

International
Commission
of Jurists

Annual Report
2020

International Commission of Jurists Annual Report 2020

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The year 2020 proved to be an incredibly challenging environment for the work of the ICJ, as the Covid-19 pandemic spread globally, placing new strains on the realization of human rights, and authoritarian governments increasingly used the pandemic to justify exceptional measures restricting human rights and the rule of law. All the regions where the ICJ works have been affected by Covid-19 and the related restrictions. While the world adjusted to a 'new normal', programme activities were adapted and the ICJ has proved to be resilient to the emerging challenges. Successes achieved throughout the year have been highlighted in this report.

Message from the Secretary-General

Millions of people around the world have suffered death and illness as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, with millions more driven into poverty, hunger, and unemployment. Wide-ranging restrictions have been implemented by governments around the world, including states of emergencies, travel restrictions, border controls, restrictions on gatherings, or complete lockdowns. Like everyone in the communities among whom we live and whose rights we defend, our activities became increasingly constrained as we struggled to maintain our work in defense of the rule of law. As expected, our staff were directly affected and their ability to carry out their work was significantly complicated. Nevertheless, the ICJ was able to adapt and carry out its existing obligations while also assuming a leading role in developing and defending the human rights legal framework in terms of the response to the pandemic. These difficult circumstances—and the ICJ's robust responses—have emphasized the ICJ's importance and significance as a defender of global rule of law, whilst the adaptability and resilience of our staff, alongside their willingness to work together as a team, has been key to ensuring relevance and responsiveness.

Alongside the challenges, opportunities also emerged, particularly through expanding capacities in global online interaction. All ICJ programmes have been able to re-frame their engagement and advocacy strategies to better respond to the immediate impacts of the crisis, whilst ensuring a longer-term vision. We were able to incorporate Covid-19 responses within regular programme activities and advocacy interventions, with the support of our donors. Our staff around the world have responded with creativity and innovation; of particular note are the informal working groups that have gathered staff globally to address issues related to the right to health, to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex rights, and to economic, social and cultural rights.

Trainings and seminars continued online, including capacity building and dialogues with judges, including on migration and the impact of Covid-19 on access to justice. We have also been able to support progressive jurisprudence through third-party interventions. We maintained a global focus on accountability for human rights violations, while we continued to expand our work in defence of, economic, social and cultural rights, independence of judges and lawyers, global security, women's human rights, and business and human rights.

Our new five-year Strategic Plan 2021-2025 responds to our longstanding commitment to our core mandate of promoting the rule of law and the legal protection of human rights, and in particular championing the role of judges and lawyers to those ends. Ensuring our stability for the next five years is crucial, especially as new challenges emerge posed by resurgent authoritarian populism, unprecedented movements of people driven by increasing social disparity and climate change, new technologies, and of course the Covid-19 pandemic and its catastrophic effect on lives and livelihoods. As we move toward ICJ's 70th anniversary in 2022, our strategy is ambitious in scope, but we hope also flexible and realistic and can respond to the very significant constraints we face in terms of the global backlash against human rights.

We are certain that the future will see an even higher demand for the ICJ's mandate of defending a rules-based global order and strengthening international institutions dedicated to justice and human rights. Our new strategy must be flexible enough to allow us to continue the essential task of bolstering the rule of law at the global, regional, and national levels, while also preparing for the known and unknown challenges to human rights in the future.

A new strategic plan adopted and a theory of change developed

In 2020, a new strategic plan for 2021-25 has been developed and aimed towards the continued development and implementation of human rights law, with an accent on accountability, access to justice and strengthening the role of independent judiciary and bar. The ICJ will also focus on upholding the human rights of persons from the most marginalized and disadvantaged communities around the globe. The Strategic Plan focuses on the ICJ's core mandate of promoting the rule of law and defending human rights and builds on the ICJ's proven successes. The plan works towards four strategic goals:

SG 1 Develop, defend, and strengthen international institutions, instruments and standards on rule of law and human rights: This includes work at UN Human Rights Council and treaty bodies other institutions, and other UN and regional human rights mechanisms. The ICJ will continue to work on the full realization of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights and effective implementation of the human rights responsibilities of businesses.

SG 2 Improve domestic implementation of, and compliance with, international law and standards: The ICJ will continue to work with civil society and national partners to enhance advocacy at country level on the development and implementation of human rights' compliant laws, policies and practices, including in business practices.

SG 3 Bolster the effectiveness and independence of judges and lawyers: The ICJ will continue to work to strengthen the independence and accountability of judges, prosecutors and lawyers; as well as to monitor the proceedings of courts to bring to public attention violations of the rule of law and human rights and to protect judges and lawyers targeted for defending human rights.

SG 4 Improve access to justice for all and accountability: The ICJ will work globally, regionally, and nationally to ensure access to justice and accountability through empowering and supporting rights holders, especially those who are poor or marginalized, to have access to legal advice, to courts and other proceedings, to information about their rights and available remedies, and to effective remedies.

OVERVIEW ICJ's 2020 Results

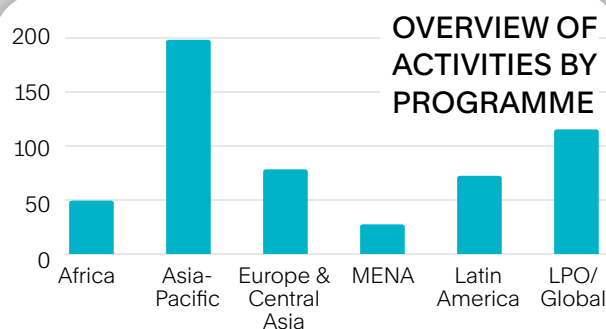
**IN IMPLEMENTATION OF
ITS STRATEGIC AND
OPERATIONAL PLANS**

514

ACTIVITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN BY
THE ICJ GLOBALLY, REGIONALLY
AND IN OVER 40 COUNTRIES
ACROSS THE GLOBE

+ 4,200

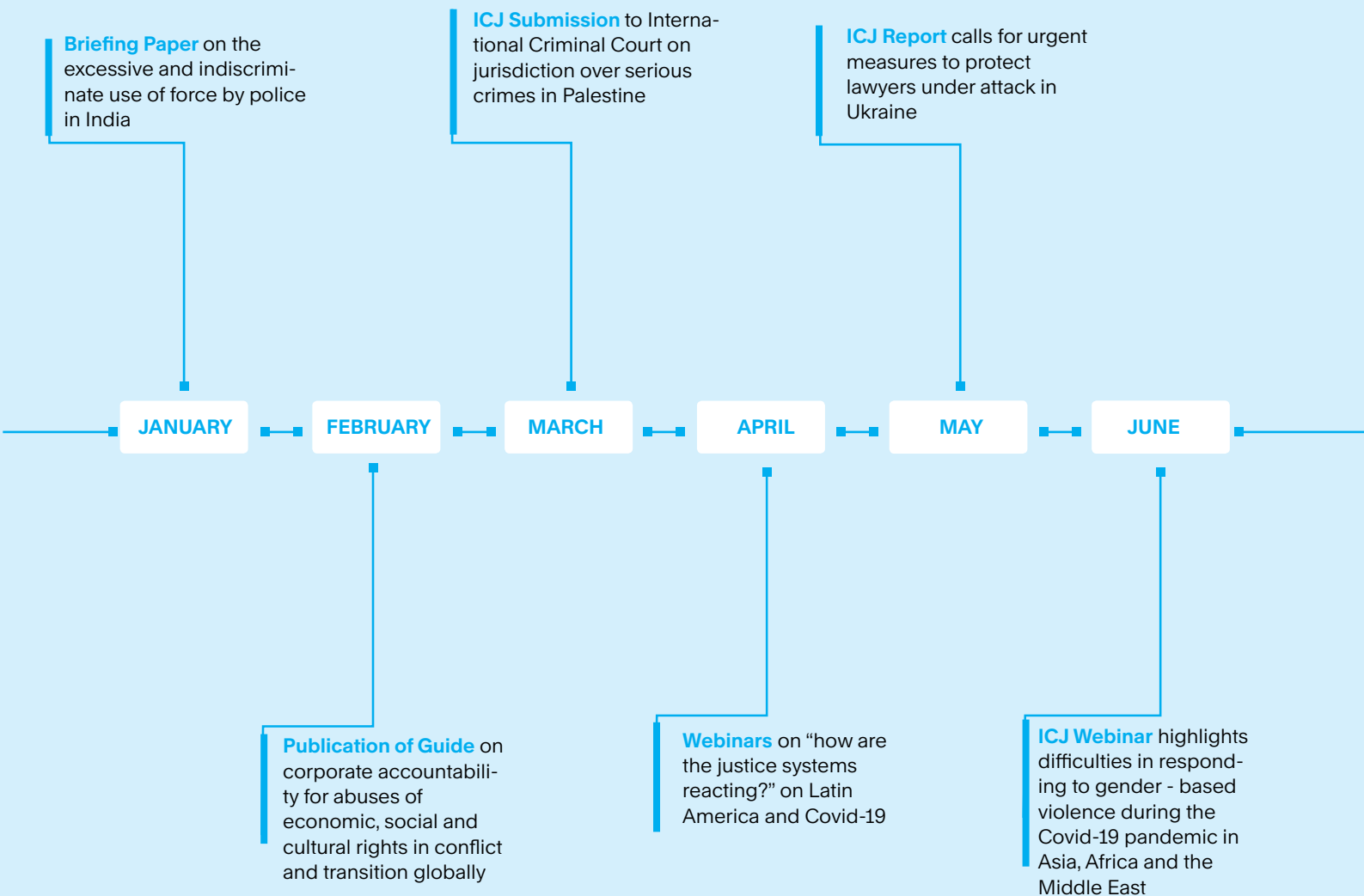
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS,
LAWYERS, OTHER JUSTICE SECTOR
ACTORS, HRDS, CIVIL SOCIETY
ACTORS, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND
OTHERS TOOK PART IN ICJ'S
WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS

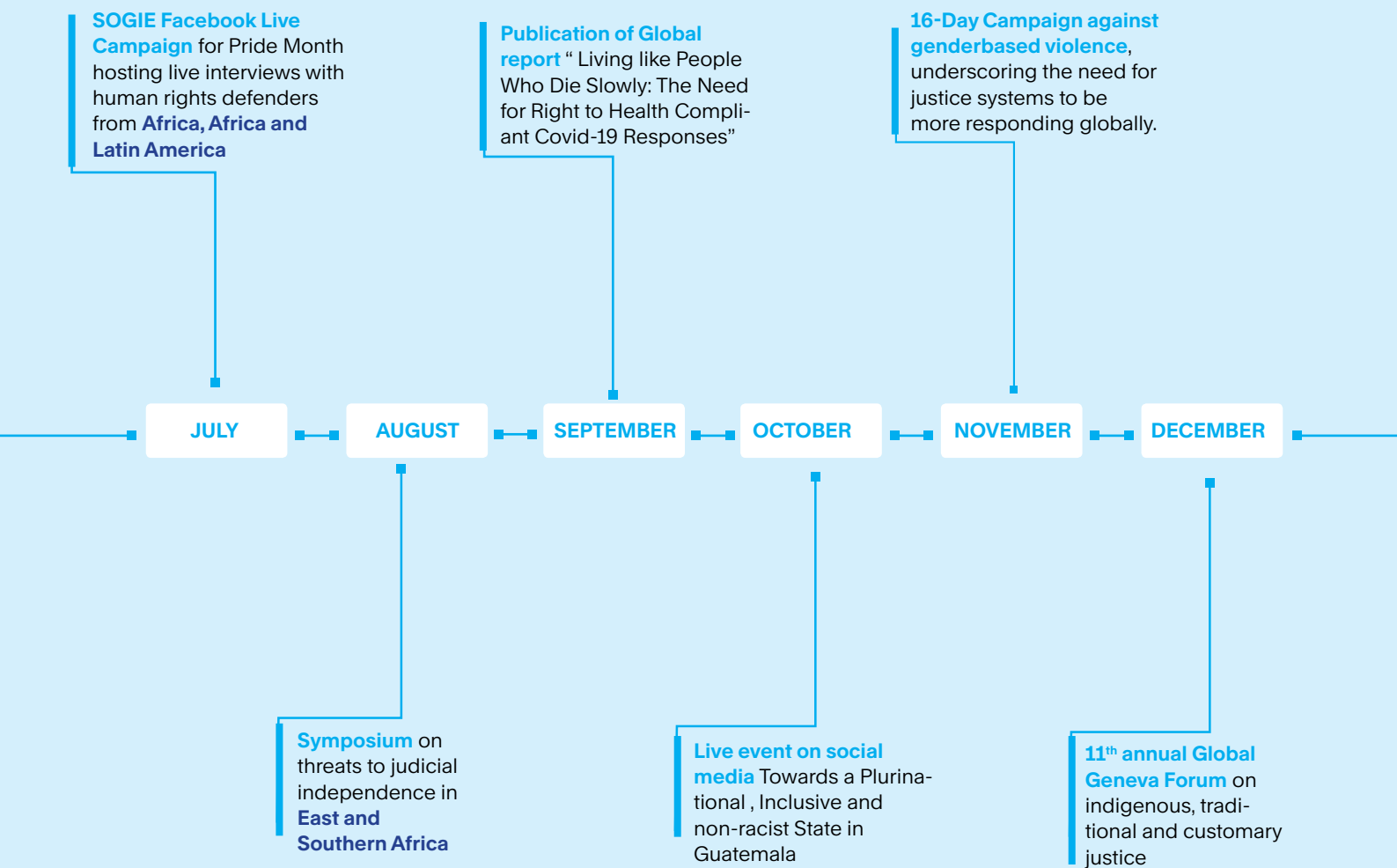


REACH OF ICJ'S INTERVENTIONS
by Focus Country



Year in Review







Effectiveness of ICJ's Capacity-Building

FINDINGS FROM SURVEYS OF PARTICIPANTS IN ICJ WORKSHOPS & MEETINGS IN 2020

PROFILE OF ICJ SURVEY RESPONDENTS

656

RESPONDENTS FROM OVER 25
COUNTRIES ON FOUR CONTINENTS

90%

OF PARTICIPANTS OVERALL AGREE
WITH THE STATEMENT THAT THE
WORKSHOP INCREASED THEIR
SKILLS/KNOWLEDGE IN THE
SUBJECT COVERED

34%

OF RESPONDENTS SELF-IDENTIFIED
AS WOMEN AND 1% AS OTHER

“These topics generate discussion and increase knowledge with concrete cases that are litigated in courts.”

A female judge from Guatemala who took part in
the ICJ Post Event Survey

87%

HAD NEVER ENGAGED WITH
THE ICJ BEFORE

“I certainly improved my knowledge about indigenous jurisdiction in Latin America and Canada both through the comments of participants and written material shared during the Forum”

A male lawyer of the Geneva Forum

The ICJ-European Institutions Office

The ICJ-European Institutions (ICJ-EI) is a non-profit organization established in Belgium in 2012 and operating in the European Union and in Africa. As ICJ's sister organization, the ICJ-EI shares its mission and vision to promote human rights through the rule of law. The ICJ-EI works to bring concerns of non-compliance with European and international human rights laws to the attention of institutions and bodies of the European Union and Council of Europe, and to advocate for the strengthening of standards and mechanisms for the protection of human rights at European level.

In the EU, the ICJ-EI continued its advocacy work with the institutions of the European Union, focusing on issues of migration, counterterrorism rule of law, and children's rights – and intervening as third party in a number of key cases before the European Court of Human Rights.

- With regard with migration, the ICJ-EI held a series of trainings for judges and lawyers in Italy, Greece and Czech Republic. The ICJ-EI also continued its work as a member of the Frontex Consultative Forum on Human Rights, with a particular focus on Frontex accountability for violations of human rights.
- On counterterrorism the ICJ-EI published a comprehensive Guidance on judicial application of the EU

counter-terrorism Directive. The Guidance addresses the appropriate interpretation and application of the EU Directive in practice throughout investigation, prosecution, and trial, consistently with international and EU human rights law and standards.

- The ICJ-EI continued raising awareness regarding the serious erosion of the rule of law in Hungary and in Poland, analysing countries' developments in light of international law and standards, and called for active intervention by the EU in defending the rule of law.
- Finally, the ICJ-EI launched a pilot project seeking to build the capacity of judges and other legal professionals to ensure effective individual assessments of children in criminal proceedings in Czech Republic and Slovakia.

In Africa, ICJ-EI continued to work with civil society partners to promote the use of African human rights mechanisms to support the implementation of African human rights standards at a national level. It also worked with civil society and jurists in Eswatini to promote Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a specific focus on evictions and the right to housing as well as sexual and gender-based violence.



The Role of the ICJ's Commissioners

A total of 55 distinguished jurists made up the Commission in 2020, coming from all regions of the globe and providing expertise, dedication and oversight to ICJ. Throughout the year, the Commissioners were engaged at key points in the development of ICJ's new Strategic Plan 2021-2025. In addition, the Commissioners have continued to contribute to the work of the organization through formal and informal advice, peer review, and direct engagement in activities including fact-finding missions, capacity-building, legal analysis and advocacy and visibility campaigns, contributing a significant amount of time on a pro bono basis. Their continued support is critical to much of the work that the ICJ does worldwide, and they have been involved for example

at the global level on discussions on access to justice; in many regions they have provided support regarding questions of the independence of judges and lawyers and the breakdown of democratic institutions, as well as provided advice and analysis on the pandemic's challenges to the rule of law and human rights; they have also provided support in the process of analysis of proposed reforms in a number of countries; they have also provided crucial support for the ICJ's work on women's access to justice in Southeast Asia, as well as much ad hoc support throughout the year to emerging crises, lending support to the ICJ's repeated calls for justice and respect of the rule of law and human rights across the globe.



2020 Key achievements and prospects of impact and sustainability

Below we provide a snapshot of our key achievements over the year, listed against each Strategic Goal contained in our Strategic Plan.

① Strategic Goal More independent and accountable judges and lawyers

The ICJ has acted to protect individual judges and lawyers from persecution and undue influence and contributed to foster an environment more conducive to the protection and independence of lawyers. It has also urged authorities to respect the independence and integrity of judges, lawyers and other Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) under threat.

14

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

231

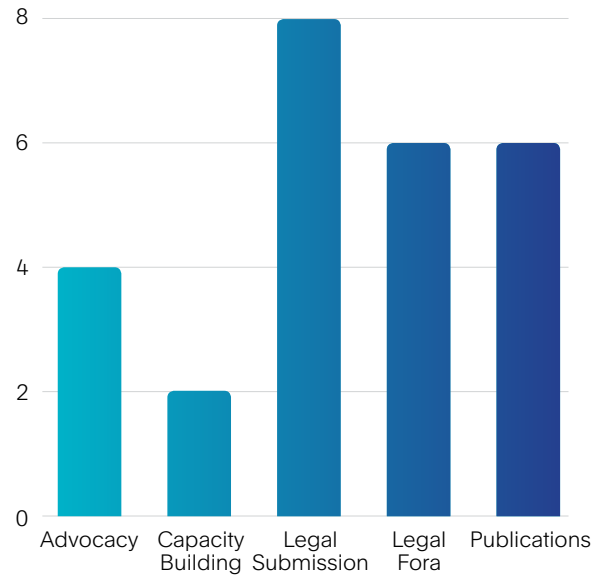
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN WORKSHOPS ON THIS TOPIC

28

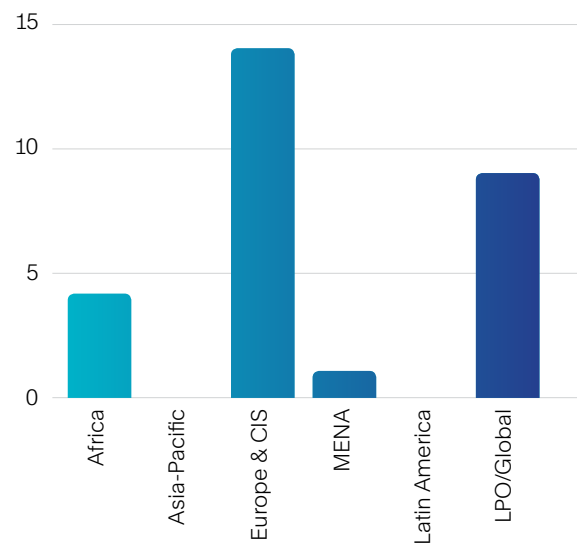
ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2020
IN SUPPORT OF THIS SG

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO ENHANCE THE INDEPENDENCE
OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAM



Resolution on the independence of the judiciary adopted by the Human Rights Council

On 6 April 2020, the ICJ disseminated the **guidance it had developed for judges and others involved in the administration of justice** on managing the impacts of Covid-19 pandemic on courts. The briefing note set out the special and fundamental role of courts in international human rights law, including in situations of emergency, before examining key issues such as the suspension of 'non-urgent' cases, changes in the modality of hearings including use of video-conferencing, and dealing with the consequences of postponement of cases.

On 26 November 2020, the ICJ published **global guidance on the use of video conferencing in judicial proceedings**, particularly in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The guidance recognized the challenges faced by judiciaries in protecting the right to health of judges and others involved in court proceedings, while at the same time ensuring the discharge of fundamental role of the judiciary in securing access to justice, legal protection of human rights, and the rule of law. The publication sets out a series of recommendations based on an analysis of provisions of treaties and other international instruments, as well as global and regional jurisprudence. The guidance was disseminated through ICJ's website and social media, related blogs such as *Opinio Juris*, and through participation by the ICJ in third-party expert meetings, webinars and podcasts.

ICJ's advocacy influenced the new provisions included in the UN Human Rights Council resolution on the independence of the judiciary adopted in July 2020, which included content and language on which ICJ undertook specific advocacy.

“These topics generate discussion and increase knowledge with concrete cases that are litigated in courts.”

A female judge from Guatemala who took part in ICJ training

Working through local partnerships for more sustainable action.

In Guatemala, the ICJ partnered with the Guatemalan Association of Judges for Integrity (AGJI), with whom we have developed and implemented a strategic plan, in order to strengthen the organization and the judiciary in general. AGJI Member Judge Erika Aifan, was elected President of the Council of the Judicial Career. She continues as a member of various international associations of judges in the country. As stated in the external evaluation conducted in December 2020, the support provided for independent judges, the trainings organized on international human rights law and legal pluralism, and the accompaniment of HRDs (including indigenous authorities), were important in mitigating the negative human rights impacts of the political crisis taking place in Guatemala.

In Morocco, building on previous research and advocacy work on judicial independence, the ICJ organized, in collaboration with the Club des Juges (Moroccan Judges Club), a roundtable on developing a code of ethics for the judiciary. Based on the recommendations of the roundtable, and previous advocacy with, and submissions to the High Judicial Council, at least half of the proposed recommendations on judicial independence, impartiality, integrity and accountability were included in the recently adopted Code of Ethics in Morocco.

Empowering the judiciary and the legal profession across the world.

In Myanmar, before the illegal usurpation of authority by the country's military in February 2021, the ICJ provided assistance to the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union (OSCU) on integrating the Judicial Code of Ethics into the OSCU's training programmes for judges. By the end of 2020, the OSCU trained 160 judges and committed to implement the trainings in the future as part of their regular training programme of judges. The ICJ has been actively engaged in building the capacity of the Independent Lawyers of Myanmar (ILAM) for several years, through a range of capacity building initiatives which include strengthening management of the organization. Since the 2021 coup d'état and the forcible shutdown of ILAM, lawyers (supported by the ICJ) have continued to defend and press for human rights, often at risk to their careers and personal safety.



Strategic Goal

- ② Victims of human rights violations and abuses, particularly those among most disadvantaged and marginalized groups, have greater access to justice

The ICJ has strengthened the ability of judges, lawyers and other justice sector actors to effectively work to deliver justice to victims of human rights violations, with a broader objective of enabling their transformative role, and that of the law, in producing systemic legal change.

32

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

2,756

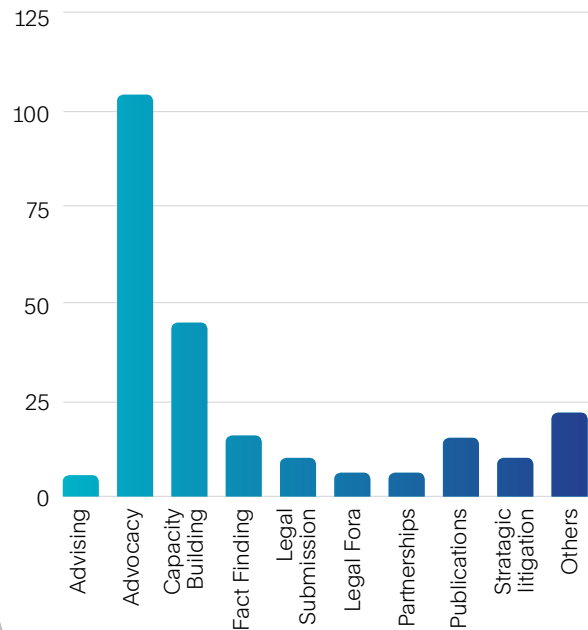
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN WORKSHOPS ON THIS TOPIC

250

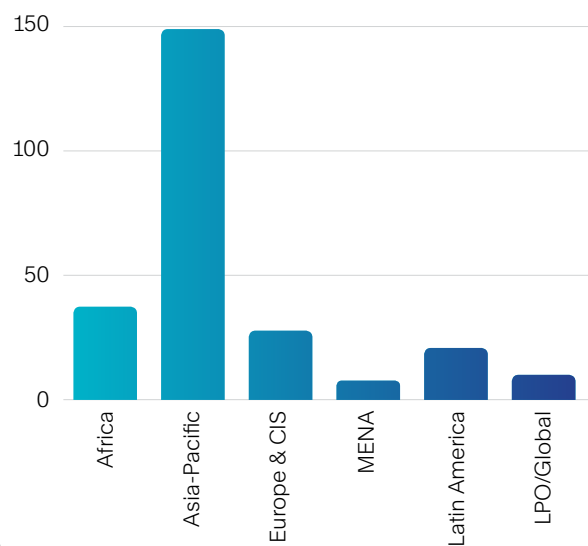
ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2020
IN SUPPORT OF THIS SG

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO ENHANCE ACCESS TO
JUSTICE FOR ALL



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAM



South Africa: working for non-discrimination in the realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

ICJ has continued to partner with local civil society organizations in South Africa to ensure non-discrimination and counter xenophobic violence in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The ICJ has worked to promote the right of non-citizens' to work in the context of significant uncertainty and distress experienced by migrant workers, refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless people as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and the measures that the authorities have taken in response.

In April 2020, the ICJ published a legal briefing paper on non-citizens' right to work in South Africa, in consultation with local human rights organizations, the Socio-Economic Rights Institute and Lawyers for Human Rights. The paper informed local organizations in their orientation and framing of their advocacy at a particularly important time in the Covid-19 pandemic when the government appeared to be contemplating discriminatory regulations and directions that stood to facilitate xenophobia. As a result of this impact in late 2020 the ICJ was invited to intervene as amicus curiae in litigation regarding the eviction of non-citizen waste reclaimers. Represented by Lawyers for Human Rights, the ICJ filed Heads of Argument on international law standards relating to non-citizens rights to work and housing.



Landmark judgment by the European Court of Human Rights on LGBTI asylum seekers at risk: ICJ joint third-party intervention

This case arose from the Swiss authorities' rejection of an asylum application by a Gambian national and a Swiss national, in a same-sex partnership registered in Switzerland. The Gambian national B complained that if return by the Swiss authorities to Gambia, he would run a real risk of ill-treatment due to his same-sex sexual orientation. In violation of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The ICJ - together with the AIRE Centre (Advice on Individual Rights in Europe Centre), the European Council of Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) and the European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA-Europe) -- submitted a joint third-party intervention in the case. For the first time in a judgment on merits, the Court held that a person's sexual orientation forms a fundamental part of their identity and nobody may be obliged to conceal their sexual orientation in order to avoid persecution. In reaching its findings, the Court relied heavily on the third-party intervention submission of the ICJ and its partners.



Legal training, documentation and awareness raising towards greater access to justice for the most marginalized.

The ICJ has contributed to raising the awareness of victims of human rights violations and abuses to their rights, and the legal avenues they can use to obtain effective remedies in case of violations and abuses. This can be seen for example, through the ICJ's joint campaigns across regional offices on the 16-days of activism against gender-based violence, which called for justice systems to be responsive. The campaign included an "impact story" poster series, Facebook live interviews and opinion pieces from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East and North Africa.

Between April 2020 and October 2020, over 400 cases of human rights violations against LGBTI individuals were documented by the ICJ's partners in Pakistan. The legal advice and training initiatives implemented by the ICJ in Pakistan have strengthened the capacity of grassroots LGBTI organizations in Pakistan to monitor and document human rights violations, implement national and international advocacy initiatives, and establish partnerships with lawyers working on LGBTI rights issues. Collaboration with the legal community will result in joint advocacy initiatives on the Transgender Bill and better protection of SOGIE rights in Pakistan.

On 18 November 2020, the ICJ hosted a Facebook Live with four transgender human rights activists from Asia and Africa. It highlighted the stark reality between progressive laws and violent lived realities of transgender people. The ICJ-moderated panel provided quick glimpses into different regional contexts and a platform for transgender human rights activists' voices on the meaning of Transgender Day of Remembrance and the varied and devastating impacts of Covid-19 on transgender people.



Strategic Goal

- ③ Increased accountability for human rights violations and abuses is achieved

In all regions of the world, perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses continue to enjoy impunity. Meanwhile, victims, especially the most marginalized and disadvantaged, remain without equal access to justice, effective remedies and reparation. In 2020, the ICJ continued to promote accountability for human rights violations, abuses, and serious violations of humanitarian law, through advocacy with key publications, capacity building, strategic litigation and trial monitoring.

15

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

423

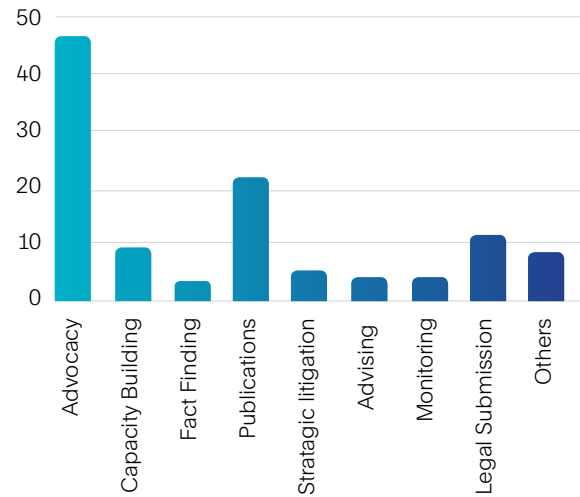
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN WORKSHOPS ON THIS TOPIC

115

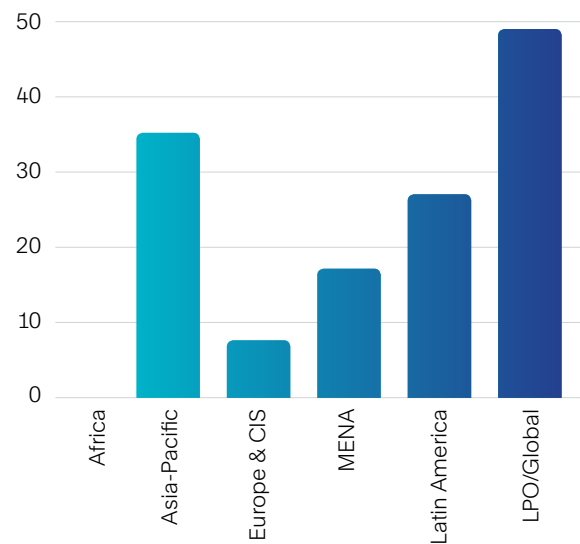
ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2020
IN SUPPORT OF THIS SG

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAM



Strengthening accountability mechanisms at the global, regional, and national level.

On 5 and 6 November 2020 and 20 January 2021, the ICJ and the Kingdom of the Netherlands held a series of on-line conferences to facilitate consultation between a broad range of stakeholders on key questions concerning the role of accountability mechanisms in the global fight against impunity. The conferences were convened in response to rapidly increasing calls for UN bodies, including the UN Human Rights Council, to create innovative mechanisms beyond traditional human rights documentation and reporting to include accountability functions such as the identification of perpetrators of human rights atrocities and the collection and preservation of evidence for use in criminal proceedings. Over 300 participants attended the conferences, including State representatives, heads and staff of mechanisms, civil society and victims' groups, UN agencies, domestic legal practitioners and social media. These included victims and survivors, as well as Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Stef Blok, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Catherine Marchi-Uhel, Head of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria (IIIM), and Nicholas Koumjian, Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM).

ICJ's advocacy role in supporting the establishment of the Fact-Finding Mission in Libya

Over the last 10 years, Libya has been embroiled in armed conflict following the 2011 uprisings and the fall of the Gaddafi regime. In this context of prolonged violence, there has been widespread impunity and lack of accountability for acts that amount to serious crimes under international law, including war crimes. Over the past decade, the independent functioning of the court system in Libya, already quite weak, has severely eroded, with the safety and security of judges and prosecutors at risk. As a result, the ability of the Libyan judicial system to collect evidence and investigate potential crimes under international law has been severely constrained.

In response to this the ICJ has conducted extensive research and actively advocated over 18 months for the establishment of an independent investigative mechanism on Libya to help address the constraints on the collection and preservation of evidence, and support the country's longer term ability to prosecute crimes as the situation stabilizes. Finally, in June 2020, the ICJ welcomed the formation of the Fact Finding Mission (FFM), announced by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. This FFM has a mandate to document alleged violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law by all parties in Libya since 2016, through the collection and preservation of evidence to ensure perpetrators are ultimately held accountable. The establishment of the FFM represents a major achievement in addressing impunity in Libya.

Successful partnership and strategic litigation: Case Araya et al versus Nevsun Resources Ltd

Three Eritrean refugees sued Nevsun in British Columbia, Canada, for alleged involvement in forced labour, slavery, torture and other serious violations against them and many other victims in the Bisha mine in Eritrea. They were allegedly indefinitely conscripted through Eritrea's military service into a forced labour regime where they were required to work at a mine in Eritrea and subjected severe ill-treatment.

The Supreme Court of Canada was asked to decide whether the case could proceed and be tried in Canadian courts, with the victims alleging that Nevsun had violated customary international law against slavery; forced labour; cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment; and crimes against humanity, which as part of Canadian law should be actionable in Canadian Courts. In January 2019, the ICJ and Amnesty International–Canada intervened in the appeal proceedings before the Supreme Court. The Court ruled in line with ICJ's contentions, stating that the trial judge would have to decide whether Nevsun breached customary international law, and if it did, how it should be held responsible. This constitutes a major step towards tackling corporate immunity and advancing corporate accountability for gross human rights violations.



4 Strategic Goal

International human rights instruments and mechanisms are protected and made more effective

During its review of the human rights advocacy of various international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) benefitting from its financial support, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Unit for Human Rights Policy, noted in its report:

“ICJ’s added value is most visible in the performance of qualitative legal analysis and in alerting international human rights mechanisms and fora. The analysis, special reports, briefing papers and similar advocacy tools provide for a professional review of key legal issues pinpointing major disparities between legal and institutional frameworks and international human rights standards. ICJ excels in organizing various advocacy actions prior, during and after the UN Human Rights Council sessions and in performing joint advocacy actions with local partners – like in the case of Cambodia when two lawyers included in its mentorship program attended UN Human Rights Council’s 36th session.”

7

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

111

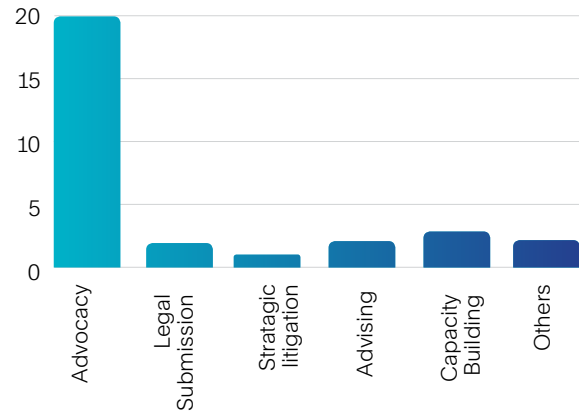
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN WORKSHOPS ON THIS TOPIC

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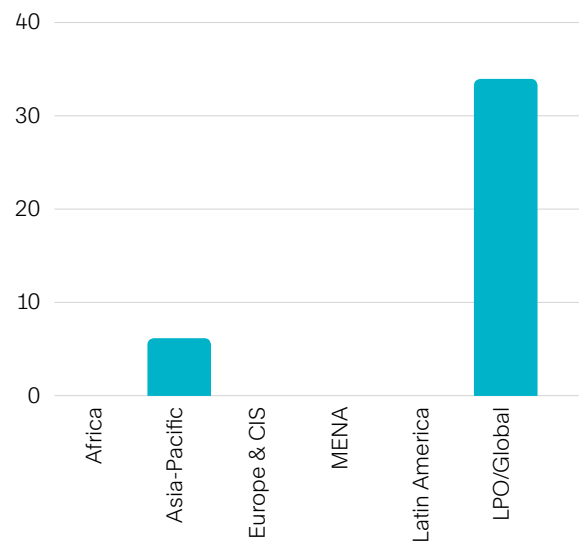
ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2020
IN SUPPORT OF THIS SG

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO PROTECT AND INCREASE THE
EFFECTIVE OF INTERNATIONAL AND
REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
MECHANISMS



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAM



Engagement with the UN: Impact of ICJ's recommendations and strengthening the effectiveness of the UN Human Rights Council

The ICJ participated in the June/July and September sessions of the Human Rights Council, focusing on Venezuela, Myanmar, Libya, the Philippines, Belarus, India, China, the Netherlands, the United States, Zimbabwe, and Egypt. The ICJ influenced resolutions on Covid-19 and human rights, the independence of judges and lawyers, and terrorism and human rights.

In addition, ICJ helped strengthen international instruments and mechanisms with some key achievements:

- i) the ICJ made submissions to the Human Rights Committee on Ukraine and Thailand,
- ii) to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), on Lebanon, Nepal, and Myanmar,
- iii) a joint submission in advance of the General Assembly's review of the UN human rights treaty body system on the effectiveness of the measures taken to strengthen it,
- iv) to the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women on her thematic report on rape as a grave and systematic human rights violation and gender-based violence against women. The ICJ also submitted information on the criminalization and prosecution of rape in Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Eswatini, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Advocacy at regional mechanisms

The ICJ has continued its engagement with the human rights mechanisms of the African Union. Together with Zim-Rights, the ICJ made a submission to the Chairperson of the African's Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Working Group on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) calling on the Commission to address Zimbabwe's failure to meet its obligations to protect the rights of life and health of its population in respect of its Covid-19 vaccine policies. The ICJ also recommended to the AU Chair to recognize vaccines as a 'public good' and addressed the UN Committee on ESCR to call on States to comply with their obligations to ensure equitable access to vaccines for all.

In Europe, the ICJ also worked to address the unprecedented and rapidly escalating rule of law crisis in Poland, in particular by informing the work of international mechanisms. In February 2020 a new law passed that had the potential to result in harassment of judges upholding the independence of the judiciary. The ICJ issued a statement recalling international human rights law and standards on independence of the judiciary and calling on the European Union to urgently advance proceedings concerning Poland under Article 7 TEU. In July 2020, the ICJ and Amnesty International submitted a joint third party intervention before the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in the case of Judges Mariusz Broda and Alina Bojara, regarding the premature termination of their mandates as vice-presidents of the regional tribunal of Kielce in Poland. In October, the ICJ and Amnesty International presented, in the case *Zurek v. Poland*, a third-party intervention on the scope of application of the right to a fair trial under Article 6.1 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and in November a third-party intervention in the case of *Reczkowicz and Others v. Poland*. In this case the ECtHR will consider whether the recently established Disciplinary and Extraordinary Chambers of the Supreme Court of Poland may be considered an "independent and impartial tribunal" in order to satisfy the requirements of the right to a fair trial under article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights.



ICJ's advocacy to strengthen the mandate of the International Independent Fact-Finding Mission (IIFFM) on Venezuela

During the 44th and 45th sessions of the UN Human Rights Council, the ICJ was instrumental ensuring that the Council renew and strengthen the mandate of the International Independent Fact-Finding Mission (IIFFM) on Venezuela. The ICJ convened six webinars on issues that address the breakdown of democratic institutions and the rule of law in Venezuela, the violations of economic, social and cultural rights, environmental devastation and human rights violations in the Orinoco's Mining Arc, and the role of the IIFFM and the Office of the High Commissioner in Venezuela.

Pushing ahead with a UN treaty on Business and Human Rights

The ICJ continued its advocacy on the elaboration of a generalized UN treaty on business and human rights, engaging with governments, NGOs and trade unions. While good progress continued to be made on a now fairly mature text that deals effectively with remedy and legal liability of businesses for human rights abuses, serious political obstacles remain towards a successful conclusion. The ICJ produced a study on the draft treaty on business and human rights and the extent to which it adequately addresses the specific concerns relating to the rights of children. The ICJ organized consultation with NGOs and members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including ICJ commissioner Mikiko Otani.

Strategic Goal

- ⑤ Increased domestic implementation of, and compliance with, international and regional human rights laws and standards are achieved

All of the ICJ's work across the world involves working at the domestic level to improve the performance of States in implementing human rights-compliant law, policy and practices. The ICJ has worked jointly with international and local CSOs and HRDs, advocating for States to become parties to UN and regional human rights instruments, to adhere to, and cooperate with, as well as to implement recommendations made under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

10

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

714

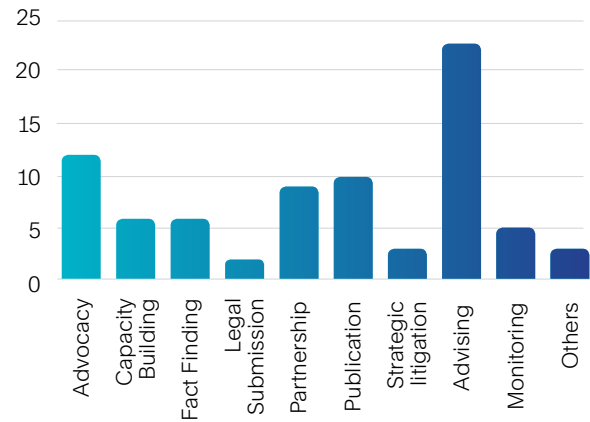
JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, LAWYERS
AND OTHER ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN WORKSHOPS ON THIS TOPIC

81

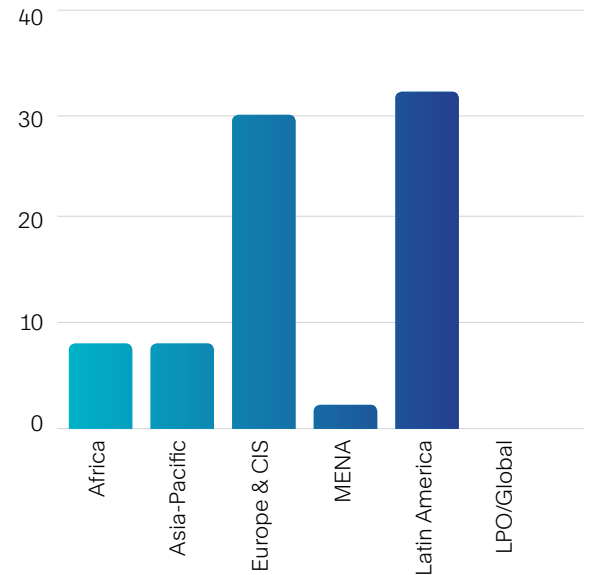
ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2020
IN SUPPORT OF THIS SG

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO INCREASE DOMASTIC
COMPLIANCE AND
IMPLEMENTATION



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAM





Strengthening accountability in Tunisia through uptake of recommendations from practical guidance series and advocacy briefings

In Tunisia, following the fall of the Ben Ali regime in 2011, transitional justice legislative measures were adopted to investigate, adjudicate and provide for access to effective remedies and reparations for gross human rights violations committed by State authorities between 1955 and 2013. The Specialized Criminal Chambers (SCC) were established in 2014 to adjudicate cases referred to it by the Truth and Dignity Commission (Instance Vérité et Dignité, IVD). At the end of its mandate in December 2018, the IVD had referred 200 cases of arbitrary deprivations of life, arbitrary deprivations of liberty, torture and other ill-treatment, enforced disappearance, rape and sexual assault and crimes against humanity committed by the past regime. Trials before the SCC started in May 2018. However, since the opening of the first hearing, it has been evident that gaps in the rules and procedures governing the investigation, prosecution and evidence in the SCC cases have served to endanger efforts to hold perpetrators to account and bring justice to victims for past violations of human rights.

Since the opening of trials, the ICJ has been actively working with its partner, Association des Magistrats Tunisiens (AMT), to address the legal and procedural obstacles that may impact the effective operation of the SCC. The impact of ICJ and AMT work is evident in the continued demands from SCC judges and prosecutors for technical legal support and the convening of engagement to devise innovative solutions to the challenges they face.

Thailand: Legal and regulatory frameworks must ensure that corporations are accountable for violating individual and community rights

In order to address the issue of accountability for corporate abuse of human rights by companies both within and outside Thailand's borders and the deficiencies in the legal and regulatory framework, the ICJ conducted research into the legal and regulatory environment governing economic development in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and transnational companies. The research identified the gaps and deficiencies in the context of Thailand's obligations under international law. In August 2020, the ICJ released a report on "The Human Rights Consequences of the Eastern Economic Corridor and Special Economic Zones in Thailand." This is the first publication to evaluate allegations of human rights violations and abuses in Thailand's SEZ and to provide a legal analysis of Thailand's national laws on land, environment and labour. Extensive consultations and interviews were conducted with members of affected communities in SEZs, lawyers, CSOs and academics working on issues relating to SEZs in Thailand as well as representatives from government departments and regulatory bodies responsible for the management of SEZs.

The immediate impact of these reports is that affected communities, lawyers, CSOs and academics have become better informed regarding the deficiencies within corporate legal accountability in SEZs and outbound investments under Thai law, as well as Thailand's lack of compliance with its international law obligations. This knowledge has facilitated the development of a joint advocacy platform based on the recommendations of each report..



Nepal Supreme Court issues a landmark ruling to investigate the extra-judicial killings committed by Security Personnel

Between 2008 and 2011, various armed groups in the Terai region of Nepal were alleged to have engaged in violent activities of a criminal nature. In response, the Government of Nepal mobilized the security personnel from Nepal Police and Armed Police Force to control the activities of the armed groups in the region. Various investigations and fact-finding missions from human rights organizations, including the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, reported that the security personnel mobilized under the SSP committed extra-judicial killings. The ICJ supported public interest litigation, demanding the formation of a separate independent mechanism to investigate the allegations. This constitutes a continuation of the legal support ICJ has been providing support to the family of victims and their lawyers since 2011.

After almost nine years, on 6 January 2020, the Supreme Court issued a positive ruling in the case in which it directed the government to form a separate investigation unit to investigate the allegations of the EJKs. The order of the Court is a landmark judgement, as it opens the possibility of independent investigation, not only in the cases of extrajudicial killings in the Terai but also other human rights violations committed by security personnel.

5 years of results based approach

ANALYSIS FROM RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

HIGH LEVEL ACHIEVEMENTS

134

INDICATORS TRACKED AT
COUNTRY LEVEL

SINCE 2016 MORE THAN

51,850

PERSONS ATTENDED AN EVENT
HELD BY THE ICJ

FEEDBACK ON RELEVANCE,
EFFECTIVENESS AND POTENTIAL IMPACT

75%

CONSIDERED THAT ICJ'S WORK IN THE
PAST FIVE YEARS HAS BEEN EITHER
VERY EFFECTIVE OR SOMEWHAT
EFFECTIVE IN SUPPORTING HRDS

92%

OF THE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT
ICJ'S WORK HAS CONTRIBUTED TO
PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS LAW
AND STANDARDS SINCE 2016

"ICJ excels in organizing various advocacy actions prior, during and after the UN Human Rights Council sessions and in performing joint advocacy actions with local partners."





Media and communication report

In 2020 ICJ's media work was seriously impacted by the pandemic. This was not surprising since the media attention shifted massively and almost uniquely towards health and vaccine issues. After reaching its best result ever in terms of total media hits - 4,103 - the year before, the ICJ had to settle for half that number.

Unlike the media work, the traffic to the ICJ website has not been affected by the pandemic. To the contrary, 2020 was a record year in terms of number of both visitors and visits. With 60,000 more visits and 50,000 more visitors, the increase is actually significant.

In 2020 the Media and Communications Unit also supported, helped and trained programme staff to use online platforms to organize webinars. Webinars quickly became the main way to operate after most of the physical activities and meetings had to be cancelled.

The Media and Communications Unit also recorded multiple online interviews with ICJ Commissioners and other experts on the Covid-19 situation and its impact on human rights.



Media & communication

2020: A YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS

STRONG MEDIA COVERAGE

51

PRESS RELEASES ISSUED
IN 2020

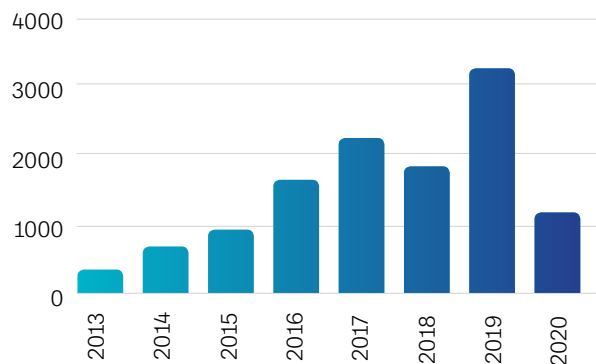
90%

OF THE PRESS
RELEASES COVERED

79%

OF HITS IN
INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

INTERNATIONAL MEDIA HITS BETWEEN 2013 AND 2020



INCREASED PRESENCE ON TWITTER

41

FOLLOWERS

INCREASED TRAFFIC TO ICJ WEBSITE

354,267

VISITS
(+20%)

1159.5k

IMPRESSION

270,667

VISITORS
(+24%)

13%

ENGAGEMENT RATE

49%

FEMALE VISITORS

19

PUBLICATIONS

ANNUAL REPORT
A NEW PRACTITIONERS' GUIDE
A NEW EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS
16 OTHER REPORTS (5 ON EUROPE , 4 ON ASIA, 4 ON
MENA, 1 ON THE AMERICAS, 1 ON AFRICA AND 4 GLOBAL)



Financial Report

In 2020, ICJ'S income was affected by the global Covid-19 pandemic, which impacted both the delivery of programmes as well as fundraising. During the initial onset of the pandemic, activities such as large meetings and face to face activities were initially postponed to the later part of the year and desk-based activities were prioritized. However, as the pandemic continued to spread around the world, meetings and events were converted to online events. As a result, several budget realignments and no cost extensions were agreed with donors without new funding entering to cover ongoing staff costs. Additionally, with donor funding being reprioritized to the health sector, fundraising opportunities slowed down. Thus, the pandemic has affected both new income, as well as overhead recovery.

In 2020, the ICJ had 63 running contracts from 40 donors (against 63 running contracts from 32 donors the previous year). 23 new contracts were signed during the year. The majority of ICJ's income has continued to remain in the form of earmarked projects (over 80%). The amount of unearmarked income was CHF 1,458,314 compared to CHF 1,183,503 in the previous year. Despite the slight increase in unearmarked funds there continued to be a gap and ICJ registered a loss at the end of 2020. Diversification of the ICJ's funding base and donors continues to remain a priority, combined with a recognized need for the ICJ to increase the level of funding that is more flexible, in that it is not earmarked for specific projects.

In terms of fundraising based on the accrual basis of revenue recognition, in 2020 the ICJ secured **CHF 10,691,384 of total income** (compared to **CHF 11,058,818** in 2019), versus the income-based annual budget of around **CHF 9,603,686** (compared to **CHF 11,180,000** in 2019). The budget was reduced from the original budget of CHF 12,242,818 in July 2020 on account of Covid-19.

The ICJ's financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2020 were prepared in accordance with the Swiss Generally Accepted Accounting Principles applicable to charitable non-profit organizations (Swiss GAAP FER 21) and have been audited by the accounting firm Berney & Associates. The consolidated financial statements comprise the ICJ International Secretariat, based in Switzerland with regional and country offices (in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America), and its sister organization, the ICJ-EI (ICJ European Institutions), based in Belgium.

The consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 are provided here and the restated 2019 figures are provided for reference. In 2020 the ICJ continued to follow the revenue recognition accounting policy which was introduced in 2019. This has been a recommendation by its auditors, and the ICJ continues to recognise its revenue on an accrual basis.

The ICJ would like to thank its donors, Commissioners, partners and staff who have contributed to the work achieved in 2020, despite the uniquely challenging circumstances presented by the Covid-19 pandemic.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
with comparative figures for 2019
in Swiss francs

ASSETS	31.12.2020	Restated 31.12.2019
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2'372'429	1'814'709
Grants receivable nets	1'182'026	1'611'200
Other current assets nets	432'163	759'453
Total current assets	3'986'618	4185362
Non-current assets		
Financial assets	71'403	64'082
Total non-current assets	71'403	64'082
TOTAL ASSETS	4'058'021	4'249'444
LIABILITIES & FUNDS		
Short-term liabilities		
Operating liabilities	821'010	945'722
Accrued liabilities	566'164	498'639
Contributions received in advance	1'583'721	1'301'979
TOTAL SHORT TERM LIABILITIES RESTRICTED FUNDS	2'970'895	2'746'339
Restricted funds		
Funds restricted to projects	2'340'661	1'878'798
Total restricted funds	2'340'661	1'878'798
Capital of the organization		
(Accumulated losses) / General reserves Loss of the year	-349'362	164'064
Foreign currency translation reserve	-895'010	-513'426
Total capital of the organization	-1'253'535	-26'331
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUNDS	4'058'021	4'249'444

COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
with comparative figures for 2019
in Swiss francs

INCOME	2020	Restated 2019
Contributions for projects (restricted)	9'211'289	9'848'066
Contributions for the commission	1'458'314	1'183'503
Other income	21'781	27'248
TOTAL INCOME	10'691'384	11'058'818
OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Staff	-5'423'708	-5'554'489
Meeting & travel costs	-881'615	-3'028'929
Consultancy and service fees	-3'208'576	-2'854'856
Publication and promotion costs	-109'592	-47'491
Communication costs	-48'795	-151'831
Office premises	-725'279	-831'098
Other administrative expenditures	-399'521	-336'448
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	-10'797'087	-12'805'142
OPERATING RESULT	-105'703	-1'746'324
Non-operating result, net	-34'445	4'813
Financial (expenses) / income, net	80'644	76'204
Variation of the provision of loss on receivables	32'304	16'679
Intermediate result before change in funds	-27'200	-1'648'629
Attribution to restricted funds	-9'211'289	-9'848'066
Use of restricted funds (excluding overheads)	7'879'843	10'357'059
Overheads from projects	463'636	626'209
Change in restricted funds	-867'810	1'135'202
LOSS OF THE YEAR	-895'010	-513'426

ICJ Partnerships in 2020

A

- AIRE Centre
- Abaad
- Access Now
- Acción Solidaria – ACSOL
- Accountability International
- Advocacy Forum
- African Centre for Migration and Society
- AmerBon Advocates
- Amnesty International (AI)
- Area Based-Social Innovation Research Center, Mae Fah Luang University (Ab-SIRC)
- Article 19
- ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR)
- ASEAN SOGI CAUCUS
- ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC)
- Asia Internet Coalition
- Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)
- The Asia Foundation
- Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL)
- Association des Magistrats Tunisiens (AMT)
- Association for Monitoring Equal Rights
- Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT)
- Association for Progressive Communications
- Asociación Familiares de Detenidos-Desaparecidos de Guatemala (FAMDEGUA)
- Asociación Red de Defensores y Defensoras de Derechos Humanos (DhColombia)
- Asylum Access Thailand

B

- Bangkok Legal Clinic, Faculty of Law, Thammasat University
- Bar Council of Malaysia
- Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC)

C

- Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC)
- Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)
- Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR)
- Central Institute of Forensic Science Thailand (CIFS)
- Center for Protection and Revival of Local Community Rights
- Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre)
- Center for Reproductive Rights
- Centre for Human Rights – American Bar Association
- Centro de Derechos Humanos – Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB)
- Centro de Derechos Humanos – Universidad Metropolitana de Caracas (CDH-UNIMET)
- CEPAZ
- Chana Hospital
- CIVILIS Derechos Humanos
- Civil Rights Defenders
- The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
- Community Resource Centre Foundation (CRC)

- Coordination Indépendante de la Justice Transitionnelle (CNIJT)
- Cordaid
- CREA
- Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF)

D

- Diyarbakir Branch of Human Rights Association
- Diversity and Solidarity Trust (DAST)
- Duaj Jai Group (NGO)
- Due process law foundation (DPLF)
- Dutch Council for Refugees

E

- EarthRights International
- EEC Watch
- EnGenderRights
- ENLAWTHAI Foundation (EnLaw)
- Eurasian Harm Reduction Association
- Eurasian Women's Network on AIDS
- European Council on Refugees and Exiles
- European Digital Rights (EDRI) (Belgium)
- European Implementation Network (EIN)
- Equal Asia Foundation
- Equal Education Law Centre
- Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense Asociación Civil (EAAF)
- Equipo Peruano de Antropología Forense (EPAF)
- ESCR-Net - International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

F

- Faculty of Engineering, Rangsit University
- Faculty of Law, Thammasat University
- Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University
- Faculty of Law, Prince of Songkhla University
- Faculty of Management Science, Prince of Songkhla University
- Federal Court of Malaysia
- Fiji Women's Rights Movement (FWRM)
- Fiji Women Lawyers Association
- Fiji Judicial Department
- Fortify Rights
- Foundation for Human Rights
- Frontline Defenders
- Fokupers
- Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Unit, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkhla University
- Forum for Human Rights
- Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG)

G

- Global Centre for Responsibility to Protect - GlobalR2P
- Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP)
- Greek Council for Refugees

H

- Have Only Positive Expectations (HOPE)
- HIV Justice Worldwide
- Human Rights Alert
- Human Rights and Development Foundation (HRDF)

- Human Rights House Foundation
- Human Rights Joint Platform
- Human Rights Lawyers Association (HRLA)
- Human Rights in Practice Stichting
- Human Rights Watch

I

- İfade Özgürlüğü Derneği
- Immigrant Council of Ireland
- Indonesia Global Justice (IGJ)
- Integrated Bar of the Philippines
- Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)
- International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute
- International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)
- International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe (ICRSE)
- International Detention Coalition (IDC)
- International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC)
- International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Network of People Who Use Drugs (INPUD)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
- International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
- International Women's Rights Action Watch-Asia Pacific (IWRAP-AP)
- Internet Law Reform Dialogue (ILaw)
- Instituto de Defensa Legal Perú (IDL)

J

- Jaringan Transgender Indonesia (Indonesia Transgender Network)
- Judicial System Monitoring Program (JSMP)
- Justice for Sisters

K

- Kapunungan sa mga Pilipinong Hukom (HUKOM)
- KASBI/ Kongres Aliansi Serikat Buruh Indonesia (Confederation of Congress of Indonesian Unions Alliance)
- Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Indonesian National Police)
- Komnas Perempuan/ Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan (National Commission On Violence Against Women)
- Kompolnas/ Komisi Kepolisian Nasional (National Police Commission of Indonesia)

L

- Lancet-O'Neill Institute Commission on Global Health and Law
- Land Watch
- Langu Hospital
- Lawyers for Human Rights
- Lawyers for Lawyers
- Lawyers for Liberty
- Lawyers Rights Watch Canada (LRWC)
- Lebanese Center for Human Rights (CLDH)
- Legal Policy Research Centre (Kazakhstan)
- Legal Resources Centre of Moldova
- Legal Research and Development Center, Faculty of Law, Chiangmai University (LRDC)

- Legal Rights and Environmental Protection Association (LEPA)
- Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan (LBH APIK, Association of Indonesian women for Justice Legal Aid Institution)
- Libyan Network for Legal Aid (LNLA)

M

- Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia (Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia)
- Malaysian Center for Constitutionalism and Human Rights (MCCHR)
- Manggagawa ng Komunikasyon sa Pilipinas (MKP)
- Malaysian Trade Union Congress (MTUC)
- Manushya Foundation
- Migrant Labour Rights Networks
- Migrant Working Group
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation
- Muslim Attorney's Centre (MAC)

N

- National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)
- National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT)
- National Judicial Academy (NJA)
- National Transgender Network (NTN)
- Nationwide Movement Yuksalish
- Nederlands Juristen Comité voor de Mensenrechten
- Nepal National Judicial Academy (NJA)
- New Zealand Embassy of Thailand
- Niti Foundation
- Northern Peasant Federation

O

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers
- Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council
- Open Society European Policy Institute (OSEPI)
- OSCE – ODIHR
- Outright International

P

- Patani Human Rights Organization (HAP)
- Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI, Indonesia Family Planning Association)
- Philippine Safe Abortion Advocacy Network (PINSAN)
- Protection International
- PROVEA

R

- Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI)
- Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Justice (RSRJ)
- Reporters Sans Frontieres
- Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice

S

- Southern African Development Community Lawyers Association (SADCLA)
- Sathi Foundation
- Securities and Exchange Commission, Thailand (SEC)
- Sisters in Islam
- Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna
- Solidarity Center
- Songkhla Justice Department, Ministry of Justice
- South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC)
- Southern Africa Litigation Centre (SALC)
- Suara Rakyat Malaysia (SUARAM)
- Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
- State Railway Workers Union of Thailand (SRUT)
- Stella Maris Seafarers' Center
- Supreme Court of the Philippines
- SWING Thailand

T

- Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy (TIMEP)
- Tajikistan Union of Lawyers
- Tashkent State University of Law
- Terai Human Rights Defenders Alliance (THRDA)
- Thai Extra-Territorial Obligations Working Group (Thai ETOs Watch)
- Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)
- Thai Lawyers for Human Rights (TLHR)
- Thai Netizen Network
- Town Planning Department, Ministry of Interior
- Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance
- Tribunal de Recurso de Timor-Leste (The Court of Appeal of Timor-Leste)
- Turkey Human Rights Litigation Support Project (UK)

U

- Ukrainian Bar Association
- Ukrainian National Bar Association (Ukraine)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)
- University of Passau
- UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)
- UN Women

W

- Women Lawyers in Southern Africa (WLSA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Women In Need (WIN)

Y

- Young Out Here (YOH)

Z

- Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR)
- Zimbabwean Human Rights NGO Forum

Donor Acknowledgements

- Anonymous Donors
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- DAI Europe
- DanChurchAid
- DG Justice
- DKA Austria
- European Commission
- Federal Republic of Germany, Embassy in Guatemala
- Federal Republic of Germany, Embassy in Nepal
- Federal Republic of Germany, Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, Zivilprogramme
- Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Kingdom of Denmark, Embassy in Myanmar
- Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Kingdom of the Netherlands, Embassy in Myanmar
- Kingdom of Norway, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Kingdom of Norway, Embassy in Colombia
- Kingdom of Norway, Embassy in Mexico
- Kingdom of Sweden, Swedish International Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Legal Policy Research Center
- Irish Aid
- Mercy Corps
- New Zealand, Embassy in Thailand
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Open Society Foundations
- The Sigrid Rausing Trust
- Swiss Confederation, Embassy in Guatemala
- Swiss Confederation, Republic and Canton of Geneva
- Swiss Confederation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
- Trocaire
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)
- United States of America, Department of State – Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour (DRL)
- UN Women

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