed a peace-seeking culture in the Kenyan administration.

We assisted the Ministry of Devolution and Planning in coordinating policy development, legislation and resource allocation. In order to build the capacity of government staff, we conducted gender-focused training of trainers within each Kenyan ministry. We also began compiling a national baseline on civil servants' gender balance, as well as tools for monitoring gender recruitment, promotion and dismissal trends.



Image: Flickr_Terhorstj

› FAMILIES KILL EACH OTHER. AND WOMEN END UP THE BIGGEST LOSERS – THEY GET NOTHING ◀

Henry Kuria, Democracy and Governance Manager, Act Kenya

SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Reyna has just reached Upala. She came by bus, having braved the long, tough walk to the boarding stop.

Ana, a mother of eight, also steps in, balancing on her head the pastries she sells for a living. Then Johana arrives on a battered bicycle; she is giving up a day's wages as domestic help to take part in the workshop.

All three women are from neighboring Nicaragua. All have suffered abuse at the hands of their husbands, partners or employers back home. All have crossed the border to reach this legal center, opened in rural Costa Rica with IDLO

support. The project involves an institutional coordination mechanism to improve access to justice for migrant women victims of violence. Reyna, Ana and Johana are three among many.

In Tegucigalpa, Honduras, the Centro de Atención y Protección de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CAPRODEM) fulfills much the same function – although here, the victims are nationals rather than migrants. CAPRODEM is the latest IDLO-supported, gender-focused legal aid facility to open in the region. Honduran President Juan Orlando Hernández attended the inaugural ceremony.

› I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR GRATITUDE AND FRATERNAL BEST WISHES. LET US CONTINUE TO WORK TOGETHER TOWARDS A BETTER LIFE FOR OUR HUMAN COMMUNITY ◀

Alejandro Ubau Hernández,
Mayor of Upala, Costa Rica

BRAZIL'S 'HOUSE OF RIGHTS'

Although it has made strides in reducing poverty in recent years, Brazil retains a high degree of social inequality, with a GINI coefficient above 50 points. IDLO has been working to empower the disadvantaged in the country within the framework of the European Union's EUROsociAL program for social cohesion. The *Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People*, adopted in 2008, serve as a basis for our interventions. In 2013, a Casa de Direitos (House of Rights) was inaugurated in Rio de

Janeiro with IDLO support. The concept brings under one roof legal advice and other essential legal services, while promoting the human rights of historically disenfranchised communities.

Opened in one of Rio's most challenging favelas, Cidade de Deus, the Casa de Direitos is helping to bridge the gap between the public authorities and some of Brazil's most deprived citizens. The example is destined to be replicated around the country.



Image: IDLO

INTERCULTURAL JUSTICE IN PERU

Despite growing awareness of their rights, enshrined in the UN Declaration of 2007, many of the world's indigenous peoples remain threatened by poverty and marginalization. Their social indicators are almost universally low. Their life expectancy is shorter; the burden of unemployment and disease affects them disproportionately. Institutional processes, including legal systems, are rarely designed with them in mind.

In 2013, under the aegis of the EU's EUROsociAL program, IDLO partnered with Peru's Ministry of Justice and the

judiciary to promote access to justice for indigenous communities in the district of San Martín.

The intervention sought to strengthen orientation services and legal aid, establishing a model for intercultural justice. The aim was not only to make indigenous people more aware of their rights and legal options, but also to improve the capacity of both indigenous leaders and legal personnel to address concerns of communal interest – specific cultural norms, linguistic barriers or land-related conflicts.



Image: Flickr_Dave Austria

› IN THE NAME OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR HELPING ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THIS IMPORTANT PILOT PROGRAM ON INTERCULTURAL JUSTICE. I CONSIDER THIS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF SOCIAL AND INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION ◀

Ernesto Lechuga Pino, Director, Defensoría Pública, Peruvian Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

AFGHANISTAN: LEGAL AID AND THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

As early as 2006, IDLO assisted graduates from its Defense Lawyers Training in launching a nationwide Afghan movement to promote access to justice and legal awareness, and to provide non-governmental legal aid to the poor. Ever since, we have supported and improved legal aid services through training, technical assistance, monitoring, evaluation and financial support.

By end-2013, more than 160 lawyers and support staff had provided legal aid, handling over 7,000 criminal and civil cases across Afghanistan.

Many of those seeking aid have been female - often in harrowing situations. Throughout our engagement in Afghanistan, curbing violence against women has been a priority concern.

Although efforts to pass the Law on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (LEVAW) through the Afghan Parliament have stalled, a presidential decree allowed IDLO to use the bill's framework to sign a memorandum with the Attorney General's Office. This led to the creation of specialized units to prosecute cases of gender violence.

The first such unit was established in March 2010 in Kabul, with a second one following in Herat a year later. IDLO has since supported the opening of further ERAW Units in the provinces of Badakhshan, Balkh, Bamyan, Kapisa, Nangarhar and Parwan. More than 4,000 cases have been registered.

Separately, IDLO-supported Women's Protection Centers (WPCs) offer safety and support for victims of violence. In 2013, we mentored and upskilled WPC staff in ten Afghan provinces to improve service delivery and legal assistance.



Image: Flickr_See Wah Cheng

MIDDLE EAST: JUSTICE FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

IDLO's work on access to justice focuses on empowering the most vulnerable. Our recent record includes strengthening the legal response to HIV-AIDS in developing nations; fostering awareness of public health goals and human rights among police, judges and government officials; and building lawmakers' capacity for reform based on evidence, international law and best practice.

Developed in partnership with UNAIDS and UNDP, IDLO's *Scaling up HIV-Related Legal Services* toolkit has been distributed around the world (in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian). Separately, IDLO has launched the world's first e-learning course on HIV Law and Policy.

In Egypt and the wider Middle East, people living with HIV are among the groups facing most discrimination. Due to the virus's association with stigmatized behaviors, such as sex between men and drug use, many are forced into the shadows, denied treatment, left at risk of abuse and imprisonment.

In 2013, IDLO worked with UNAIDS and local partners to help hundreds of people living with HIV to access health and legal services. As well as providing tangible benefits to individuals, we aim to help keep HIV prevalence low.

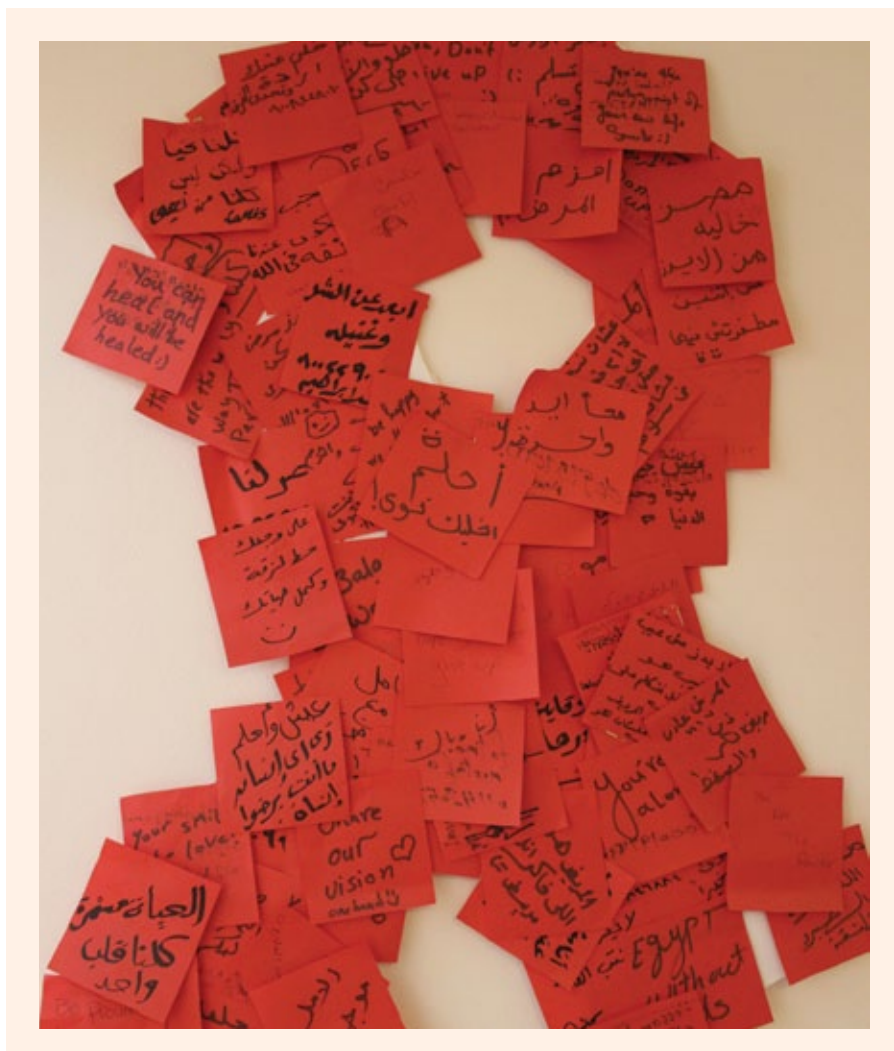


Image: Andre Vornic

› I LEARNED THAT I WAS INFECTED [WITH THE VIRUS] WHEN MY HUSBAND WAS DETAINED AND PUT IN A HOSPITAL. THEN MY FAMILY HEARD I WAS LIVING WITH HIV. I USED TO RAISE MY SISTER'S CHILDREN AND PLAY WITH THEM. BUT WHEN MY SISTER LEARNED ABOUT MY HIV STATUS, SHE PUT AN END TO IT. EVEN THE DOCTOR WHO WAS FOLLOWING MY PREGNANCY REFUSED TO TREAT ME WHEN SHE LEARNED OF MY HIV STATUS. AND NOW I'M AFRAID MY IN-LAWS WILL TAKE THE BABY AWAY FROM ME. THAT'S WHY I NEED SOMEONE TO HELP ME <

Wafa, aged 16, is a beneficiary of IDLO-sponsored legal services programs

MYANMAR: REDUCING VULNERABILITY

In mid-2013, IDLO began working in Myanmar with government representatives, legal professionals, civil society groups and international organizations to develop legal capacity

and improve access to justice for stateless people. The stateless are some of the most vulnerable members of Myanmar's society: their lack of status makes it hard to guarantee

their physical integrity. They struggle to access fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of movement, political rights, the right to an education and health care.



Image: Flickr_druidabruux

LEGAL INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

IDLO creates innovative legal approaches to advance sustainable development and economic opportunity. We seek to enhance climate change resilience and legal preparedness for a green economy; improve management of natural resources; and support capacity development in trade, technology transfers from rich to poor, and the licensing of intellectual property. With our strong expertise in economic and trade law, we unite diverse stakeholders around tailored development solutions.



MONGOLIA: MAKING SENSE OF MINERAL WEALTH

Having traveled the rocky path from communism to democracy, Mongolian society is mutating from semi-nomadic to industrial. The country's economy is set to be the world's fastest-growing over the next decade. A single copper and gold mine, Oyu Tolgoi, which came on line in 2013, is forecast to account for nearly a third of Mongolian GDP.

But mineral wealth has brought new inequalities. It has also tested Mongolia's capacity to negotiate complex international contracts and to distribute benefits sustainably.

IDLO has been helping build this capacity by equipping the Mongolian judiciary to handle commercial law cases at every level of the legal system.

Shareholder rights, intellectual property, insurance disputes, and insolvency and competition law were among the topics covered by the program in 2013. Participants included judges from Mongolia's Supreme Court, Appellate Court and Administrative Court, and from local provincial courts.

IDLO is also helping develop an apprenticeship program for commercial law trainers, equipping the Supreme Court Library with commercial law materials, and improving search tools for judicial decisions.



Image: IDLO

➤ MONGOLIA HAS BEEN EXPERIENCING RAPID SOCIAL CHANGE. GLOBALIZATION MAKES IT IMPERATIVE THAT WE ACQUIRE A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THESE NEW SOCIAL RELATIONS. IDLO'S TRAINING IS HELPING TO IMPROVE MY COUNTRY'S LEGAL ENVIRONMENT ◀

Zorig Tsegmed, Chief Justice of Mongolia

TAJIKISTAN'S ROAD TO REFORM

When the USSR broke up, Tajikistan was its poorest republic. To this day, economic challenges for this fragile, post-conflict nation at Afghanistan's doorstep remain acute. In 2013, IDLO intensified its partnership with Tajikistan's Judicial Training Center, progressing towards the goal of building the capacity of the entire Tajik judiciary in commercial law.

Plagued by extreme weather, Tajikistan is heavily dependent on cotton exports. It has received minimal foreign investment to date. Migrant remittances

only partly alleviate the country's high poverty rates. As Tajikistan negotiates vital access to the World Trade Organization, IDLO has been building the capacity of its judges on property rights, land contract and privatization disputes, creditor rights and corporate governance.

In 2013, IDLO actively promoted international good practice among Tajik judges. We also supported the publication of judicial decisions – an important tool for reducing legal arbitrariness and corruption.

➤ VISITING IDLO HQ AND SEEING IDLO'S WORK ON THE PROMOTION OF THE RULE OF LAW ACROSS THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY THE WORK DONE IN CENTRAL ASIA AND IN AFGHANISTAN, WAS IMPRESSIVE FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS ◀

Kanoat Hamidova, Director, Judicial Training Center of Tajikistan

REVIVING YEMEN'S MARITIME TRADITION

After it emerged from authoritarian rule, Yemen spent much of 2013 engaged in a National Dialogue Conference. The consultation process aimed to remake the state from the ground up; it took place amid persistent security and development challenges.

Yemen is poor, with a history of factionalism and militancy. Its population is expanding fast. Success will depend on the ability to deliver

economic growth, and to share its benefits fairly among competing groups.

Despite a coastal geography and seafaring past, Yemen has failed to reap the benefits of global trade. In 2013, IDLO began building capacity in the nation's commercial and maritime law sectors. Wider engagement with the Yemeni judiciary is expected in the coming year.

➤ MARITIME LAW IS VERY IMPORTANT TO US. BUT WE LACK KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW AND CONVENTIONS. SPECIALIST TRAINING OF OUR JUDGES BY IDLO WILL HELP BOOST INVESTMENT ◀

Shaher al-Salihy, Yemeni Ministry of Justice



Image: Francesca Bocchino



SUSTAINABLE LAND USE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The fertile triangle formed by Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia is rich in forest resources. But the three countries have struggled to reconcile the competing objectives of investment, climate resilience and conservation.

Starting in 2013, IDLO facilitated legal and institutional frameworks to prepare for climate change, and helped create incentives for low-carbon

investment and sustainable land use. In partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the Organization assessed the implementation of social and environmental safeguards and devised methods of improving the sustainability of land-use sectors.

IDLO has also developed an innovative legal methodology for analyzing relevant

policies, laws and institutions, as well as a review of existing investments and their challenges. The findings were presented at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in November 2013 in Warsaw. The results of country studies and the new legal assessment methodology are being distributed to national and international actors.

➤ THIS RESEARCH IS RELEVANT FOR THE GENERAL ZAMBIAN COMMUNITY IN STEWARDSHIP OF LAND AND OTHER LAND-BASED NATURAL RESOURCE INVESTMENTS ◀

Bennett Siamwiinde Siamwiza, Dean of the School of Humanities, University of Zambia



Image: Renee Gift

PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is instrumental in reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development. By contrast, the loss of habitats, crops and animal breeds threatens to negate decades of development gains, especially for some of the world's most vulnerable people. In 2010, the Nagoya Protocol called for a sea change in the relationship between

those who nurture natural resources and the innovators who use these resources to develop new products. Law is at the center of the Nagoya Protocol: the text urges countries to make its provisions operable under national legislation. Legal experience and expertise must be pooled for creative solutions to emerge.

In 2013, together with the CBD Secretariat and the Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL), we facilitated this sharing of knowledge and fostered dialogue to address outstanding challenges. In doing so, IDLO became a go-to forum for legal approaches to fulfilling biodiversity - or 'Aichi' - targets.

➤ IDLO'S PROGRAM PROVIDES NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG LAWYERS AND CONVENES THE EFFORTS OF GLOBAL EXPERTS TO MOVE FORWARD TO MEET THIS PRESSING GLOBAL CHALLENGE ◀

Elisa Morgera, Sr. Lecturer in Global Environmental Law University of Edinburgh

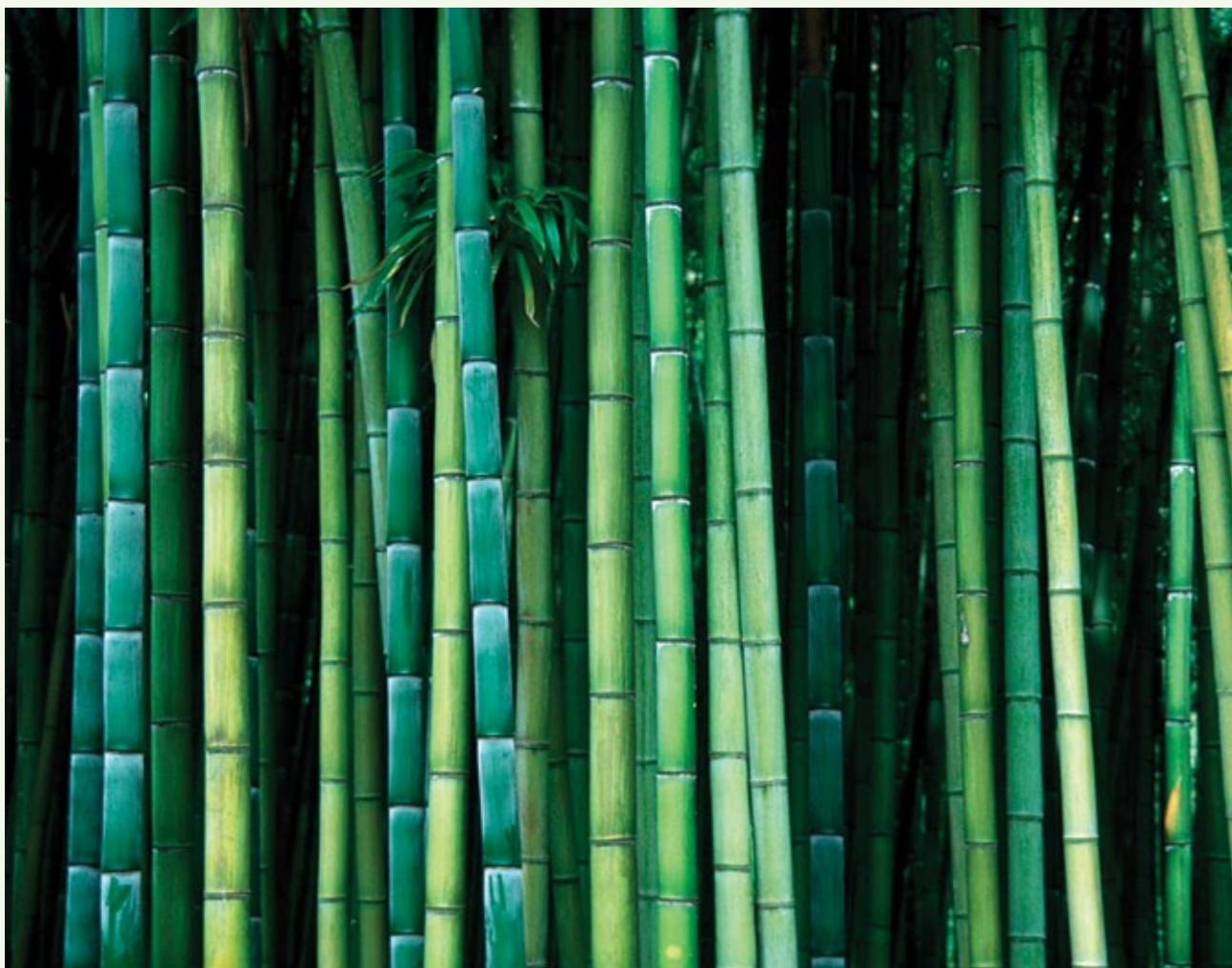


Image: Sheila McKinnon

SPOTLIGHT: PROCUREMENT AND LICENSING - THE DOS AND DON'TS

In 2013, IDLO conducted highly specialized capacity building in Public Procurement and Technology Licensing on three continents.

In Brazzaville, a two-week seminar in March trained public procurement professionals from Burundi, the Central African Republic and the host nation of Congo. Weak management in the sector has historically led to delays, poor transparency, high costs, low quality of services and misuse of resources – all significant obstacles to development in states that are highly aid-dependent.

Also in March, an IDLO public procurement course in Kuwait City focused on public-private partnerships

for infrastructure development in Arab countries. Participants from a variety of Kuwaiti government bodies, public entities and state companies were exposed to international best practices, with a specific emphasis on developing and transition economies.

In November 2013, our course The Dos and Don'ts of Technology Licensing for Developing Countries brought together officials and legal professionals from 26 nations, from Angola to Vietnam. The objective of this intensive two-week course was to empower participants to better negotiate technology transfers from industrialized to developing countries, as well as intellectual property licensing agreements.

› I STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT NOT ONLY FOR ME, BUT ALSO FOR ALL THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS, WHAT WE HAVE LEARNT AND SHARED DURING THE COURSE WILL BE REALLY HELPFUL AS WE WILL APPLY IT IN OUR DAILY WORK FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR COUNTRIES ◀

Nguyen Bui Khoa, Managing partner and CEO, NTK Investment – Consulting Co., Vietnam



Image: Flickr_Olli Pitkänen

PUTTING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TO GOOD USE

The April 1st ruling by the Supreme Court in New Delhi is national in its effect, but global in its resonance. It decisively repudiates evergreening, the practice of securing new patents for non-essential changes to existing drugs. Evergreening is the pharmaceutical equivalent of repainting your old banger to pass off as new. It must not be condoned.

All too often, developing countries fail to take advantage of the exceptions and flexibilities contained within the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). They lack the knowledge, resources, institutions or political will to make intellectual property laws work for their people. Many have failed to adopt the domestic legislation that would unlock TRIPS' benefits. Some are unwittingly, or under pressure, entering into regional or bilateral trade deals with extremely restrictive provisions. Their courts are too weak or subservient or corrupt to litigate health rights. Their civil society is gagged and shut out of national debates of vital consequence.

India's case is proof that the intellectual property regime, when properly applied, can work for the poor as well as the rich. The decision by the country's Supreme Court has created a giant legal footprint for others to follow. All it takes is political will, good laws, and a vigorous and independent judiciary.

Irene Khan

HUFFINGTON POST, April 2013

THE
HUFFINGTON
POST



Image: Flickr_sparktography

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The donors to IDLO in 2013 were: BADEA, AusAID, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, CIFOR, EBRD, the European Union, the Ford Foundation, Canada, China, Denmark, France, GIZ, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the USA, IFAD, IOM, KFAED, Microsoft, OFID, UNDP and UNICEF.



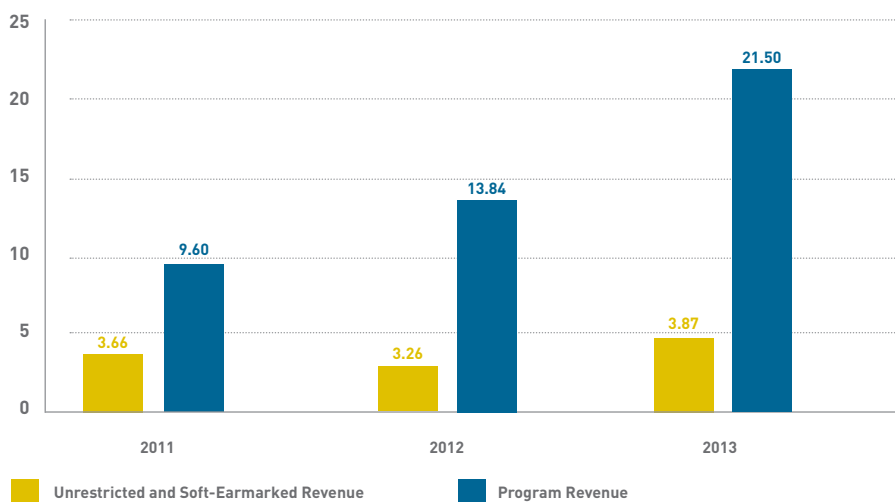
FINANCE

Unrestricted and Program Revenue

2013 was marked by a significant rise in program revenue. At the end of 2013, IDLO signed a multi-year agreement with the Netherlands, increasing flexible funding for the coming years. This was an important indication of donor confidence in the Organization.

The graph illustrates IDLO's growth in unrestricted, soft-earmarked and program revenue since 2011.

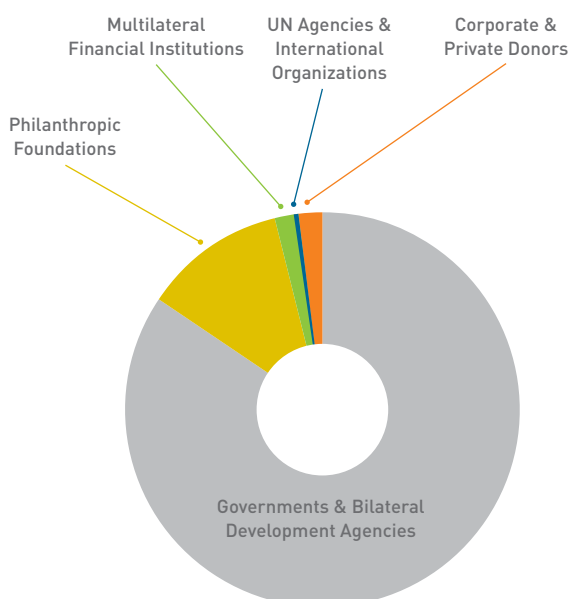
Unrestricted, Soft-Earmarked and Program Revenue (€ Millions)



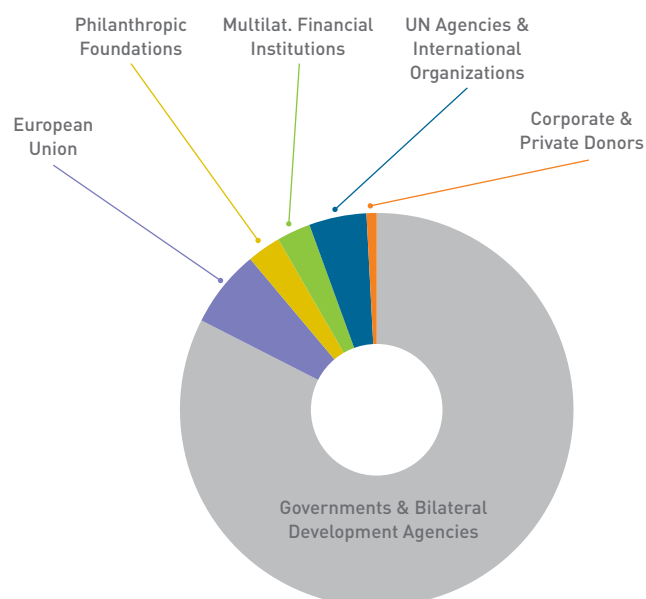
Sources of Revenue

These charts illustrate IDLO's sources of revenue by donor category for unrestricted, soft-earmarked and program revenue in 2013.

Unrestricted and Soft-Earmarked Revenue by Donor Category in 2013



Program Revenue by Donor Category in 2013

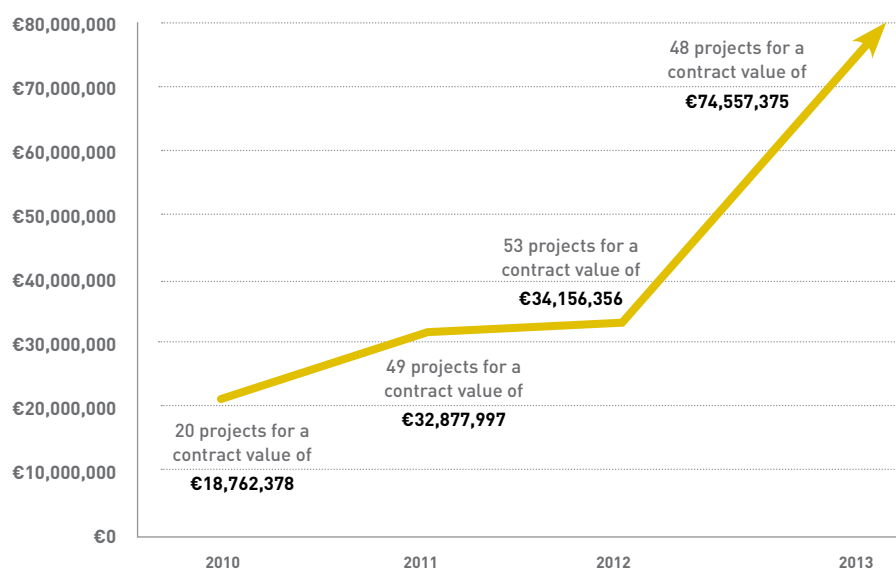


FINANCE

Growth in IDLO's Program Contract Portfolio

This chart illustrates the significant growth in value of IDLO's program contract portfolio since 2010:

Growth in IDLO's Program Contract Portfolio



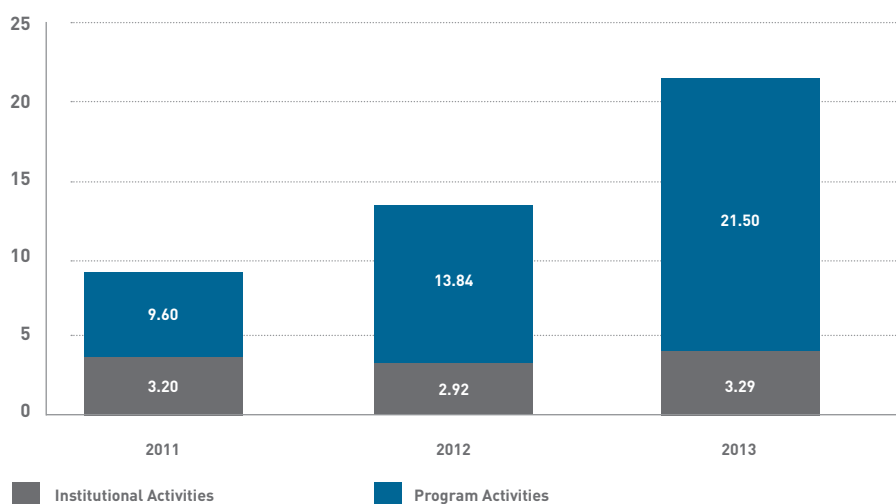
Use of Funds

IDLO has increased program implementation by 55%, from €13.84m in 2012 to €21.50m in 2013. Its institutional costs accounted for 25% of all spending in 2011, 17% in 2012 and only 13% in 2013.

Institutional costs include: program development, research, learning, policy, advocacy, organizational development and support activities.

This chart illustrates IDLO's use of funds since 2011.

Use of Funds (€ Millions)



Program Implementation by Theme in 2013

Strategic Goal 1:
Justice sector development
& legal reform

Strategic Goal 2:
Access to justice

Strategic Goal 3:
Sustainable development
& economic opportunity

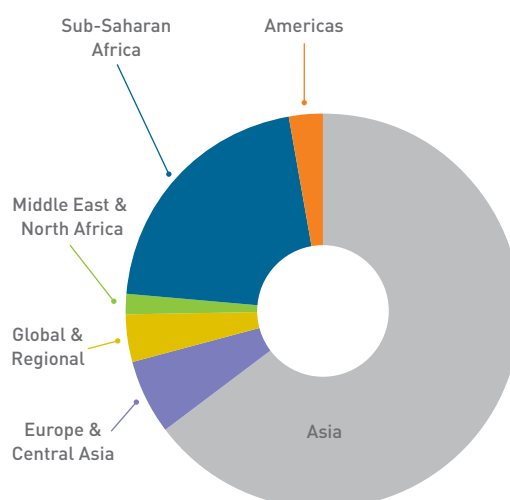
Program Implementation by Theme in 2013: Total of €21.5 million



Program Implementation by Geography in 2013

In 2013, the large majority of IDLO's programming was undertaken in Africa and Asia.

Program Implementation by Geography in 2013: Total of €21.5 million



► For IDLO's recent Financial Statements, please visit <http://www.idlo.int/about-idlo/funding-and-performance>

GOVERNANCE

IDLO's Member Parties are:

- › Afghanistan
- › Australia
- › Austria
- › Bulgaria
- › Burkina Faso
- › China
- › Ecuador
- › Egypt
- › El Salvador
- › France
- › Italy [Vice-President ex officio]
- › Jordan
- › Kenya
- › Kuwait [Vice-President]
- › Mozambique
- › Netherlands
- › Norway
- › OFID
- › Paraguay
- › Peru
- › Philippines
- › Romania
- › Senegal
- › Sudan
- › Tunisia
- › Turkey
- › USA [President]

The Board of Advisers is composed of:

- › **H.E. Ertuğrul Apakan, Ambassador**, Former Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations
- › **Prof. Cristiana Carletti**, Associate Professor of Public International Law, Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Italy
- › **Prof. Stefan Hammer**, Professor of Public Law and Legal Philosophy, University of Vienna, Austria
- › **Prof. Patricia G. Kameri-Mbote**, Professor of Law, Strathmore University, Kenya
- › **Ms. Hongxia Liu**, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Associate Vice Chancellor, New York University-Shanghai, China
- › **Prof. Makau W. Mutua**, Dean and SUNY Distinguished Professor, Buffalo Law School, State University of New York, USA
- › **Prof. Jan Michiel Otto**, Director, Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Development, University of Leiden, The Netherlands
- › **Mr. Pascal Roux**, Partner, Watson, Farley & Williams, Paris
- › **Mr. Daniel Rowland**, Law and Development Advisor, University of Sydney, Australia
- › **Dr. Hanno Scheuch**, Senior Counsel, OPEC Fund for International Development

EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP

In 2013, Afghanistan was the newest IDLO Member Party.

In the words of Afghan Ambassador to Italy Zia Uddin Nezam, "Formal accession to IDLO is the natural consequence of the strong relationship between Afghanistan and IDLO, as for many years IDLO has been playing an important role in the development of the rule of law in Afghanistan."



H.E. Zia Nezam, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to Italy

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

As part of the growing focus on measuring the results of its work, in 2013 IDLO assessed its operations in three priority countries:

- *Afghanistan: access to justice*
- *Kenya: capacity of governance institutions to implement the new Constitution*
- *South Sudan: capacity of the Judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and the College of Law*

IDLO also restructured its evaluation unit into the Impact Assessment and Learning Unit, with enhanced capacity and new competencies to measure the overall impact of its programs.



Image: Jawad Jalali

IDLO SIGNS SEAT AGREEMENT

On December 20, 2013 Lilianne Ploumen, Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, and Director-General Irene Khan signed the Seat Agreement to establish an IDLO Branch Office in The Hague. The Agreement enables IDLO to forge partnerships with other organizations based in the city and join its prestigious legal community.

During the same year, IDLO also established a Permanent Delegation to the United Nations in Geneva, to increase its cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNAIDS, WHO and other international organizations.



Irene Khan, Director-General of the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and Lilianne Ploumen, Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands



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