

International
Commission
of Jurists

Annual Report
2021

International Commission of Jurists Annual Report 2021

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In 2021, the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) successfully launched a five-year Strategic Plan that will guide the way forward while providing the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances. During the year, the ICJ continued to advocate against human rights violations across the globe amidst the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. Both the pandemic and its associated health, political, and economic impacts continued to affect the work and the financial situation of the organization. The organization has responded to this with remarkable resilience and resourcefulness. At the end of 2021, the ICJ had carried out activities in over 40 countries, showing a large global presence. More than 5,239 participants have been reached through training and capacity-building activities. Overall, despite the challenges of the pandemic, 79% of the planned activities have been completed during the year.

The regional and thematic programs contended with ongoing COVID-19 restrictions to meet their commitments around the world and continued to influence the development of norms in key areas such as the policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the protection of human rights in cyberspace in Asia, Africa, and Europe. The program on Global Accountability moved ahead in leading a global assessment of international accountability mechanisms, including through a ministerial level conference organized with support from the Kingdom of the Netherlands and ongoing assistance from the governments of Germany and Finland. The organization has also embarked on an emergency effort to assist Afghanistan's judges and prosecutors who sought asylum after the Taliban's takeover.

Following the endorsement by the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities' International Principles and Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities, the ICJ has taken measures to build relationships with civil society organizations (CSOs) in Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Norway, South Africa and Taiwan in order to advocate for the wide dissemination of the Principles and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities more broadly.

Message from the Secretary-General

The COVID-19 pandemic overshadowed global events, as well as the work of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), in 2021. Millions of people around the world died or fell ill as a result of the pandemic; the resultant economic downturn drove millions more into poverty, hunger, and unemployment, while governments imposed unprecedented restrictions, including states of emergencies, travel restrictions, border controls, bans on gatherings, or complete lockdowns. Both the pandemic and its associated health, political, and economic impacts affected our work and financial situation, but I am pleased to report that the organization — the ICJ's Commissioners, staff, and supporters — responded to this challenge with remarkable resilience and resourcefulness. More than anything, these difficult circumstances have emphasized the ICJ's relevance and importance as a defender of global rule of law, particularly during a state of emergency.

In 2021, we launched our new five-year Strategic Plan 2021-2025. This framework guides our way forward by combining our longstanding commitment to our core mandate of protecting the rule of law and promoting human rights, and, in particular, defending the role of the legal community, while providing the flexibility to respond to new challenges posed by pandemics, climate change, and technological developments.

The new Strategic Goals 2021-2025 are:

- Strategic Goal 1: Develop, Defend, and Strengthen International Institutions, Instruments and Standards on Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Strategic Goal 2: Improve Domestic Implementation of, and Compliance with, International Law and Standards
- Strategic Goal 3: Bolster the Effectiveness and Independence of Judges and Lawyers
- Strategic Goal 4: Improve Access to Justice for all and Accountability

Ensuring the ICJ's strategic stability for the next five years is crucial as new challenges emerge posed by resurgent authoritarian populism, unprecedented movements of people driven by increasing social disparity and climate change, intrusive new technologies, and the aftermaths of the pandemic. As we enter ICJ's 70th anniversary in 2022, the new strategic goals reflect the ICJ's 70-year historical experience. We have tried to ensure it is flexible and realistic and responds to the significant constraints we face in terms of global backlash against human rights and will form a strong basis for increased collaboration between the ICJ Secretariat and the ICJ sections and affiliates around the world.

Despite the challenges, alongside the new Strategic Plan, we continued to advocate against human rights violations amidst the pandemic as well as other global crises. The global pandemic

strongly affected our staff's ability to carry out their work, and the organization's financial limitations reduced the space to undertake many initiatives. But our staff around the world mobilized to monitor and counter the impact of the pandemic on the right to life and right to health of millions of people. Regional programmes were able to re-frame their advocacy strategies to respond to the immediate impacts of the crisis, as well as ensure their longer-term strategies to promote human rights in a way that links the related health, environmental, and security concerns. Of particular note are informal working groups that have gathered staff globally to address issues related to the right to health, to LGBTI rights, and to Economic, Social and Cultural rights.

We continued to implement regular program activities and events, including trainings, capacity-building and dialogues with judges on various issues including supporting progressive jurisprudence through third-party interventions. The Legal and Policy office has covered a range of areas including economic, social and cultural rights, independence of judges and lawyers, counter-terrorism, accountability, business and human rights, and the human rights impact of criminalization and decriminalization. The regional and thematic programs continued to influence the development of norms in key areas such as the protection of human rights in cyberspace in Asia, Africa, and Europe.

The ICJ has led global efforts to strengthen accountability processes by assessing the value and feasibility of establishing a Standing Investigative Mechanism to carry out investigations and collect and share evidence. Access to justice for women also remains a focus of our work, led by colleagues in the Asia and Pacific Programme who have developed an innovative and practical set of guidelines for judiciaries to enhance women's ability to seek and receive legal redress.

This report will cover the significant work the ICJ has done in more detail. We have embarked on a process of significant institutional reorganization and fundraising that should restore financial stability over the course of the coming year. After 70 years as global advocates for justice and human rights, the International Commission of Jurists remains a vital, necessary organization with increasing reach around the world, notwithstanding significant internal and external challenges across the globe.

ICJ Secretary-General
Saman Zia-Zarifi



OVERVIEW OF ICJ'S 2021 RESULTS

IN IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS STRATEGIC PLAN

REACH OF ICJ'S INTERVENTIONS

371

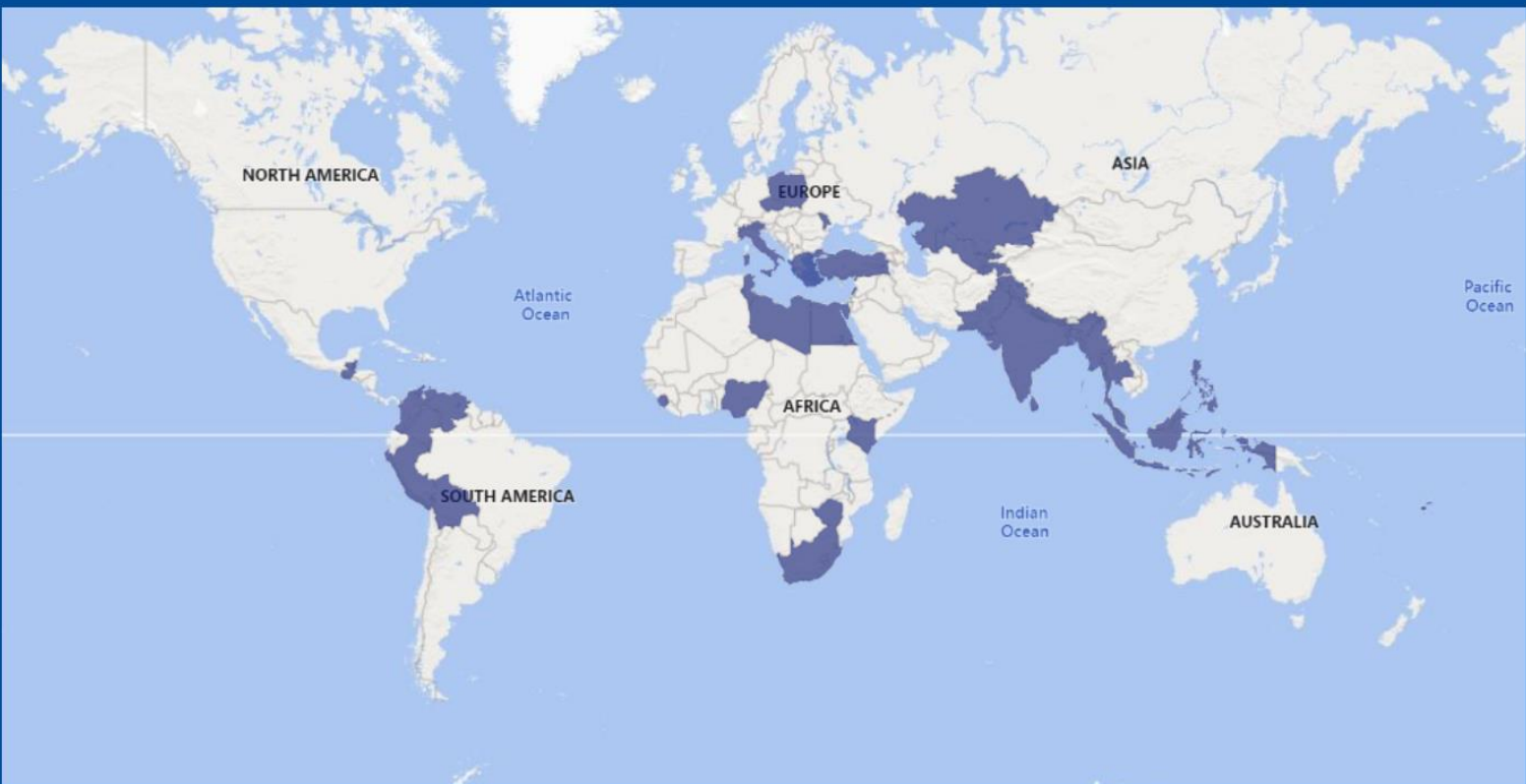
ACTIVITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN BY THE ICJ GLOBALLY AND REGIONALLY IN OVER **40** COUNTRIES

(ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES WERE IMPLEMENTED OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF A PROJECT)

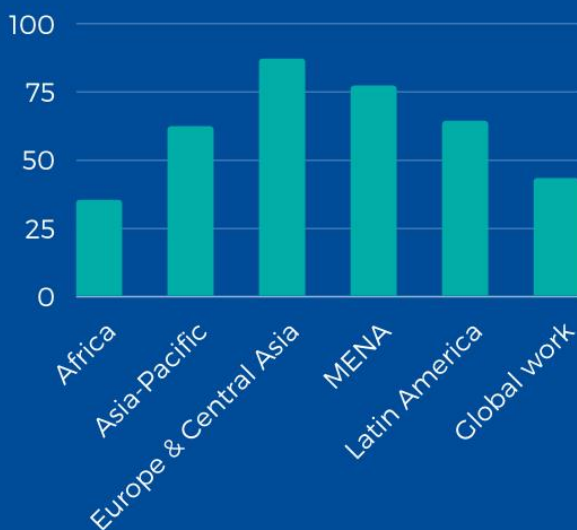
5,239

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

(including 59% of women)



OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAMME



DIVERSITY OF WORKING METHODS



2021 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

ANALYSIS FROM RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK

GLOBAL TARGETS ACHIEVEMENTS



12

67%

33%

INDICATORS TRACKED AT
COUNTRY LEVEL

OF THE TARGETS EXCEEDED

OF THE TARGETS PARTLY
ACHIEVED

KEY RESULTS BY WORKING METHODS

61

ICJ PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN USED AS ADVOCACY TOOLS TO SUPPORT, DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS, INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS ON RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

19

ADOPTIONS OF ICJ RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN AND DEFEND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INSTRUMENTS, STANDARDS



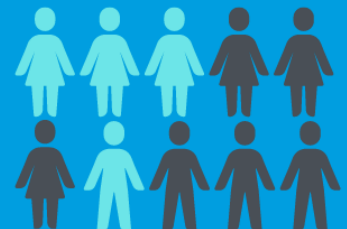
82%

OF TARGET GROUP REPORTED AN ENHANCED UNDERSTANDING OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL MECHANISMS

69%

OF LEGAL EXPERT TARGETED REPORTED AN ENHANCED ENVIRONMENT TO CONDUCT THEIR OWN LEGAL WORK AFTER THE ICJ-MODERATED EXPERT DIALOGUE

WORKSHOPS EFFECTIVENESS



206

INDIVIDUALS WHOSE RIGHTS TO A FAIR TRIAL HAVE BEEN BETTER PROTECTED THROUGH ICJ TRIAL MONITORING



14

LITIGATION ARGUMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE ICJ WITH INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL COURTS AND BODIES THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED

The ICJ-European Institutions Office

The ICJ-European Institutions (ICJ-EI) is a non-profit organisation established in Belgium in 2012, operating in the European Union and in Africa. As ICJ's sister organisation, 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 noncompliance 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, rights in the digital sphere and children's rights – and intervening as third party in a number of key cases before the European Court of Human Rights. With regard to migration, the ICJ-EI held a series of trainings for judges, lawyers and civil society in Ireland, Italy, Greece and the Czech Republic. On counterterrorism, the ICJ-EI published a short Guide presenting an overview of the international and EU legal framework for the protection of human rights in the application of terrorism-related criminal offences in EU Member States. The ICJ-EI also produced detailed comments on the draft EU Artificial Intelligence Act and the Digital Services Act, as well as on the EU Migration and Asylum Pact proposals.

In 2021, the ICJ-EI continued raising awareness about the serious erosion of the rule of law in Hungary and in Poland, analyzing the countries' developments in light of international law and standards, and called for active intervention by the EU in defending the rule of law in both countries. Regarding Poland, it contributed to ICJ-EI third party interventions before the European Court of Human Rights on the dire situation of the rule of law. Finally, the ICJ-EI carried out a series of trainings for judges and other legal professionals to ensure effective individual assessments of children in criminal proceedings in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and published detailed recommendations on the individual assessment of children in conflict with the law.

In Africa, ICJ-EI provided support to two members of parliament in Eswatini who were arrested in 2021 for demanding political reforms. They currently face charges of terrorism and breaching COVID-19 regulations. ICJ provided financial and technical support for the bail application and criminal defence. They remain in detention currently and their criminal trial will commence in August 2022.

In March 2021, the ICJ hosted a joint online symposium on vaccine access in Southern Africa which included participants from CSOs in Eswatini including the Foundation for Socio-Economic Justice, Eswatini-based representatives of the Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Network and members of local health workers' unions. The event achieved more than 1800 views. The workshop and further meetings with the participants at the workshop ultimately resulted in the ICJ's publication of a report *The Unvaccinated: Equality not Charity in Southern Africa* which called on Member States of the Southern Africa Development Community and the African Union collectively to improve efforts to ensure equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines in Eswatini.

In July 2021, during a two-week internet shutdown in Eswatini, ICJ raised concerns with the largest internet service provider MTN, and met with them to raise concerns relating to freedom of expression, association and assembly.



The role of the ICJ's Commissioners

The ICJ Commissioners have continued to make substantial contributions to the work of the organization on a pro bono basis through formal and informal advice, peer review, and direct engagement in activities, including fact-finding missions, capacity-building, legal analysis, advocacy and visibility initiatives. Some examples from 2021 are as follows:

ICJ's Commissioners Martine Comte (**France**), Philippe Texier (**France**) and Kalthoum Kennou (**Tunisia**), participated actively in roundtables with judges and prosecutors of Tunisia's transitional justice mechanism, the Specialized Criminal Chambers (SCC), during 2021, offering their experiences and insights. These roundtables addressed issues such as the right to reparations, legal reasoning and judgment drafting, and investigation and adjudication of sexual and gender-based crimes. Commissioner Mazen Darwish (**Syria**), participated in a workshop in November 2021 with Egyptian lawyers on the documentation of crimes under international law.

Commissioner Justice Chinara Aidarbekova (**Kyrgyzstan**), Dame Silvia Cartwright (**New Zealand**), and Nahla Haidar El-Addal (**Lebanon**) gave presentations at a webinar on "Enhancing Gender Equality in the Judiciary" conducted in partnership with the Supreme Court of Indonesia. The event was attended by some 100 higher court judges, as well as viewed by 1,800 lower court judges via a livestream.

Commissioner Rodrigo Uprimny (**Colombia**) wrote an op-ed on vaccine patents and co-signed an expert legal opinion by ICJ on a proposal for a waiver to the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which would facilitate the capacity of States around the world to develop COVID-19 vaccines without violating international intellectual property law. Commissioner Mikiko Otani (**Japan**), Commissioner Leilani Farha (**Canada**) and ICJ President Robert Goldman (**United States**) participated substantially, at different points of the process, in developing expert principles on the restriction of human rights in the context of public health emergencies.

Commissioner Justice Kalyan Shrestha (**Nepal**), spoke at an ICJ event on *Applying a Gender Lens in Transitional Justice: Nepal's Experience* and shared insights with participating judges, lawyers, victims and civil society workers, on barriers to justice faced by women in Nepal.

ICJ Vice-President Carlos Ayala (**Venezuela**) provided support and advice on the report: *Judges on the Tightrope: Report on the Independence and Impartiality of the Judiciary in Venezuela*, launched in June 2021. He, and Commissioner Catalina Botero (**Colombia**) also participated in the webinar to launch the report.

In March 2021, Commissioner César Landa (**Peru**) participated in a virtual webinar on the role of the Constitutional judges in Guatemala in March 2021. In September 2021, Commissioner Alejandro Salinas (**Chile**) led an ICJ mission to advocate for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. In October 2021, Commissioner José Antonio Martín Pallín (**Spain**) participated in a national virtual meeting with prosecutors and lawyers in Guatemala on the right to freedom of expression.

Lastly, ICJ Commissioner Otani (**Japan**) has also engaged extensively in the implementation of the ICJ's PRACTICE project (2020-2022), aimed at contributing to better protection of the procedural rights of children suspected or accused of crimes in Europe.



STRATEGIC GOAL 1 AT A GLANCE

DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS ON RULE OF LAW AND
HUMAN RIGHTS



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

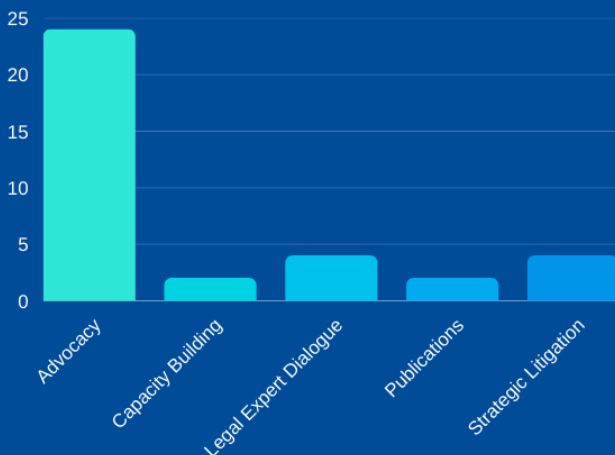


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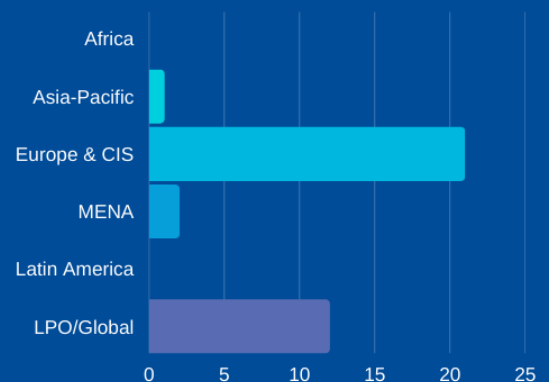
UPTAKES OF ICJ POLICY
POSITIONS TO PROTECT
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
AND INSTRUMENTS

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAMME



11

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

Strategic Goal

- ① Develop, defend, and strengthen international institutions, instruments and standards on rule of law and human rights

As in previous years, the ICJ has worked jointly with international and local CSOs and human rights defenders to advocate for States to become parties to universal and regional human rights instruments, as well as to adhere to, cooperate with, and implement recommendations made by human rights treaty bodies and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review.

Working to develop international standards on Human Rights in Public Emergencies.

Following on from the ICJ's extensive work documenting the impact of "emergency" and other exceptional measures on human rights in the context of COVID-19, the ICJ has continued to advocate, often in partnership with other organizations, for the strengthening and development of human rights responses to public emergencies. The ICJ, together with the Global Health Law Consortium, convened an expert conference with a view to elaborating consensus-based expert "Human Rights Principles on Public Health Emergency Prevention". When finalized and adopted, the "Human Rights Principles on Public Health Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response" are expected to provide national policymakers, advocates, public health experts and human rights defenders with robust guidance on international human rights law and standards applicable to ongoing and future public health emergencies.

In addition, the ICJ contributed to the negotiations by States at the WHO toward the development of a Pandemic Treaty, leading advocacy by an alliance of civil society organisations for "Human Rights in the Pandemic Treaty" and developing the "Human Rights Principles for the Pandemic Treaty" ahead of the WHO's special session on a proposed Pandemic Treaty in November 2021. The ICJ-led alliance called for a human rights-grounded pandemic treaty developed through a fully and meaningfully consultative process. It did so through an opinion piece published by *Opinio Juris* by the *Health and Human Rights Journal*; the development of advocacy materials for social media (including two videos with remarks from United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health Dr. Tlaleng Mofokeng and ICJ Secretary-General Saman Zia-Zarifi).

Finally, the ICJ advocated for the elaboration of an expert legal opinion on States' human rights obligations in relation to the TRIPS waiver for vaccines. Op-ed pieces from leading jurists and international experts were also published by Al Jazeera and El Pais supporting this opinion, and calling for the urgent adoption of such a waiver.



Increasing global awareness and demanding action in response to the breakdown of the rule of law in Venezuela.

In advance of Venezuela attending its 3rd Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in January 2022 and the consideration of the situation of Venezuela by the UN Human Rights Council, the ICJ researched and elaborated its report *Judges on the tightrope* launched in June 2021, which highlights the disintegration of the independence of the judiciary and the breakdown of the rule of law in Venezuela. Most of ICJ's report findings were confirmed later in the 2nd report by the International Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela established by the UN Human Rights Council. Additionally, the ICJ undertook formal advocacy activities at the UN, informal or parallel events, met with State representatives and international civil society and held bilateral meetings with ambassadors in Bogotá, Geneva and Caracas. The ICJ also took part in collective advocacy efforts to expose the lack of judicial independence in Venezuela, including a parallel event to Venezuela's UPR to increase the voice of local civil society together with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

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

Amid widespread impunity in Libya and a lack of accountability under international law, the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) was established by the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) in June 2020 with a mandate for one year. The ICJ, with a coalition of NGOs, supported the work of the FFM and the renewal of its mandate. Through several advocacy activities at the 48th Human Rights Council, including a side-event, the ICJ highlighted the importance of the FFM's work to other accountability mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court, universal jurisdiction proceedings in third countries, and the UN Panel of Experts on sanctions. The ICJ issued a joint press release, ahead of the FFM reports' presentation to the HRC and the HRC voting on the mandate's renewal and delivered an oral statement on 7 October 2021 during the interactive dialogue with the FFM. As a result of coordinated and concerted advocacy work by the ICJ and other NGOs, the FFM's mandate was renewed for a further 9 months on 7 October 2021, opening the way for further renewal to continue work beyond June 2022. The resolution also reiterates the necessity for Libyan authorities to fully cooperate with the FFM. Securing the renewal was a critical achievement to ensure accountability in Libya, especially in light of prevailing impunity, unavailability of domestic proceedings and delayed ICC proceedings. The FFM ensures an independent, regular and authoritative monitoring and documentation of serious human rights violations occurring in Libya.

Business and Human Rights: Progress towards a legally binding instrument

Over the past decade, the ICJ has been working towards the achievement of a general treaty on business and human rights. A universal international legally binding instrument is essential to ensure that abuses by transnational corporations and other business enterprises can be prevented and redressed when they do occur, and that companies can be held legally accountable. In October 2021, the UN Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, established by the UN Human Rights Council to negotiate such an instrument, held its 7th session. The Working Group had before it a new draft of the draft instrument, which was an advance on previous drafts and reflected a number of changes for which the ICJ had advocated regarding prevention and legal liability and remedies. As in previous sessions, the ICJ conducted extensive advocacy, including through the submission of written commentary and recommendations; direct participation in the Working Group sessions; and convening of consultative meetings with civil society, legal experts and other stakeholders; and engagement directly with State delegations negotiating the treaty. The October session revealed positive trends in the participation of States and possible thickening of the political buy-in that will be necessary for the treaty to receive the widest basis of support. The ICJ will continue to engage with the process as a matter of priority until a treaty is adopted.



STRATEGIC GOAL 2 AT A GLANCE

IMPROVE DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE



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

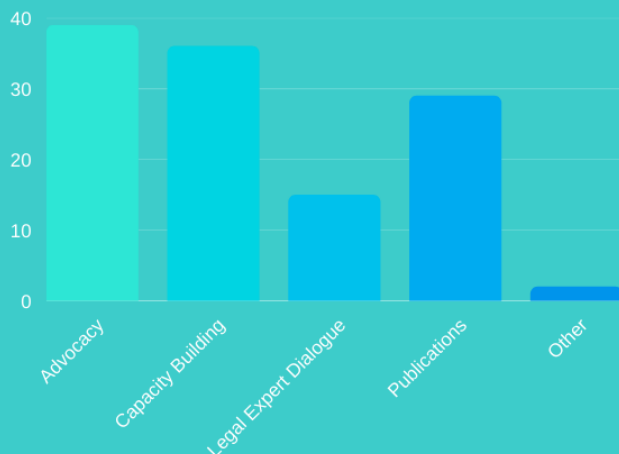


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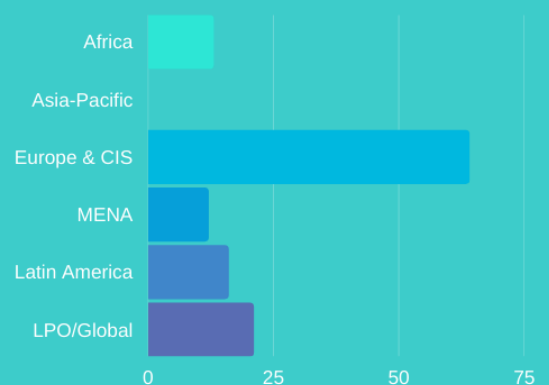
OF ICJ'S TARGET GROUP REPORTS
QUALITATIVELY VERIFIED
IMPROVEMENTS IN OR A LACK OF
REGRESS IN DOMESTIC
IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAMME



25

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

Strategic Goal

- ② Improve domestic implementation of, and compliance with, international law and standards

The ICJ has worked to ensure that international human rights law and standards are adopted and applied at national level in respect of a number of countries in all regions of the world, with an emphasis on equal protection of human rights law, including for the most marginalized and disadvantaged. Some of these country situations are summarized in the next section.

South Africa: tackling xenophobia in the realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The ICJ co-convened a small group of activists opposing the Gauteng Township Economic Development Bill, which contains provisions that discriminate against non-citizens attempting to earn an income in the informal economy in Gauteng province. The ICJ filed a submission on this Bill, accompanied by an explanatory animation and hosted an online event to express the solidarity of international organizations in advocating against the Bill, alongside local civil society. From April to June 2021, the ICJ played an important role in the advocacy campaign regarding the xenophobic discrimination in the Bill, leading monthly meetings with a working group on the right to work, with a particular focus on the rights of non-citizens. As a result of the submissions by ICJ and others, the chapter excluding foreign nationals was removed in its entirety and on 27 June 2021 a new draft bill was published which deleted the chapter with the problematic sections.

Thailand: Working to ensure that legal and regulatory frameworks provide redress and accountability for human rights abuses by companies generally in Special Economic Zones

The ICJ's 2020 Report, *The Human Rights Consequences of the Eastern Economic Corridor and Special Economic Zones* in Thailand, called on the Thai government, legislature and regulatory agencies to address deficiencies in the legal and regulatory framework to improve transparency, protect communities' and labourers' human rights, and implement safeguards to mitigate the adverse impact of such development on the environment and human rights. In its 2021 follow-up to this report, the ICJ conducted a series of consultations with key policymakers to present the report and its recommendations, including with the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, the National Steering Committee in Implementing Thailand's First National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre. This was followed by a workshop for members of the network that the ICJ helped establish as a result of this project in which the recommendations and applicable international laws and standards were shared with participants. At the conclusion of the workshop, participants agreed to implement joint advocacy strategies and initiatives to better protect human rights in Thailand's SEZs.

The ICJ also released a publication in 2021: *Thai Companies in Southeast Asia: Access to Justice for Extraterritorial Human Rights Harms*, which analyses Thailand's legal framework governing corporate legal accountability for outbound investments and the remedies available and accessi-

ble to affected persons. In addition, the ICJ was invited to attend several consultations and meetings to discuss the recommendations of the report by key policymakers; these included members of the National Steering Committee implementing Thailand's First National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, members of affected communities, HRDs, academics and lawyers working on corporate accountability for human rights violations.

ICJ's successful strategic partnership and litigation: Landmark case on Migrant Children ICJ and ECRE v Greece.

The ICJ and the European Council for Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), supported by the Greek Council of Refugees, successfully brought a collective complaint to the European Committee on Social Rights (ECSR) regarding the treatment of migrant children. The ECSR's finding that Greece had violated a number of provisions of the European Social Charter regarding the living conditions of migrant children in Greece, should herald a new approach to the protection of the human rights of children in migration. The ECSR found that overcrowded and substandard accommodation for unaccompanied and accompanied children on the Greek islands, and a lack of sufficient appropriate long-term accommodation for unaccompanied children on the mainland, violated their rights to shelter and to social and economic protection. It also found Greece in violation of the European Social Charter because of the detention of children under the "protective custody" scheme in police stations. Greece failed to meet migrant children's right to protection against social and moral danger by exposing them to risks of abuse, violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking. The right to adequate housing of asylum-seeking and refugee children on the islands and of unaccompanied asylum-seeking and refugee children on the mainland, was also found to have been violated.

The ICJ welcomed this decision which requires that comprehensive measures need to be taken to bring an end to the violations of international human rights law. Detention of migrant children under the "protective custody" in Greece, has been abolished in Greek law, as a direct response to the immediate measures adopted by the ECSR in this case. This decision is an important recognition that the conditions in which migrant children find themselves on EU soil have led to violations of international law – whether they are homeless on the Greek mainland, or were amongst those stranded on the Greek North Aegean islands as a result of the EU-Turkey agreement.



Nepal: Advances made in developing Provincial Police Acts.

Six years after Nepal introduced a federal governance system following the adoption of its new Constitution, the devolution of power from the centre to provincial and local levels has been slow and lacking in coherence. In February 2020 the Provincial Police Act was elaborated with a view to integrating the police as part of this process. The ICJ, with partners: Niti Foundation (Police and Judicial experts), Advocacy Forum-Nepal and Terai Human Rights Defenders' Alliance, produced a paper on aligning the legislation with international human rights laws and standards. In 2021, the ICJ and its partners conducted several consultations with stakeholders, to discuss the Police Acts. These consultations were attended by the Chief Attorneys of the respective provinces, the Minister and personnel from the Provincial Law Ministries, Police Chiefs and provisional legislators.

Three of the seven provinces have evinced interest in the inclusion of human rights considerations in the Police Act. The impacts of these consultations is demonstrated by the responses from some of the provinces:

- Lumbini Province (formerly Province 5), revised its first draft bill incorporating most major recommendations following the consultation;
- Gandaki Province (formerly Province 4), requested technical advice and inputs from the ICJ prior to passing their regulations;
- Sudur Pashchim Province (formerly Province 7) where the Chief Attorney and the Minister have committed to amend the Act and incorporate the ICJ recommendations when Parliament commences; and;
- Madhesh Province (formerly Province 2) has requested the ICJ to provide technical advice during the revision process of the Act.

Southeast Asia: Regulation of online spaces must not be implemented to restrict the rights of freedom of expression, opinion and information.

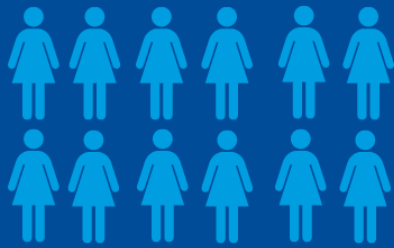
For a number of years, the ICJ has been working on the challenges occurring in online spaces to the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and information (FoEI); privacy, association and assembly; religious freedom and belief; and public participation, launching its report *Dictating the Internet: Curtailing Free Expression, Opinion and Information Online in Southeast Asia*, at an event in Thailand in 2019. The ICJ continued to engage with HRDs, litigators, digital rights activists, tech sector actors and tech companies in Thailand, Singapore and Philippines in 2020, also commencing work on a country-specific series of publications on freedom of expression online. *Dictating the Internet: Curtailing Free Expression and Information Online in Vietnam* was released in December 2020 and was followed by three more country-specific studies released in 2021:

- *Dictating the Internet: Curtailing Free Expression and Information Online in Thailand* highlights the State's abuse of legal measures to intensify restrictions on FoEI online, and to pressure tech companies to censor content on their online platforms.
- *Dictating the Internet: A Human Rights Assessment of the Implementation of Singapore's Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act 2019* called on the government of Singapore to repeal or substantially amend the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act 2019, which has been used to arbitrarily restrict the rights to FoEI online.
- *Dictating the Internet: Curtailing Free Expression and Information Online in Cambodia* documents and analyzes violations and abuses of digital rights in Cambodia and called on the Cambodian authorities to immediately reform laws, policies and practices that have led to the deteriorating digital rights situation in Cambodia.

The ICJ continued advocacy interventions throughout 2021, including a submission to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights highlighting how journalists and media workers in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam face an increasingly repressive legal landscape amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the ICJ, together with its partners, made a civil society submission to the UN HRC and the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review detailing human rights concerns in Thailand pertaining to FoEI online and freedom of assembly. The ICJ also continued engaging in joint advocacy interventions with key partner organizations, including in response to new repressive laws in Southeast Asia that were being drafted and passed by governments, especially those relating to State responses to the pandemic. As a result, HRDs, litigators, digital rights activists, tech sector actors and tech companies have access to a sourcebook on the laws that curtail FoEI online, as well as relevant case law in Southeast Asia. The country-focused studies serve as a resource to inform advocacy, litigation, policy formulation as well as law reform efforts in specific countries in the region.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3 AT A GLANCE

BOLSTER THE EFFECTIVENESS AND INDEPENDENCE OF
JUDGES AND LAWYERS



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

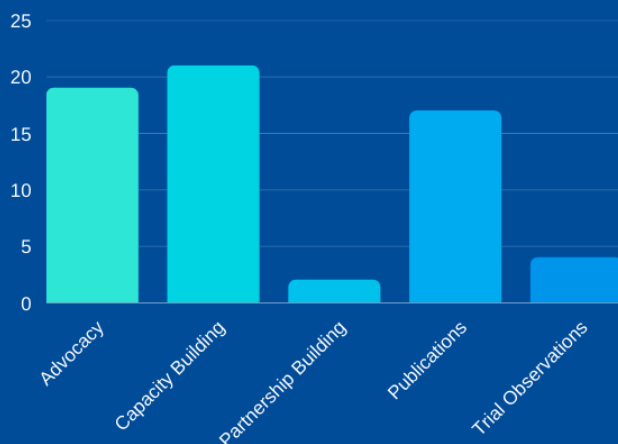


57%

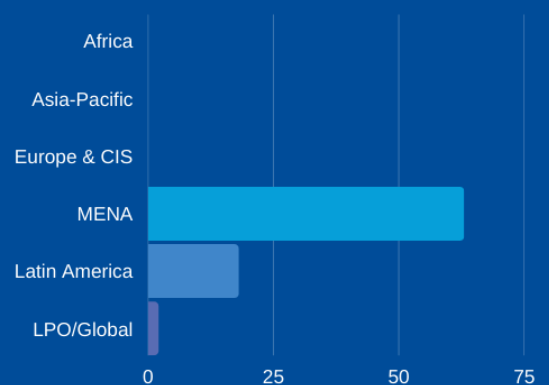
OF JUDGES, PROSECUTORS AND
LAWYERS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS
WHO CONFIRM A LACK OF REGRESS OR
AN INCREASE IN THEIR INDEPENDENCE
AND ACCOUNTABILITY

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO ENHANCE THE INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAMME



13

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

- Strategic goal
- ③ Bolster the effectiveness and independence of judges and lawyers

This section provides a few examples of our work, highlighting change and challenges in different geographical areas, in support of effective, independent and accountable judges, prosecutors and lawyers.

Egypt: Trial Monitoring in a restrictive environment

In Egypt, the ICJ continued its work with its partners to respond to the Egyptian authorities' crackdown on the rule of law and human rights, including through Law 71 of 2021, which criminalizes, among other things, taking notes, publishing, broadcasting or publicizing by any other means the proceedings of a criminal trial without the prior authorization of the court. The ICJ and its partner, Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF) have reviewed case files and judgments, held interviews with defense lawyers, and noted patterns of violations of fair trial rights, in particular monitoring the case of Ahmed Samir Santawy, an Egyptian national who was arrested on 1 February 2021, and subsequently subjected to enforced disappearance, torture and arbitrary detention. He was charged by the Supreme Security State Prosecutor (SSSP) with publishing "fake news" and was subjected to *tadweer* – a practice frequently employed by authorities of rotating an individual on to new charges to prolong pre-trial detention. ECRF's report, detailed the failures of the criminal procedures in this case, documenting how Mr. Santawy's conviction and sentence resulted from criminal proceedings marred by gross human rights violations, including enforced disappearance, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary deprivation of liberty and other violations of fair trial rights, such as the right to a defence, the right to be presumed innocent, the right to be tried by an independent and impartial tribunal and the right not to be charged twice for the same crime. ICJ's briefing paper was used to engage with States at the Human Rights Council's special procedures, emphasizing that Santawy's case is part of a broader pattern of politicization of the judiciary to crackdown on independent researchers and civil society actors. ICJ and ECRF's documentation and advocacy work helped maintain pressure on the Egyptian authorities. In February 2022, the court decision sentencing Ahmed Samir to four years in prison was revoked and a re-trial of his case ordered. In August, he had been released following a presidential pardon.

Tunisia: victims' right to reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence must be at the forefront of the Specialized Criminal Chambers' work

In its work supporting the Specialized Criminal Chambers (SCCs), established to deal with human rights violations and crimes in the context of transitional justice, the ICJ and its partner, the Association of Magistrates of Tunisia (*Association des magistrats tunisiens*), convened a series of workshops with SCC judges and prosecutors. These included workshops addressing the right to effective remedy and reparation for victims of human rights violations, as well as legal reasoning and judgment drafting in the cases before the SCC. These workshops provide an important forum for SCC judges and prosecutors to discuss the challenges they face in the transitional justice process and draw on the experience of international experts and fellow judges to develop solutions. Holding a series of workshops also enables participants to discuss and follow up on proposed recommendations and solutions from previous sessions. The ICJ has also engaged with the members of the dissolved High Judicial Council and of professional associations of judges, bringing recent attacks against them and against the judiciary to the attention of the UN special procedures, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers.

Strengthening the Rule of Law in Zimbabwe

In 2021, the ICJ finalized its project on Strengthening the Rule of Law and protection of human rights for all, which has allowed us to strengthen the capacity of justice sector actors to administer justice more effectively and fairly. Through this program, the ICJ organized a series of trainings and educational seminars involving judges, magistrates, court prosecutors, lawyers, court clerks and legal researchers, through workshops and international exchange visits. These trainings and seminars have addressed inefficiencies and backlogs of higher courts as well as magistrate courts, and an ensuring that judgements comply with constitutional and international law and standards. The challenges engendered by the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that the justice system in Zimbabwe was not adequately

equipped to function in emergency situations. As a result, in 2020 and 2021, the ICJ supported the process of digitization of justice services, including support for virtual courts and electronic case management systems in four sites throughout the country. In its efforts to advance the rule of law and administration of justice in Zimbabwe, the ICJ also published a guide on the independence of judges, lawyers and prosecutors and a report on sexual and gender-based violence in Zimbabwe: Women human rights' defenders experiences and legal challenges. The report on women human rights defenders concluded that gaps within the Zimbabwean legal framework on sexual offences hinder them from seeking and receiving redress for sexual or gender-based violence suffered in the course of or due to the nature of their work.



STRATEGIC GOAL 4 AT A GLANCE

IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND
ACCOUNTABILITY



4,116 JUDGES,
PROSECUTORS,
LAWYERS AND OTHER
ACTORS PARTICIPATED
IN WORKSHOPS ON
THIS TOPIC

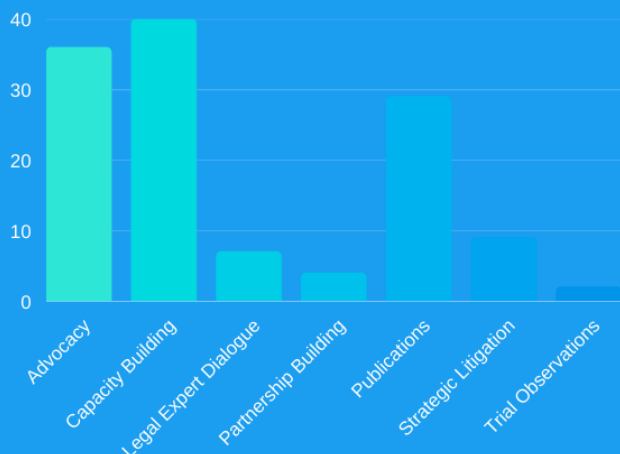


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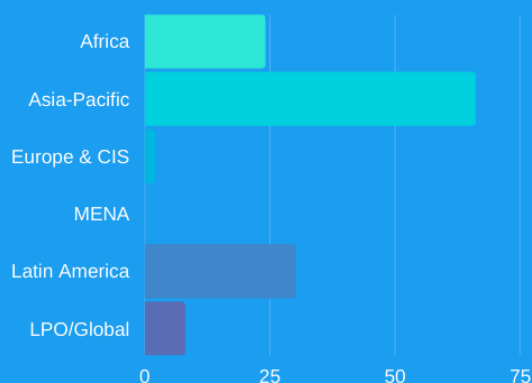
OF ICJ'S TARGET GROUPS WHO
CONSIDER THAT ACCESS TO JUSTICE
AND ACCOUNTABILITY HAVE BEEN
IMPROVED, OR AT LEAST BACK-
SLIDING IN ITS PROVISION IS HALTED

MOST USED WORKING METHODS

TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND ACCOUNTABILITY



ACTIVITIES BY PROGRAMME



28

PROJECTS FEEDING INTO THIS SG

④ Strategic goal
Improve access to justice for all and
accountability

The ICJ works globally, regionally, and nationally to ensure access to justice and accountability. In 2021, the ICJ has not only strengthened the ability of judges, lawyers and other justice sector actors to effectively work to deliver justice, but has also supported rights-holders, especially those who are poor or marginalized, to have access to legal advice, to court and other proceedings, to information about their rights and available remedies, and to effective remedies. We train and build the capacity of individuals and communities to understand and defend their rights, and we support and protect the human rights defenders who seek to use the legal system to claim these rights. The ICJ has also advocated for and supported the establishment and strengthening of international criminal courts

Promoting justice for extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances in Colombia, Guatemala and Peru

As part of its project in Colombia, Guatemala and Peru, in 2020 and 2021, the ICJ and local partners produced multiple advocacy materials highlighting the key challenges that victims and their lawyers had faced in bringing those responsible to justice and recommending actions to be adopted by national authorities to guarantee the rights of victims to truth, justice, and reparation. In order to share this information in a broader fashion, the ICJ produced three short videos and a podcast series. The videos highlighted challenges such as a lack of coordination among State institutions in charge of criminal investigations and the search for disappeared persons, and the lack of respect of victims' rights within criminal proceedings. The recommendations made included the duty of judicial authorities to conduct independent, impartial, prompt, thorough and effective investigations, as well as the allocation of proper human and financial resources for the search for disappeared persons. Each episode of the podcast series featured the story of a case of enforced disappearances or extrajudicial killings, conveying the challenges that thousands of victims faced in Colombia, Peru, and Guatemala.

The ICJ also carried out several workshops with judges, prosecutors and lawyers from those countries on obligations of States to investigate and prosecute enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings; several experts provided training through videos that were widely disseminated.

The Bangkok General Guidance on Judging with a Gender Perspective is further institutionalized

Participants at a judicial dialogue conducted by the ICJ and UN Women in 2015 identified the need for a set of guidelines to assist judges in applying a gender perspective when deciding cases before them. Starting in 2016, the ICJ, in collaboration with UN Women, worked with the judiciaries of the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and Timor-Leste to develop and formally adopt the *Bangkok General Guidance for Judges in Applying a Gender Perspective in Southeast Asia* (hereafter the *Bangkok General Guidance*). Since that date, the ICJ has advocated for the increased use of the *Bangkok General Guidance* across Southeast Asia, including in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia, Nepal and Sri Lanka, undertaking online national judicial dialogues in Nepal in 2020. In 2021, the ICJ conducted a webinar on “Enhancing Gender Equality in the Judiciary” in collaboration with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. The event was attended by 100 judges from the higher courts in Indonesia and viewed by more than 1,800 judges on social media. This has helped judges better implement the *Bangkok General Guidance* which is incorporated in the Indonesian Supreme Court Regulations.



In addition, the ICJ commenced a process to update the *Bangkok General Guidance*. The first draft of the revised *Bangkok General Guidance* (hereafter *Revised Guidance*) was undertaken by a drafting panel comprising the staff of the ICJ and judges from two focus countries under this project, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Thereafter, a working group comprising six judges from South Asia and one judge from Southeast Asia reviewed and provided input on the first draft of the *Revised Guidance* at a virtual meeting held in December 2021. It will be finalised at a South Asia Regional Judicial Dialogue to be held in 2022.

Guatemala: Landmark decision to return communal lands to their rightful owners

During the internal armed conflict of the 1980s, numerous persons were dispossessed from community lands in the Ixil Region in northwestern Guatemala. Due to a lack of internal controls and the non-existence of an accurate and effective national registry of property, many of the indigenous communities in Guatemala have lost possession and ownership of their property. As part of work done for over more than a decade by the ICJ, on 3 August 2020 the Constitutional Court of Guatemala, issued a judgment on the action brought by the indigenous authorities of Nebaj with advice and support from the ICJ. The judgment ordered the return of the land belonging to the community and consequently grants constitutional protection for the violations of rights committed. The Judgment states that, according to the notarial documents of the Municipality of Nebaj, transferring the assets in favor of the State of Guatemala constituted a violation of the recognized rights of the indigenous communities to own community lands. It recognizes the ownership of the land held by the communities of the Ixil people and orders the cancellation of the property titles awarded by the State and the immediate integration to their original titles. The conclusion of the judgment is currently pending. It is an arduous and long process that remains to be carried out. The ICJ has been a key part of the process, drafting and presenting the legal arguments on behalf of the indigenous communities. This case has been a powerful inspiration to many other communities (potentially replicable) in the use of strategic litigation and has reinforced the legitimacy of the rule of law among indigenous ancestral leaders.

Reports



MEDIA & COMMUNICATION

2021: A year of progress

STRONG MEDIA COVERAGE

PRESS
RELEASE

96 press releases issued in 2021



The ICJ was mentioned 4114 times in the media



81% of the media mentions were in English

INCREASED TRAFFIC WITH SOCIAL MEDIA



37,426 users on Facebook (+35%)



6473 engagements on Facebook (likes, comments, shares, link clicks)



6.5% engagement rate on LinkedIn

LARGE PRESENCE ON TWITTER



+ 39% followers



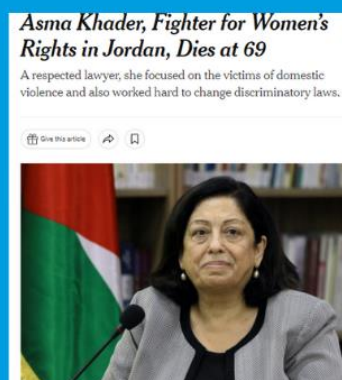
1185.1K impressions



1.6% engagement rate

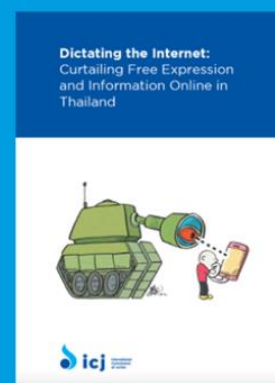
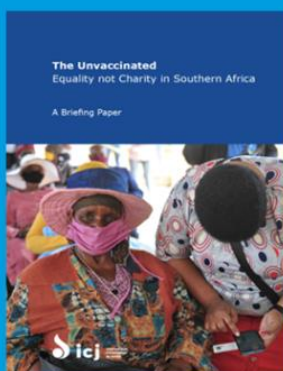
International media reach

The biggest reach was with a New York Times article about Asma Khader (**116M** Reach), followed by the Guardian about justice for police killings in Kenya (**97,6M**), and a few from the Daily Mail in a row with over **85M** reach



43 PUBLICATIONS

covering all the regional and global work. Each report published is available on ICJ website.



SOURCE: ICJ MEDIA MONITORING TOOLS



Financial Report

In 2021, the ICJ income continued to be affected due to the COVID-19 pandemic which impacted both the delivery of programs as well as fundraising efforts. With COVID-19 restrictions relaxing to varying extents in different regions, the ICJ has managed to adapt programs and use a mix of both online and face-to-face events and activities based on the restrictions in place. However, from a fundraising perspective there has been a slowdown in opportunities. With funding going to the health sector, economic recovery following the pandemic and, more recently, the humanitarian efforts resulting from the situation in Ukraine which continue to be prioritized. A significant portion of the ICJ's income has continued to remain in the form of earmarked projects (about 75%). The amount of unearmarked income was total of CHF 1,936,423 compared to CHF 1,458,314 in the previous year.

During the year, the ICJ moved ahead with its reorganization and cost-reduction measures and fundraising efforts, ending 2021 with a healthier financial outcome on the way to restoring financial stability over the next three to four years. The benefits of the various cost cutting measures and additional fundraising efforts initiated in 2020 were seen in 2021 and following the financial audit, the ICJ has achieved a surplus of CHF 432,850. The accumulated losses have been reduced to CHF -358,256 including a tied capital CHF 461,465.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
with comparative figures for 2020 in
Swiss francs

ASSETS	Combined 31.12.2021	Combined 31.12.2020
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash & cash equivalents	1'860'586	2'372'429
Grants receivable nets	3'216'542	1'182'026
Other current assets nets	300'664	294'163
Prepaid expenses	45'882	138'000
Total current assets	5'423'674	3'986'618
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Financial assets	13'112	71'403
Total non-current assets	13'112	71'403
	5'436'786	4'058'021
TOTAL ASSETS LIABILITIES & FUNDS		
	266'460	821'010
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
Operating liabilities	487'227	566'164
Accrued liabilities	1'523'489	1'583'721
Contributions received in advance		
Total short term liabilities	2'277'176	2'970'895
RESTRICTED FUNDS		
Funds restricted to projects	3'517'867	2'340'661
Total restricted funds	3'517'867	2'340'661
CAPITAL OF THE ORGANISATION		
Tied capital	461'465	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-8'200	-9'163
Accumulated losses	-1'244'372	-349'362
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	432'850	-895'010
Total capital of the organisation	-358'257	-1'253'535
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUNDS	5'436'786	4'058'021

COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
with comparative figures for 2020 in
Swiss francs

	Combined 2021	Combined 2020
INCOME		
Contributions for projects (restricted)	7'268'155	9'211'289
Contributions for the commission	2'397'888	1'458'314
Other income	14'104	21'781
	9'680'147	10'691'384
TOTAL INCOME		
OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Staff	-4'241'209	-5'423'708
Meeting & travel costs	-450'256	-881'615
Consultancy and service fees	-1'980'585	-3'208'576
Publication and promotion costs	-97'353	-109'592
Communication costs	-20'847	-48'795
Office premises	-334'549	-725'279
Other administrative expenditures	-214'044	-399'521
	-7'338'843	-10'797'087
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
	2'341'304	-105'703
OPERATING RESULT		
Non-operating result, net	-6'449	-34'445
Financial (expenses) / income, net	-219'080	80'644
Variation of the provision of loss on receivables	32'832	32'304
Loss on other current assets and loss on grant receivables	-58'704	-
Provision for litigation	-82'136	-
	2'007'767	-27'200
INTERMEDIATE RESULT		
BEFORE CHANGE IN FUNDS		
Attribution to restricted funds	-7'268'155	-9'211'289
Use of restricted funds	5'783'932	7'879'843
Overheads from projects	370'771	463'636
Change in restricted funds	-1'113'452	-867'810
Attribution to tied capital	-461'465	-
Change in tied capital	-461'465	-
	432'850	-895'010
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		

ICJ Partnerships in 2021

A

- Access Now
- Aditus Foundation (Malta)
- Advocacy Forum Nepal
- African Court Coalition
- AI-Haq
- AmerBon Advocates
- Amnesty International
- Amnesty International Thailand
- Amsterdam Bar Association (the Netherlands)
- Article 19
- ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR)
- ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC)
- ASGI (Italy)
- Asociación Familiares de Detenidos-Desaparecidos de Guatemala (FAMDEGUA)
- Asociación Red de Defensores y Defensoras de Derechos Humanos (DhColombia)
- Asia Internet Coalition
- Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law, and Development
- Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)
- Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL)
- Association des Magistrats Tunisiens
- Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (Turkey)

B

- Bar Association of Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
- Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRRC)

C

- Cairo Institute for human rights
- Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR)
- Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC)
- Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)
- Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre)
- Center for Protection and Revival of Local Community Rights
- Centre for Human Rights – American Bar Association
- Centro de Derechos Humanos – Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (CDH-UCAB)
- CEPAZ
- CIVICUS Civil Rights Defenders
- Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ)
- Community Resource Centre Foundation (CRC)
- Conflict Victims Common Platform, Nepal
- Conflict Victims Committee, Nepal
- Conflict Victims National Alliance, Nepal
- Conflict Victims Society for Justice, Nepal
- Conflict Affected Concern Center, Nepal
- Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF)
- The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
- Conflict Victim Women National Network (CVWN)
- Counselling Services Unit

D

- Defence for Children International Belgium
- Defence for Children International Netherlands
- Digital Defenders Partnership
- DigitalReach
- Diversity and Solidarity Trust, Sri Lanka
- Due process law foundation (DPLF)
- Dutch Bar Association (the Netherlands)
- Dutch Council for Refugees (the Netherlands)

E

- EarthRights International
- East-West Management Institute (USA)
- Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms
- Embassy of Germany in Bangkok
- ENLAWTHAI Foundation (EnLaw)
- EU Delegation to Thailand
- European Council on Refugees and Exiles (Belgium)
- European Digital Rights (EDRI) (Belgium)
- European Implementation Network (EIN) (France)

- Equal Education Law Centre
- Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense Asociación Civil (EAAF)
- Equipo Peruano de Antropología Forense (EPAF)
- Equitable Cambodia

F

- Faculty of Law, Thammasat University
- Fiji Judicial Department
- Fiji Women Lawyers Association
- Fiji Women's Rights Movement (FWRM)
- Fédération International pour les Droits Humains (FIDH)
- Forum for Human Rights (Czech Republic)
- Foundation for Access to Rights (Bulgaria)
- Foundation for Human Rights
- Foundation for Socio-Economic Justice
- Fortify Rights
- Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG)

G

- Greek Council for Refugees (Greece)
- Green Peace Thailand
- Green South Foundation

H

- Have Only Positive Expectations (HOPE), Pakistan
- Human Rights Alert, India
- Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
- Human Rights Film Center, Nepal
- Human Rights Watch
- Hungarian Helsinki Committee (Hungary)
- Helsinki foundation for Human Rights (Poland)
- Human Rights House Foundation (Norway)
- Human Rights Joint Platform (Turkey)

I

- İfade Özgürlüğü Derneği (Turkey)
- Immigrant Council of Ireland (Ireland)
- Instituto de Defensa Legal Perú (IDL)
- International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI)
- Integrated Bar of the Philippines
- International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)
- International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
- International River (IR)
- International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

J

- Judges for Judges (the Netherlands)
- Justice and Rights Institute, Nepal

K

- Komnas Perempuan/ Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan (National Commission On Violence Against Women)

L

- Land Watch Thai
- Lawyers for Human Rights (South Africa)
- Lawyers for Lawyers
- Lawyers Rights Watch Canada (LRWC)
- Law School Leiden University (the Netherlands)
- Lawyers for lawyers (the Netherlands)
- Legal Policy Research Centre (Kazakhstan)
- Legal Research and Development Center, Faculty of Law, Chiangmai University (LRDC)
- Legal Resources Centre of Moldova (Moldova)
- Lebanese Center for Human Rights
- Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan (LBH APIK, Association of Indonesian women for Justice Legal Aid Institution)
- Lesotho National Federation of Organizations of the Disabled

- Libyan Women's Platform for Peace

M

- Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia (Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia)
- Association
- Malaysian Trade Union Congress (MTUC)
- Manggagawa ng Komunikasyon sa Pilipinas
- Manushya Foundation

N

- National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT)
- National Independent Federation Textile Union
- National Judicial Academy (NJA), Nepal
- National Transgender Network Trust, Sri Lanka
- National Union of Peoples' Lawyers
- Nationwide Movement Yuksalish (Uzbekistan)
- Nederlands Juristen Comite voor de Mensenrechten (the Netherlands)
- New Naratif

O

- Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights – Southeast Asia Regional Office (OHCHR-SEARO)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Cambodia Country Office
- Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers (UN)
- Office of the High Commissioner/Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Central Asia Regional Office (ROCA)
- Open Society European Policy Institute (OSEPI) (Belgium)
- Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
- Open Net
- OutRight Action International

P

- Pagkakaisa ng Kababaihan para sa Kalayaan (KAISA KA)
- Parliamentary Committee on the Development of Politics, Mass Communication and Public Participation
- Perempuan Aman (Association of Indigenous Women of the Archipelago)
- Polish Helsinki Foundation (Poland)
- Protection International
- Pro Bono & Advisory Law Group
- PROVEA

R

- Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice

S

- Sathi Foundation, Pakistan
- SECTION27
- Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (Italy)
- Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa
- Solidarity Center
- South African Judicial Education Institute
- Southern African Human Rights Defenders' Network
- Southern Africa Litigation Centre
- Spirit in Education Movement (SEM)
- Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
- Sri Lanka Legal Aid Commission
- Supreme Court of the Philippines
- Supreme School of Judges (Uzbekistan)
- Swatini Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA)
- Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

T

- Thai Extra-Territorial Obligations Working Group (Thai ETOs Watch)
- Thai Lawyers for Human Rights (TLHR)
- Thai Netizen Network
- The Mekong Butterfly (TMB)
- Transformation Resource Centre
- Turkey Human Rights Litigation Support Project (UK)

U

- Ukrainian National Bar Association (Ukraine)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) Central Asia Office
- UN Women
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

V

- Validity Foundation (Hungary)

W

- Wikimedia Foundation
- Women Lawyers Committee of the Supreme Court Bar Association (WLC, SC Bar)
- Individuals: Ms. Bandana Rana, Member, UN CEDAW Committee and Justice Sapana Pradhan Malla, Justice Supreme Court of Nepal

Y

- Young Out Here, Sri Lanka

Z

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

Donor acknowledgements

Anonymous
Amnesty International
Archbishops Council
Article 19
Bread for the World
Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Dev.
Canton of Geneva
DAI Europe
DanChurchAid
DKA Austria
East West Management Institute
European Commission
Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
FORD Foundation
Germany, Federal Foreign Office and Embassies
Konrad Adenauer Foundation
Legal Resources Center from Moldova
Mercy Corps
Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
New Zealand Embassy in Thailand
Norway, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OHCHR
Open Society Foundations
POMED - Project on Middle East Democracy
SIDA
The Sigrid Rausing Trust
Swiss Department of Federal Affairs/SDC/Embassies
Trocaire
US DRL
UN Women

Commission members

As at 31 December 2021 (for an updated list, please visit www.icj.org/)

President

Prof. Robert K. Goldman, United States

Vice-Presidents

Prof. Carlos Ayala, Venezuela

Justice Radmila Dragicevic-Dicic, Serbia

Executive Committee

(Chair) Dame Silvia Cartwright, New Zealand

Justice Sir Nicolas Bratza, United Kingdom

Ms Nahla Haidar El Addal, Lebanon

Mr Shawan Jabarin, Palestine

Mr Belisario dos Santos Junior, Brazil

Justice Sanji Monageng, Botswana

Ms Mikiko Otani, Japan

Prof. Marco Sassoli, Italy / Switzerland

Executive Committee Alternates

Justice Martine Comte, France

Ms Ambiga Sreenevasan, Malaysia

Other Commission Members

Ms Hadeel Abdel Aziz, Jordan

Prof. Kyong-Wahn Ahn, Republic of Korea

Justice Chinara Aidarbekova, Kyrgyzstan

Justice Adolfo Azcuna, Philippines

Dr. Elizabeth Biok, Australia

Ms Catalina Botero, Colombia

Mr Reed Brody, United States

Justice Azhar Cachalia, South Africa

Prof. Miguel Carbonell, Mexico

Justice Moses Chinhengo, Zimbabwe

Prof. Sarah Cleveland, United States

Mr Mazen Darwish, Syria

Ms Leilani Farha, Canada

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Justice Yvonne Mokgoro, South Africa

Justice Tamara Morschakova, Russia

Justice Willy Mutunga, Kenya

Justice Egbert Myjer, Netherlands

Prof. José Luis Caballero Ochoa, Mexico

Justice John Lawrence O'Meally, Australia

Justice Fatsah Ouguergouz, Algeria

Dr Jarna Petman, Finland

Prof. Mónica Pinto, Argentina

Prof. Victor Rodríguez Rescia, Costa Rica

Mr Alejandro Salinas Rivera, Chile

Mr Michael Sfard, Israel

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Justice Marwan Tashani, Libya

Mr Wilder Tayler, Uruguay

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Composed of 60 eminent judges and lawyers from all regions of the world, the International Commission of Jurists promotes and protects human rights through the rule of law, by using its unique legal expertise to develop and strengthen national and international justice systems. Established in 1952 and active on the five continents, the ICJ aims to ensure the progressive development and effective implementation of international human rights and international humanitarian law, secure the realization of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, safeguard the separation of powers, and guarantee the independence of the judiciary and legal profession.

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